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LONDON'S ROLL OF FAME.

THE GREAT HALL, GUILDHALL.

In this Hall Honorary Freemen have been occasionally Admitted, and Addresses been Presented to Royal Personages.

London's Roll of Fame:

Complimentary Visits and Addresses

FROM THE CITY OF LONDON

TO

THE HONORARY FREEDOM OF THE CITY

AND ON OTHER OCCASIONS,

To Royal Personages, Statesmen, Patriots, Warriors, Men of Science, Philanthropists, and Literary Men

With their Replies, and Addresses

FROM THE CLOSE OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE II.

A.D. 1757, TO 1876.

"Felix prole virum."—VIRGIL, *Æneid* vi. 772.

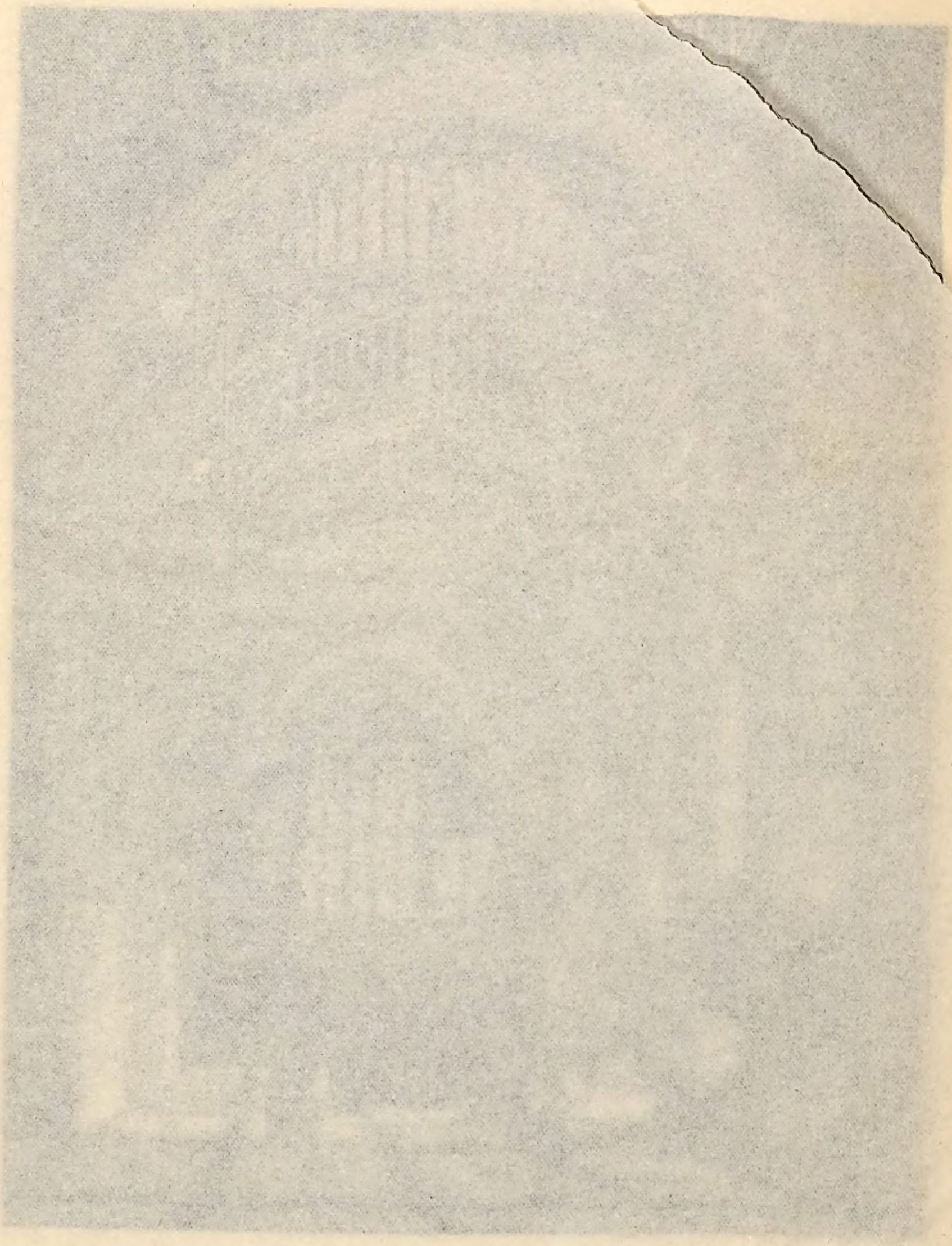
"Exalted by their deeds and known by their worth,
Renowned for their deeds."—SHAKESPEARE, *Troilus and Cressida*, Prologue.

EXTRACTED MAINLY FROM THE RECORDS OF THE CORPORATION AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTIONS OF ITS LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

London:

PUBLISHED BY CASSELL & COMPANY, LIMITED.

1884



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"Fear'd by their breed, and famous by their birth,
Renownèd for their deeds."—SHAKESPEARE, *Richard II.*, ii. 1, 52.

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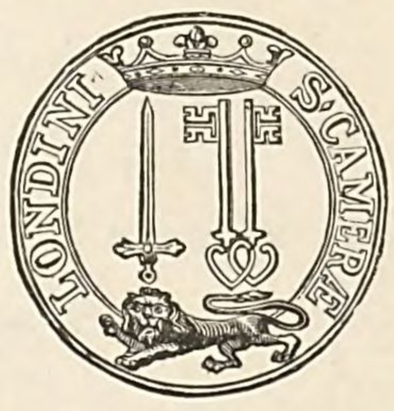

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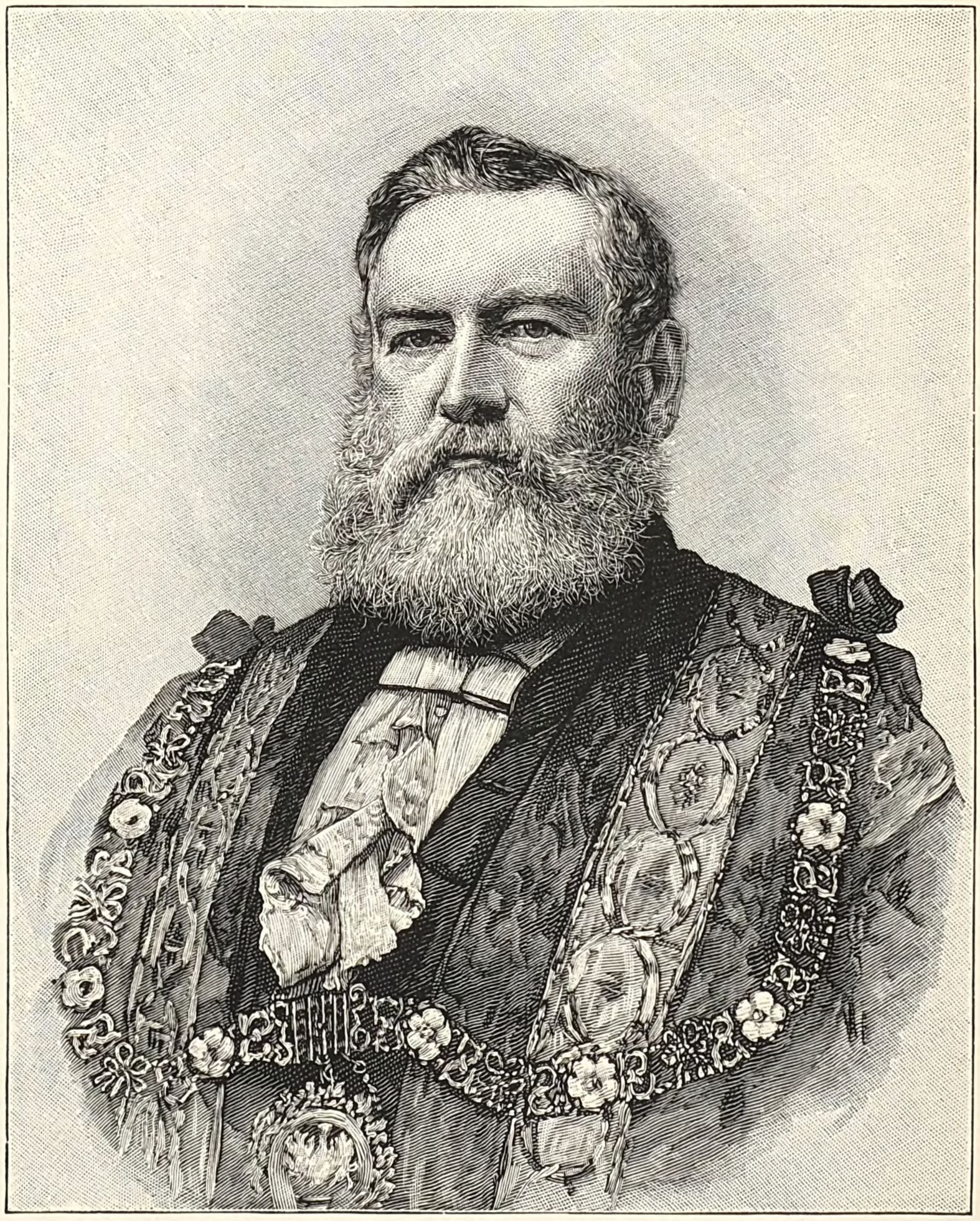


THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT NICHOLAS FOWLER, M.A., M.P.,

LORD MAYOR, 1883—4.

LONDON'S ROLL OF FAME.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Corporation of London, in the month of May, 1883, resolved that it would be desirable "to print the Addresses of the Chamberlains of the City to those on whom its Honorary Freedom had been conferred, from the date of the Accession of King George III., together with the Replies of the Recipients; and that the Work do also include Addresses presented by the Court of Common Council to Foreign Sovereigns and other distinguished persons, not receiving the Freedom, together with their Replies thereto." In compliance with this Resolution, the Library Committee of the Corporation—presided over successively by Mr. James L. Shuter, F.R.A.S., the late Chairman, and Mr Henry Hodsoll Heath, J.P., the present Chairman—requested Mr. Benjamin Scott, the Chamberlain, to undertake the collection of the necessary materials, in which work he received the co-operation of Sir John Monckton the Town Clerk, and of Mr. W. H. Overall the Librarian. The Committee entrusted the editing, printing, and publishing of the Work, to Messrs. Cassell and Company.

Upon consideration, it has been thought desirable to ante-date by about three years the period for commencing the returns, taking as a starting-point a very important crisis in English History, when, in 1757, the Right Honorable William Pitt, afterwards first Earl of Chatham, and the Right Honorable H. B. Legge, third son of the Earl of Dartmouth, then lately Chancellor of the Exchequer, were complimented by the presentation of the Freedom.[1] Had the record been traced a few years earlier it would have brought under review the closing effort of the Stuart Dynasty to regain the English throne; for in January, 1745—6, the Duke of Cumberland was congratulated "for his magnanimous behaviour during the Rebellion in favour of the Pretender, and for his vigilant care in protecting the City." The following Series, commencing with the great Earl of Chatham, appropriately ends with the well-deserved compliment paid to the philanthropic Earl of Shaftesbury, who, it is hoped, will attend to receive his Freedom while these pages are passing through the press.

A few words on the custom and practice of the City of London in reference to the Freedom may be of interest. There are four methods by which it may be acquired :—(1) By Patrimony; the sons of a Freeman being entitled, on attaining their

[1] *Vide* Page 37.

majority, to be enrolled as a matter of right. (2) By Servitude or Apprenticeship to a master who is already a Freeman. (3) By Redemption, *i.e.*, Purchase. (4) By Gift conferred by the Corporation, *honoris causâ,* as an honorary distinction.

The right to confer this Honorary Freedom was formerly enjoyed by all other Municipal Corporations, but the jealousy of the Imperial Government towards local authorities, as shown in the Acts of 1835 and 1882, deprive the Corporations of England and Wales of this power. It still remains, however, to the Corporations of Scotland and Ireland and to the Corporation of London. In the latter body, Freemen can only be admitted in the Court of the Chamberlain, who alone could administer the oath formerly required, but which is now altered to a declaration by Act of Parliament.

The usage with regard to the admission to the Honorary Freedom appears not to have been uniform and settled down to within a period of about fifty years. The Chamberlain either waited on those to whom it was voted, at their private residences, or they came to his office at the Guildhall, and the entry was recorded there. Sometimes he reported this to the Court of Common Council, and a record then appeared on its Journal; but no fixed rule appears to have obtained on this point. Some of the earlier names which occur in this volume as having been *voted* the Freedom by the Court, do not appear to have taken up the same, and no explanation can be given as to the cause of this omission, excepting that, in military and naval cases, prolonged absence from England was often followed by death abroad.

It was subsequently ordered by the Corporation that the admission to the Freedom should be made only in the Chamberlain's Court held in the Guildhall. More recently, it has been the practice to direct the Chamberlain on these august occasions to hold his Court during the meeting and in the presence of a Court of Common Council specially convened for the purpose. It will be seen, *inter alia*, in the case of the venerable philanthropist Thomas Clarkson,[1] that although the Lord Mayor consented to the admission taking place at the Mansion House, out of regard for Mr. Clarkson's age and infirmities, it was expressly stated that this was not to be drawn into a precedent; and when the late Sir Rowland Hill was unable, on account of ill-health, to leave his house at Hampstead, the Chamberlain and a deputation from the Court waited upon him with the Resolution in a Gold Box; but he was not recorded as a Freeman, because he could not be legally admitted while out of the City's jurisdiction.

On the occasion of the bestowment of the Honorary Freedom for distinguished and meritorious public services, the ancient and quaint ceremonial of admission is observed, although it has been allowed to fall into desuetude in the case of ordinary admissions. Six citizens, usually selected from the Chairmen of Committees of the Corporation, give their testimony as "compurgators" to the worthiness of the person about to be admitted in the following words:—

[1] Page 160.

> "That [for instance, the Earl of Chatham] is a man of good name and fame; that he does not desire the Freedom of this City whereby to defraud the King or this City of any of their rights, customs, or advantages, but that he will pay his scot and bear his lot; and so they all say."

It is the custom of the City where there is an Address of the Court of Common Council, unaccompanied by the Freedom, for the Recorder, or, in his absence, the Town Clerk, as the mouthpiece of the Court, to read the Address which has been previously agreed to; but in all cases in which the Freedom is conferred, the Chamberlain for the time being admits to the Freedom and addresses the recipient, who then replies; both the Address and the Reply being *vivâ voce*. To complete the ceremony, the Chamberlain offers the right hand of fellowship to the newly-admitted Freeman, presents him with the Box or Sword which may have been voted, together with an illuminated copy, heraldically decorated, of the official record of the Freedom in the Chamberlain's Court.[1] Prior to the case of Sir John Colborne (afterwards Lord Seaton),[2] who was admitted on the 21st May, 1840, the replies given by the recipients of the Freedom, or their letters of acknowledgment, were not regularly entered on the Journal of the Court; and hence contemporary records in newspapers and magazines have had to be searched in order to complete the narratives; but since that time the custom has been to order an entry to be made on the Journal.

Foreign Potentates, who could not be expected to take the oath or make the declaration, which is one of allegiance to the British Crown, have never been admitted to the Freedom, but they accepted Complimentary Addresses, and were suitably entertained at banquets; as was also the case with Her Majesty the Queen on her Accession in 1837.[3] It may further be stated that there have been of late years several instances in which Foreigners of distinction have been voted the Freedom, and were addressed by the Chamberlain and presented with a copy of the Vote of the Court; but in no such instances were they called upon to make the declaration, nor could they be recorded as Freemen in the Chamberlain's Court. The individuals so ostensibly but not actually admitted to the Freedom were Mr. George Peabody,[4] an American Citizen; General Garibaldi;[5] M. de Lesseps;[6] Sir Salar Jung,[7] Prime Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad; and General Grant,[8] Ex-President of the United States. There is one other exceptional case which is of sufficient importance to be specified—namely, that of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., the Prime Minister of England, who received a Complimentary Address,[9] but could not be voted the Honorary Freedom, as he had already been admitted by Redemption in the ordinary way.

The various presentations recorded in this volume took place under the administrations of the following Chamberlains:—Sir Thomas Harrison, Knight; Sir Stephen

[1] Vide Illustration, Page 358. [2] Page 163. [3] Page 369. [4] Page 263. [5] Page 270
[6] Page 284. [7] Page 320. [8] Page 323. [9] Page 345.

Theodore Janssen, Bart.; Benjamin Hopkins, Esq.; John Wilkes, Esq.; Richard Clark, Esq.; Sir James Shaw, Bart.; Anthony Brown, Esq.; Sir John Key, Bart.; and Benjamin Scott, Esq., F.R.A.S., the present Chamberlain. No presentation took place during the Chamberlainship of Sir William Heygate, Bart.

The following pages embrace some of the most famous names in modern history, and it is thought that these extracts from official documents have more than a temporary or local interest. Deeds of high renown, noble patriotism, judicious beneficence, great inventions and discoveries, useful research, and other claims upon public recognition, as well as acts of naval and military heroism, are here recorded, as a stimulus and an incentive to future generations. Numerous examples will be found of celebrated persons who have been thus honored by the Corporation, and who have reflected lustre upon the City by becoming recipients of its Freedom or of its Complimentary Addresses. In these introductory pages, and in the extracts from the Journal of the Court of Common Council, details are furnished respecting the career and the public services of many such. The chronological order of presentation is preserved, but for the purposes of this Introduction it will be convenient to group the subjects under distinct heads, comprising:—Royal Personages; Statesmen and Administrators; Naval and Military Heroes; Patriotic and Political Service; the Bench and the Bar; Philanthropy and Benevolence; Discoverers and Inventors; and Explorers and Travellers. Certain great episodes are also specially dealt with, such as the American War of Independence, Struggles for Popular Rights and Liberties, the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and the growth of the Indian Empire; so far as these come within the period under consideration.

Royal Personages.—Shortly after the beginning of the period under review, the Duke of York and Albany and the Duke of Gloucester, brothers to George III., were admitted to the Freedom;[1] and this was voted fifty years later to the Prince Regent, who, however, declined to be admitted, for sufficient reasons, although his brothers, the Dukes of Kent, Sussex, and Gloucester, were thus complimented in 1816, and another brother, the late Duke of Cambridge, in 1841; the reason assigned in each of these four cases being their distinguished efforts to promote numerous objects of benevolence throughout the Kingdom, and especially within the City.[2] The late estimable Prince Consort became the recipient of the honor in 1840,[3] and on the lamented decease of His Royal Highness, on 14th December, 1861, the Corporation contributed £500 towards erecting a national memorial, and ordered, at an expense of £143 10s., a Bust of His Royal Highness, executed by J. Durham, A.R.A., which is now in the Guildhall. In the course of time the four sons of the Prince Consort—the Prince of Wales,[4] the Duke of Edinburgh,[5] the Duke of Connaught,[6] and the late lamented Duke of Albany,[7] took up their Freedom by Patrimony; their cousin, the

[1] Pages 43, 49. [2] Pages 123, 130, 131, 169. [3] Page 164. [4] Page 268. [5] Page 276. [6] Page 288. [7] Page 309.

present Duke of Cambridge,[1] having done so in 1857. The Chamberlain, in addressing the late Duke of Albany, stated the interesting fact that he could find no precedent of *all* the sons of a reigning Sovereign being admitted on the Freedom Roll.[2] The names of other Royal personages are found on the Corporation records during the present century—being distinguished Royal visitors to this country; including the present Crown Prince of Germany, the husband of the Princess Royal;[3] the Allied Sovereigns, Alexander I. of Russia,[4] and Frederick William III. of Prussia, in 1814;[5] the Emperor of the French, in 1855;[6] the King of Sardinia, in 1856;[7] the Sultan of Turkey, in 1868;[8] the Shah of Persia, in 1873;[9] Alexander II. of Russia, in 1874;[10] the King of the Hellenes, in 1880;[11] and the King of the Netherlands, in 1882.[12] Nor must mention be omitted of our own beloved Sovereign, who was addressed and entertained on the occasion of her Accession, in 1837,[13] and later, when, in 1882, she dedicated to her people, for ever, the Forest of six thousand acres which the Corporation of London, aided by Parliament, so nobly rescued from illegal enclosure.[14]

STATESMEN AND ADMINISTRATORS.—The names of some of England's most illustrious Statesmen and Administrators are to be found in the civic annals of the last century and a quarter. First and foremost is that of William Pitt,[15] who was created Earl of Chatham in 1769, and who died 11th May, 1778, almost while delivering in the House of Lords one of his famous speeches on the state of the nation. His renown is inseparably connected with the struggle of the American Colonies for independence. This was a subject in which the Corporation of London manifested a deep interest, even incurring for a time the severe displeasure of the Sovereign by their strenuous and repeated protests against the arbitrary measures adopted towards the settlers across the Atlantic. The Colonies planted by the English in North America had become great and prosperous, and when George III. ascended the throne they contained more than two millions of people, who cherished the traditions of freedom handed down through five generations. They were partly adventurers, but principally fugitives from the tyranny which had oppressed their native land. They came out, it is true, under the sanction of Royal Charters; but it was not by virtue of mere parchments that they conquered the savage wilderness; their own courage and self-reliance had laid the foundation of a great and enduring empire. Had they depended on the fostering care and protection of the mother country, the North American Colonies must soon have perished. The early settlers left Old England chiefly from a desire to found a New England, in which they might enjoy the civil and religious liberties denied to them in the land of their birth.[16] The Governor of each State was appointed by the Crown, but each had its own Assembly or Parliament, the members of which were elected by the people—shrewd and patriotic men, trained in a rough school, but equal to the settlement of important ques-

[1] Page 229. [2] Page 309. [3] Page 226. [4] Page 365. [5] Page 365. [6] Page 376. [7] Page 379.
[8] Page 382. [9] Page 384. [10] Page 386. [11] Page 388. [12] Page 389. [13] Page 369. [14] Page 391.
[15] Page 37. [16] Page 323.

tions of public policy and of local administration. The energy and freedom of their discussions called forth the strong sense, the fearlessness, and the love of liberty, which are always fostered by representative institutions.

There had been frequent complaints on the part of the Colonists of the commercial policy of the mother-country, and these had been renewed after the Peace of 1763, when the attempt to prohibit the contraband trade between the American and Spanish Colonies had created intense dissatisfaction. It was an age of excessive legislative interference in all things, small as well as great. Orders, restrictions, monopolies, and taxes of various descriptions, vexed and hampered the spirit of commerce. Acts of Parliament were passed and Orders in Council were issued for the regulation of affairs, especially regarding the trade between the Colonies and the mother-country. This course had always been opposed to the principles of commercial freedom and of true material prosperity. The Colonists could not export the chief products of their industry—neither sugar, nor tobacco, cotton, wool, indigo, ginger, woods for dyes, molasses, rice (with some few exceptions), skins, ore, pitch, turpentine, timber, raw silk, and a variety of other articles—to any place but Great Britain, not even to Ireland. No foreign ship might enter a colonial harbour. Salt might not be imported from any place, or wines brought from Madeira or the Azores without paying a duty in American Ports for the British Exchequer. In all other respects Great Britain was not only the sole market for the disposal of American products, but the only storehouse for its supplies. The Colonies abounded in pasturage, but, lest they should multiply their flocks and weave their own cloth, they were prohibited from carrying wool, or any manufacture of which wool formed a part, from one province to another. Against all this high-handed procedure the Court of Common Council repeatedly protested, in memorials to the King and in petitions to Parliament, on the grounds of the injury done to commerce and of the undue interference with the civil rights of the Colonists.

In the reign of George II. a proposal had been made to increase the revenue by taxing the Colonies; which, as the Americans were totally unrepresented in Parliament, was simply a proposition to tax an entire people without even the form of asking their consent. This scheme was rejected by Sir Robert Walpole, who was then at the head of affairs, and the suggestion fell to the ground, being generally deemed impracticable. But what was regarded by the Government of George the Second as a dangerous stretch of arbitrary power was eagerly welcomed by their successors. A Bill was brought into Parliament 10th March, 1764, to tax the Americans; and notwithstanding all the protests raised on behalf of the Colonists, the Act passed both Houses, being adopted by the Lords without a debate or a division, and it received the Royal Assent 22nd March, 1765. It was to come into operation on the 1st of November. As soon as the tidings reached America, a determination not to submit was almost universally manifested. The Colonists viewed the Act with the greater alarm, because they regarded it as only the first of a series of taxes to be imposed upon them by the mother-country; and they persistently denied the right of the House of Commons to

tax them *without representation.* This formed the real battle-field of the controversy, and the question was fought with great determination. When the elder Pitt emerged from a year's seclusion and silence, early in 1766, he went to the fullest extent with the Colonists in denying the right of the British Legislature to impose taxes without representation, and he scouted the idea that they were "virtually represented," designating this idea as "the most contemptible that ever entered into the head of a man. It does not deserve a serious refutation. The Commons of America, represented in their several Assemblies, have ever been in the possession of the exercise of this constitutional right of giving and granting their own money. They would have been slaves if they had not enjoyed it."

Pitt's speech decided the wavering policy of the Administration. Indeed, it would have been impossible to enforce the Stamp Act after Lord Camden, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, had pronounced it to be illegal, and the resistance of the Colonists to be righteous and commendable. He said, and the line taken was heartily endorsed again and again by the Corporation of London. "My position is this:—taxation and representation are inseparable. This position is founded on the laws of Nature. It is more; it is itself an eternal law of Nature, for whatever is a man's own is absolutely his own; no man has a right to take it from him without his consent, either expressed by himself or his representative, and whoever attempts to do it, attempts an injury; whoever does it, commits a robbery; he throws down and destroys this distinction between liberty and slavery. *Taxation and representation are coëval with and essential to this constitution.*" In the Commons, a Bill for the Repeal of the Stamp Act was first read 21st February, 1766, after an exciting debate. The lobbies were crowded with the leading merchants of London and other great cities, who waited with growing excitement until between one and two in the morning to learn the result of the division: and when it was announced that two hundred and seventy-five had voted for the repeal, against one hundred and sixty-one for softening and yet enforcing the Act, the roof of St. Stephen's rang with shouts of delight. The third reading took place on the 4th of March, and it passed the Lords a fortnight later.

The satisfaction of America was not suffered to continue long. Arbitrary taxation by an English Parliament began to be compared with restrictions on industry and trade, and the latter were declared to be "the more slavish of the two," and "the more inconsistent with civil liberty." Meanwhile, a new scheme of taxation was being developed. As Chancellor of the Exchequer, Townshend[1] had been more than once taunted with the necessity of providing for the loss occasioned by the reduction of the Land Tax. In a rash and heedless mood he threw out a pledge in reply, that he would find means, free from offence, to raise revenue in

[1] Charles Townshend, second son of the third Viscount Townshend, was born in 1725, and had been voted the Honorary Freedom 23rd June, 1767, but he died on 4th September of that year, before the presentation could be made. (Page 52.)

America. That pledge he had given without the assent or knowledge of his colleagues, but in the teeth of their declared opinions, and, in 1767, he attempted to fulfil it by proposing certain small taxes on glass, paper, painters' colours, and tea, to be paid as Import Duties, which, according to his own computation, would produce only from thirty-five to forty thousand pounds a year. The Colonists resisted the Import Duties, as they had resisted the Stamp Act, and, a second time, the North Ministry were forced to recede from their false position; but the retreat was effected clumsily and with a bad grace. On March 5th, 1770, when the House of Commons proceeded to take into consideration a petition of London merchants trading in America, who were alarmed at the threat of the Colonists not to purchase articles of British merchandise, Lord North moved the repeal of the Act of 1767, excepting only the duty on tea; and this was carried. An effort to include tea in the repeal was frustrated. This was the crisis of the quarrel, and it involved the eventual loss of thirteen Provinces and of two millions of people. As a financial measure the Act had wholly failed. There was really, therefore, no pretence for retaining it. The dispute between Great Britain and her Colonies touching the right of taxation had been settled by the legislation of the preceding year. It had been the policy of the Earl of Chatham to consign this imperial right of taxation to the limbo of theory with other constitutional claims, the practical assertion of which could not be made without imminent danger. The rash and short-sighted folly of his successors, by meddling with a weapon which they did not understand, dismembered the empire, and, for a time, imperilled its existence.

A lull of three years' duration intervened, however; a deceptive absence of violence, which, to some, resembled peace. Trade was partially resumed, but confidence was not restored; and in the perpetuation of the tea duty a train was laid which might any day explode. The insignificance of the tax, while it left the Ministers without justification for continuing such a cause for irritation, went far to secure the acquiescence of the Colonists. But their discontent was suddenly inflamed by a new measure, which only indirectly concerned them. To assist the half-bankrupt East India Company in the sale of their teas, of which they had seventeen millions of pounds warehoused and waiting for a market, a drawback was given them of the whole English duty on shipments to the American Plantations. By this concession to the East India Company, the Colonists, exempted from the English duty, in fact received their tea at a lower rate than when there was no Colonial tax, but most of them had abjured its use until the impost should be removed, and a sudden stimulus was thus given to the export of the very article which alone caused irritation and dissension. The Colonists thought that they detected in this measure an artful contrivance for promoting the consumption of taxed tea, and thus for facilitating the extension of Colonial taxation. Boston took the lead in opposition. Crowded and excited meetings were held; resistance was openly talked of, and the best methods were canvassed.

On Sunday, 28th November, 1773, the merchant ship *Dartmouth*, laden with tea, sailed into Boston harbour, and the next day two other vessels arrived. An assembly of five thousand persons resolved that the cargoes should not be landed, and as the Customs authorities and the Royal Governor of the Colony refused permission for the ships to return to England unless they were discharged, the people, on the memorable 16th of December, 1773, took possession of the three ships, and in three hours emptied into the Bay the contents of three hundred and forty chests of tea, without injuring any other property on board. As a punishment, the Custom House was removed from Boston, and it was declared unlawful to load or unload any goods within its harbour. The Charter of Massachusetts was revoked, and General Gage, supported by four regiments, was sent at once to adopt coercive measures. In vain did Lord Chatham, re-appearing after his long prostration by illness, proffer a measure of conciliation, repealing the obnoxious Acts, and explicitly renouncing imperial taxation, but requiring from the Colonies the grant of a revenue to the King. Such a measure might even then have saved the Colonies to the mother country; but it was contemptuously rejected by the Lords on the first reading. Mr. Burke proposed a similar plan in the Commons, which met with a like fate. In vain, also, did the Court of Common Council remonstrate and petition against the repeated and aggravated violations of the civil rights of the American Colonists; their petitions only brought severe reprimands from the King.

Then broke out the American War, and the first boom rolled over the Atlantic after hostilities commenced at Lexington, 19th April, 1775. In a few days Boston itself was invested with a force of twenty thousand provincials. Congress met at Philadelphia, 10th May, 1775, and at once assumed the functions of sovereignty, declaring that the provinces should thenceforth be styled "the United Colonies of America," and requiring all persons to abjure the British authority and swear allegiance to the Congress. Decrees were passed for raising an army, and for the issue of a provincial paper currency. All dealings with the civil or military officials of Great Britain were prohibited; and the importation of provisions into any colony or place which should refuse to obey the orders of Congress was absolutely interdicted. The Court of Common Council received a letter from the Congress, in September, 1775, gratefully acknowledging their repeated efforts with the King and Parliament on behalf of the American Colonists; and the Court again, but without success, petitioned the King to suspend hostilities. Then followed the famous Declaration of Independence, the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, and of Lord Cornwallis at York Town; alternating with various successes by the English; and at length, 30th November, 1783, a Provisional Treaty was concluded at Paris, by which the thirteen original States of the American Union were recognised as free, sovereign, and independent. In the lapse of a century, mutual feelings of irritation between the two peoples have passed away, and the City of London has delighted to honor such illustrious American citizens as the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, the United States Minister to the Court

of St. James's in 1838; George Peabody, Esq., in 1862; and General Grant, who had been for eight years the President of the United States, in 1877.

The termination of the American War was shortly followed by the installation as Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer, at twenty-four years of age, of the Right Hon. William Pitt, the famous son of the great Earl of Chatham, and within a few months he received the Freedom of the City.[1] In addition to the Statesmen and Administrators already mentioned, and others to be named in connection with great political crises and historical events, the list of Honorary Freemen will be found to contain not a few who are deserving of passing reference. The Marquis Cornwallis, who was voted the Freedom in 1792,[2] was son of the first Earl, and was raised a step in the Peerage for his eminent services in America and in India. Five years later he became Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, where he acquired the reputation of having restored public tranquillity by the firmness, moderation, and humanity of his rule. In 1801 he signed the Peace of Amiens, and in 1804 he proceeded to India for the second time as Governor-General, and died there the following year.

Sir Robert Peel received the Freedom in 1829 for the honorable and patriotic course adopted by him in advising George IV. to recommend to Parliament a review of the laws which imposed civil disabilities upon his Roman Catholic subjects. It will be observed, however, that the Address of Mr. Clark, the Chamberlain, makes not the slightest reference to this subject, but is exclusively occupied with other and extraneous topics.[3] The probable explanation is that he had no sympathy with Roman Catholic Emancipation. Sir Robert Peel had been Chief Secretary of Ireland, and at that time he was Home Secretary, becoming First Lord of the Treasury in 1834, and again from 1841 to 1846. He was born 5th February, 1788, and died 2nd July, 1850, the result of a fall from his horse. Sir Robert Peel's name will also be identified with the Repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, after the long and weary struggle which had been waged for many years. His last words on relinquishing office cannot be too often quoted:—"I shall leave a name execrated by every monopolist who, from less honorable motives, clamours for protection for his own immediate benefit; but it may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of good-will in the abodes of those whose lot it is to labour and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, when they shall recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice." Of this movement Richard Cobden, M.P., was the great leader, and reference will have to be made to him in a subsequent page. Coming down to a later period, the Earl of Beaconsfield[4] and the Marquis of Salisbury[5] had the Honorary Freedom bestowed upon them in 1878, in recognition of their eminent services to the country, and especially for their conduct of the Treaty of Berlin; and in 1881, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., the Prime Minister, who had already been admitted to the Freedom by an honorary vote of the Worshipful Company of Turners, was the

[1] Page 69. [2] Page 71. [3] Page 140. [4] Page 326. [5] Page 326.

recipient of an Address in the usual form from the Court of Common Council.[1] Of his public services, happily not yet concluded, it is superfluous here to speak.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.—With the name of William Pitt is identified the great war which broke out after the French Revolution in 1789. During its progress the English navy covered itself with renown, and the following pages testify to the interest taken in the conflict by the City of London, for the names of the most celebrated admirals and captains occur as receiving the Honorary Freedom, in recognition of their public services. Admiral Sir John Jervis, afterwards Earl St. Vincent;[2] Admiral Earl Howe;[3] Commodore Nelson,[4] afterwards Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson;[5] Admiral Lord Keith;[6] Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumarez;[7] Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood;[8] Captain Thomas Masterman Hardy,[9] of Lord Nelson's flagship *Victory*; and Vice-Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth,[10] are the most prominent. The Dutch and Spanish naval battles, occurring at the same period, brought into civic notice Admiral Keppel,[11] Lord Rodney,[12] Lord Hood,[13] and Viscount Duncan.[14] Nor were the military commanders overlooked in the distribution of honors by the City, for its records include Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby,[15] who afterwards fell at the Battle of Aboukir; Sir Sidney Smith;[16] Major-General Beresford,[17] subsequently created a Viscount; Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird;[18] the great Duke of Wellington;[19] Viscount Hill;[20] and, more lately, Sir John Burgoyne,[21] some of whom also served during the Peninsular War.

Many other naval and military officers received the Freedom of the City or Swords of Honor, their names and deeds being chronicled in the following pages; but it is needless to enumerate them here, and to enter into any detail would be to write the history of England during twenty eventful and critical years. To complete the category of this class of public service, which the Corporation has always been ready to acknowledge, Admiral Sir R. Stopford,[22] Commodore Sir C. Napier,[23] and Major-General Sir C. F. Smith,[24] were admitted in 1841, "in testimony of the admiration felt by the Court of the zeal, talent, and bravery, displayed by them on the coast of Syria." The services of Admiral Lord Lyons in the Crimean War were recognised in 1856;[25] those of Lord Napier of Magdāla, in 1868;[26] those of Sir Garnet Wolseley, in 1874,[27] and again in 1882, when created a Baron after the Egyptian Campaign;[28] those of Sir Frederick Roberts, in 1880;[29] and Lord Alcester's, in 1882.[30]

[1] Page 345. [2] Page 74. [3] Page 77.

[4] Nelson presented to the Corporation the sword of the French Admiral Blanquet, which was surrendered to him after the Battle of the Nile. This sword, and the letter that accompanied it, are now in the Guildhall Museum.

[5] Page 81. [6] Page 96. [7] Page 98. [8] Page 102. [9] Page 106.
[10] Page 107. [11] Page 61. [12] Page 65. [13] Page 68. [14] Page 85.
[15] Page 91. [16] Page 93. [17] Page 110. [18] Page 110. [19] Page 124.

[20] Page 127. Lord Hill was nephew to the celebrated but eccentric Rev. Rowland Hill, A.M., concerning whom a tradition exists in Guildhall that, when he came on one occasion to take his dividends on some Corporation Bonds, he was asked whether he intended to be present when his nephew received the Honorary Freedom. The reply was that he did not think of doing so, and that Lord Hill was "the first butcher in our family."—EDITOR.

[21] Page 281. [22] Page 165. [23] Page 165. [24] Page 165. [25] Page 212. [26] Page 278.
[27] Page 302. [28] Page 353. [29] Page 341. [30] Page 353.

Our Indian Empire.—The great body of London merchants known as the East India Company, and intimately connected, by widespread commerce, with the City of London, had acquired vast wealth and influence in the third quarter of the last century, and wielded sovereign authority over a distant empire. The English, who had been barely tolerated in founding a settlement at Madras in 1640, and in the erection of Fort William at Calcutta in 1698, had gradually extended their settlements and their influence, until, by the middle of the eighteenth century, they had become the feared or hated rivals of the principal native princes. Lord Clive did much to extend and consolidate the English power in Bengal, and six years after he finally left India, in 1766, Warren Hastings was appointed the first Governor-General, a post which he filled until 1785. His administration, with all its blemishes, entitles him to be ranked among the most remarkable men in English history. He dissolved the double government which had cursed India, and transferred the direction of affairs to English hands. He found anarchy, and left the beginnings of order. The entire system by which justice was dispensed, the revenue collected, and peace maintained, throughout these vast dominions, was created by him. Later rulers have improved upon it, but the merit of its inception is unquestionably due to him. After the retirement of Hastings, the younger Pitt introduced and carried a Bill in 1786, under which the affairs of the Company continued to be administered for seventy years. The Indian Government was still to be carried on in the name of the Company, but its policy was dictated by a new ministerial department, styled a Board of Control. It was a clumsy and an unsatisfactory compromise, and it led in practice to numerous and unseemly altercations between the Board and the Court of Directors, and to the evils inseparable from a divided administration.

In 1838, when Lord Auckland was Governor-General, the Anglo-Indian empire was bounded by the great sandy desert which extends from the jungles on the Ghara, in the hill territories of Gurwal, to the sea. To the North-West, beyond this desert, lay the Punjab, of which Runjeet Sing ("the Lion of Lahore") was the sovereign. Beyond the Punjab, and south of Independent Tartary, was the region called Cabul, or Afghanistan, lying directly between the Punjab and Persia. It was to this remote spot that attention was now directed, and apparently not without reason; for it was through the plains and mountain passes of Cabul that the tide of conquest from the Caspian, the Black Sea, or the Mediterranean, had hitherto overflowed the fertile regions of India. Alexander the Great, Tamerlane, and Mahmoud, the conquerors of Hindostan, had all entered by this route, affording colour to an ancient proverb, that "no one can be King of India without first being lord of Cabul." It was thought by some that Russia, which had obtained a predominant influence in the government of Persia, might be tempted to use that influence for the invasion of the English possessions. Her armies, once being introduced into the friendly territory of Persia, nothing interposed between them and the Indian empire but Cabul and the Punjab. Nature, however, had provided a formidable barrier against all inroads from the West

in the chains of mountains, through which only two passes run—that in the North, formed by the deep valley of the Cabul river, having strong positions of defence at Jellalabad and Peshawur, not far from the famed Khyber Pass, while that in the South, the Bolan Pass, formed a way of communication with Scinde.

On 1st October, 1838, Lord Auckland issued a declaration of war against Afghanistan, on the grounds that its ruler, Dost Mahommed, had attacked Runjeet Sing, an ally of the British; that the military operations of the Afghans indicated hostilities towards India; and that the deposed Shah Sujah had placed himself under British protection, and was the rightful heir to the throne of Afghanistan. The country was invaded but not conquered, although several battles were won, and eight thousand British troops and Sepoys were left in occupation in the midst of a hostile people, and virtually cut off from communication with India. In the autumn of 1841 there was an outbreak in Cabul, and Sir Alexander Burnes (who strenuously opposed the policy of annexation he was called upon to initiate) and other Europeans were murdered. When, in October of that year, General Sir Robert Henry Sale[1] set out from Cabul to occupy Jellalabad for the winter, he had to fight his way through the perilous defiles. General Nott[2] remained in Candahar, unable to leave his position, and Sir William Macnaghten, the British Resident at Cabul, set forth on the 14th December upon that disastrous and appalling retreat through the Afghan passes, only equalled in horrors by the dreadful retreat of Napoleon from Moscow. In both cases, ice and snow, famine and nakedness, slew more than the sword. Sir William Macnaghten himself was barbarously murdered when discussing the terms of a treaty; and of nearly five thousand soldiers, with twelve thousand camp followers, besides women and children, only one officer and a few Sepoys reached Jellalabad alive.

General Sale had held out there for three months, behind mud walls, against cold, hunger, earthquakes, and the enemy; making frequent successful sorties, and once defeating Akbar Khan in the open field with great loss. He continued to hope for reinforcements to arrive from India, but Lord Ellenborough, who had succeeded Lord Auckland, was at first disposed to trust to negotiations with the treacherous Akbar, and this led to the terrible suspense endured for three months by the beleaguered garrison of Jellalabad. They were relieved at length, by the arrival, 16th April, of General Sir George Pollock,[3] whose troops had cleared that dreaded Khyber Pass which had never before been carried against defenders. The path of the terrible retreat was re-trodden, as Sir George Pollock stated in his Reply, "for some fifty or sixty miles we passed over the unburied remains of the troops so lately sacrificed." Akbar Khan was twice defeated, and on 20th September, Sale recovered his wife and their widowed daughter, with the new-born infant of the latter, and the hostages and captives were also released. Thirty-six years afterwards, another attempt was made upon Cabul, during the vice-royalty of Lord Lytton, and although the disastrous results of the former campaign were not repeated, the project

[1] Page 173. [2] Page 174. [3] Page 189.

of permanently extending the Northern frontier of India had to be abandoned in 1880, after much hard fighting under General Sir Frederick Roberts,[1] who had served through the Indian Mutiny and afterwards in the Abyssinian War of 1868.

When it was resolved, in 1842, to evacuate Cabul, Scinde was annexed; the Ameers of that country being suspected of having assisted the Afghans, and of acting treacherously towards the English. They had also neglected to pay the tribute to which they were subject, and disputes had arisen about a treaty for the navigation of the Indus, the operation of which lessened their revenues, and infringed upon their hunting-grounds; and finally they expelled the English Resident. General Sir Charles Napier was sent against them with 2,800 men; he defeated armies seven times as numerous as his own in the Battles of Meanee and Dubba; he took Hyderabad, and was appointed Governor of the Province.

Sir Henry Hardinge,[2] though a military man, was sent out to succeed Lord Ellenborough, as a Governor-General whose policy would be peace and improvement. But the conditions of rule in India were not yet consistent with repose. Towards the close of 1845 a Sikh army crossed the Sutlej, and invaded the English territory. In December they were checked by the Battle of Moodkee, in which, however, Sale was mortally wounded, and other severe losses were experienced by the British. On the 21st and the following day the dreadful Battle of Ferozeshah was fought by Sir Hugh Gough.[3] Seven days later, Sir Harry Smith drove the invaders from Aliwal to the Sobraon, their last stronghold; from which they were routed, with great slaughter, 10th February, 1846. In all these engagements the Sikhs employed heavy and well-manned trains of artillery; which the English troops, lacking ammunition, were compelled to carry at the point of the bayonet. The British army advanced to Lahore, and there dictated treaties which it was hoped would be observed. In less than three years, however, the Sikhs made a brave and resolute endeavour to throw off the British yoke, and the second Sikh War broke out, which was not brought to an end without great difficulties and heavy losses. At length, Lord Gough, after losing the Battle of Chillianwallah, totally defeated the Sikhs in the Battle of Goojerat, 21st February, 1849, and their leading chiefs surrendered, and have ever since been loyal subjects of the English Crown. By a Proclamation of the Governor-General, it was announced that the Kingdom of the Punjab was at an end, and that all its territories were now a portion of the British Empire in India; and while every class were summoned to obedience, they were warned that any fresh outbreak would be punished with prompt severity. This proclamation was issued by the Marquis of Dalhousie, whose administration from 1848 to 1855 may be said to have "consummated a policy, and closed a period." Beneath his rule, British territory in India received its latest extension, and that rule is memorable for the commencement of great public works in roads, railways, and irrigation, for the introduction of a cheap uniform postage, for numerous improvements in government, and for the beginning of an era of social and commercial progress. It will be seen that in

[1] Page 341. [2] Page 178. [3] Page 182.

connection with all these Indian events the Corporation of London conferred its honorary rewards upon the chief actors.

Early in June, 1857, as the centenary of the Battle of Plassey was being celebrated in London, this country was startled by intelligence of a formidable Mutiny among the troops of the Bengal native army, and for a few weeks it seemed as if the existence of our Indian Empire were imperilled. The emergency developed, as in former crises, the heroism and the enterprise of British officials, both military and civilian, chief among whom must be named Sir John Lawrence,[1] the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, who depleted his own district of troops in order to despatch them to Delhi, the head-quarters of the Mutiny; and Lord Canning,[2] the Governor-General, who recalled the troops from Persia, sent for reinforcements from Bombay and Madras, from Ceylon and Burmah, from the Eastern Settlements and the Mauritius, and, above all, from England. These were placed under the command of Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde,[3] who had been sent out at a day's notice; but, in the meantime, distinguished officers like Sir Henry Havelock, Sir Hugh Rose, and Sir James Outram,[4] had held the rebels in check for three months. Major-General Sir Henry Havelock did not live to return to England, but two days before the tidings of his death arrived, the dignity of a Baronetcy had been conferred upon him, with a pension of £1,000 per annum for two lives. The Corporation ordered, at an expense of £105, a Bust of Havelock to be executed by Behnes, in commemoration of the skill and bravery displayed by him in relieving Cawnpore and Lucknow. Delhi was captured, and on the 21st January, 1858, Lucknow was stormed and won. With its fall, the speedy and final conquest of the Kingdom of Oude was affected, and the terrible Mutiny was at an end.

Lord Canning issued a Proclamation dated 8th March, 1858, which was severely condemned by many on account of its clemency; and its publication in England gave rise to much debate. In a very few years, when that eminent nobleman, worn-out with anxiety and over-work, had sunk into a premature grave, justice was done to his administration of Indian affairs during this awful crisis, as that of one of the wisest and ablest Governors-General ever sent out to rule that vast dependency, and as one who knew how to temper justice with mercy, and who dared to act equitably by the natives, notwithstanding the clamours and misrepresentations of official and prejudiced Europeans. With the termination of this outbreak the long rule of the East India Company ceased, the future administration being vested in the Crown, by whom is appointed a Secretary of State for India, aided by a Council of fifteen members. One of the most distinguished natives who remained faithful to England during the Mutiny was Sir Salar Jung, Prime Minister to the Nizam of Hyderabad. Sir Salar was born in 1829, and succeeded his uncle as Prime Minister in 1853—a post which he retained until his decease in 1883. During his thirty years' administration, he reorganised every department of State, and took

[1] Page 234. [2] Page 267. [3] Page 250. [4] Page 253.

special interest in public works and education. He was created a Knight of the Star of India in 1867, and received its Grand Cross in 1871; and on a visit to England in 1876 his services were recognised by the City of London.[1]

The relations of this country with the vast Empire of China had been strained during part of the time just passed in review, and for six years prior to 1840 local conflicts had repeatedly occurred, mainly arising out of disputes connected with the Opium Trade, until, in January, 1840, an imperial edict directed the stoppage of all trade with England. Then ensued the blockade of Canton, and a straggling war along the Eastern coast, until Sir Henry Pottinger[2] was sent out in 1844 as Plenipotentiary, when the island of Hong Kong was ceded, and the five ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-choo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, were opened to British merchants. Subsequently, the Earl of Elgin, who had rendered valuable public service in 1864 as Governor-General of Canada, was sent as High Commissioner to China in 1850, and again in 1860. His Lordship also proceeded to Japan, and contributed much by his diplomatic skill to the establishment of friendly commercial relations with that populous and interesting country, then newly opened to foreigners. These services attracted the attention of the Corporation, and they are copiously dealt with in the Address and the Reply.[3]

Patriotic and Political Service.—The City of London has always enjoyed the reputation of being the home and refuge of popular rights and liberties, for the maintenance of which there were in former times frequent contests with the Crown. Notably on the 4th of January, 1642, when Charles I. went with an armed force to the House of Commons to seize the five members, Pym, Hampden, Hollis, Haslerig, and Strode. They escaped by water to the City, and found refuge in a house in Coleman Street; and when the King went to the Guildhall on the following day to demand their surrender, he was met by ominous cries of "Privileges of Parliament," so that he had to return, humiliated and foiled, to Whitehall. The House appointed a Grand Committee to meet, day by day, in Grocers' Hall, under the protection of the City Trained Bands, and six days later Charles quitted Whitehall, to visit it but once again. "The City of London at that time represented in itself the wealth, the strength, and the independence, which had made England feared and honored throughout the world. . . . The place of business of the merchant in those days was also his residence and home. The houses then recently built by nobles beyond its precincts, along the Strand of the magnificent river, scarcely transcended in extent or splendour those palaces of its merchant princes which lurked everywhere behind its busy wharves and crowded counting-houses. But, beyond every such source of aggrandisement, its privileges were its power. From its Guilds, Charters, and immunities, wrested from the needs or bestowed by the favour of successive Princes; from its own regulation of its military as well as civil affairs; from its complete and

[1] Page 320. [2] Page 175. [3] Page 241.

thoroughly organised democracy, governed and governing by and within itself, it derived an influence which made it formidable far beyond its wealth and numbers. . . . To its honor, be it said, that from the hour when the cause of public freedom was in peril, the City of London cast in its fortunes unreservedly with the opposition to the Court. Its resolute refusal to join the League against the Scottish Covenant had baffled the counsels and wasted the energies of Strafford; and its Trained Bands, under Skippon, were destined largely to contribute to the final defeat of the King."[1]

Coming down to later times, the ridicule and opprobium which covered the Bute Administration were greatly excited by the attacks of John Wilkes, then M.P. for Aylesbury. With the assistance of Charles Churchill, a renegade parson of great abilities but of greater profligacy, Wilkes issued his *North Briton*, the first number of which appeared in June, 1762. For coarse and scurrilous abuse this production stands unrivalled among party pamphlets and newspapers, and when the notorious "Number 45" appeared in April, 1763, with a severe criticism upon the King's speech, and a violent attack upon the public conduct of Lord Bute, the Government, stung by its virus, were indiscreet enough to commence a prosecution, which not only gave to Wilkes the renown he coveted, but which incidentally raised a very important constitutional question. A "General Warrant" was issued, 30th April, against the authors, printers, and publishers of the paper, all of whom were arrested. Wilkes was committed to the Tower, but sued out a writ of *habeas corpus;* and when this was argued, he obtained his discharge, Chief Justice Camden ruling that the privilege of Parliament protected Wilkes from arrest. This was the beginning of a contest of seven years' duration. "Number 45" was voted by the House of Commons to be "a false, scandalous, and seditious libel," it was ordered to be burned by the common hangman, and its author was expelled the House in January, 1764. Wilkes had raised the question of the legality of "General Warrants" in actions against Lord Halifax, the Secretary of State, who had signed the one for his apprehension, and against the Under Secretary for the illegal seizure of his papers, and obtained damages for £4,000 and £1,000 respectively. In his summing up, Camden said, "There is no authority in our law books that mentions this kind of warrant but in express terms condemns this. Upon the maturest consideration, I am bold to say this warrant is illegal. If a superior jurisdiction should declare my opinion erroneous, I submit, as will become me, and kiss the rod; but I must say I shall always consider it as a rod of iron for the chastisement of the people of Great Britain." Lord Mansfield subsequently confirmed this ruling and the verdict, when a Bill of Exceptions was tendered, and the legality of "General Warrants" was keenly debated in the House of Commons, where the Ministry secured a majority of only fourteen. Some of their ordinary supporters voted against them, and the King instantly resorted to his usual practice. General Conway was dismissed from his office as colonel of a regiment for having presumed to vote contrary to the

[1] J. Forster's "Grand Remonstrance," p. 382.

Royal wishes, and a similar mode of displaying resentment was adopted towards other members of Parliament holding military and civil offices. The Court carried this method of intimidation to such excess that a writer in the *Royal Magazine*, in February, 1766, stated that a "curious gentleman" had made a calculation that since Legge had been thus dismissed from the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in May, 1761, there had been no fewer than five hundred and twenty-three changes of place through Court and Ministerial influence. Wilkes was next prosecuted by the Attorney-General in the King's Bench for libel, was found guilty, and was outlawed in November, 1764, for failing to appear to receive sentence. The City of London stood by him as the exponent of popular liberties, and they showed their sympathy with the cause he espoused by conferring the Honorary Freedom on Chief Justice Pratt, afterwards Earl Camden,[1] "in gratitude for his constitutional and deliberate decision in relation to General Warrants."

Wilkes returned from France after an absence of four years, and was elected for Middlesex. He surrendered to his outlawry, and was sent to the King's Bench prison. Riots took place in the neighbourhood, and the military being ordered to fire, several persons were killed, and many were wounded. Wilkes was released from prison under a technical defect, but the original judgment against him for libel was afterwards affirmed, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £1,000. In the following January, while still imprisoned, he was elected an Alderman of London, and in February he was brought in custody to the bar of the House of Commons to answer respecting a petition presented by him for a redress of grievances, which had been voted "an insolent, and scandalous, and seditious libel." By a majority of eighty-two he was expelled, and a new writ was ordered to be issued for Middlesex. Edmund Burke, who spoke with great force against the expulsion, described the proceedings of the Government as "the fifth act of the tragi-comedy acted by his Majesty's servants, for the benefit of Mr. Wilkes, at the expense of the Constitution." Wilkes again offered himself as a candidate. The election took place at Brentford, when the Ministerial champion could not approach the hustings, or find any one who would venture to propose him, and Wilkes was re-elected without opposition. The majority in the House of Commons were enraged, and, after another debate, declared him to be disqualified, and ordered a new writ. Wilkes, however, was again elected by a large majority, and London was illuminated. On this occasion the House roughly set aside all constitutional rules, and voted that the Sheriff had made a wrong return, and that the name of the Ministerial candidate, who had but two hundred and ninety-six votes, should be inserted instead of that of Wilkes as the member for Middlesex. Thus ended for a time the war between the "two Kings of Brentford," as people jokingly termed George III. and Wilkes; in allusion to the well-known satire of "The Rehearsal" by Buckingham.

Wilkes' political career may be said to have closed with his release from prison

[1] Page 44.

in 1770. A committee who called themselves "The Supporters of the Bill of Rights," raised a subscription which relieved him from the pecuniary embarrassment into which he had been thrown; and in 1774, he and his friend, Serjeant Glynn, were elected members for Middlesex without opposition, and he was allowed to take his seat in the House. The same year he was elected Lord Mayor, and he subsequently obtained the important office of Chamberlain.[1] In 1780 he was re-elected for Middlesex, and in 1782 he obtained a vote of the House to expunge from its journals the declarations and orders formerly passed against him, as subversive of constitutional rights.

Some of the distinguished persons already mentioned might be included in the category of Patriots, but there are others who call for special notice. Two Speakers of the House of Commons may head the list. The first is the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, M.P.,[2] who was admitted to the Freedom in 1761, for reasons which are fully set forth in the Resolution of the Court. He was the third Speaker of his family, but by far the most eminent; and he was, perhaps, the best and the purest of those who up to that time had presided over the deliberations of the House. For the long period of thirty-three years he occupied that high position, with dignity and credit to himself, and with zealous watchfulness over the liberties and privileges of Parliament. Sixteen years afterwards a similar honor was bestowed by the City upon Sir Fletcher Norton.[3] The period of his presidency was one of great political excitement. Brass Crosby, Esq., M.P. for Honiton, and Lord Mayor in 1771, signed a warrant for the commitment of a messenger of the House of Commons, sent to seize the printer of the *London Evening Post*, for presuming to report the proceedings and debates of the House, which was held to be a breach of privilege. The Lord Mayor did this because no City Magistrate had backed the Speaker's warrant, saying that no power on earth should seize a Citizen of London without proper authority. The Serjeant-at-Arms bailed out the messenger, and the circumstances being reported to the House, the Lord Mayor was ordered to attend in his place, when he defended his action on the ground of ancient laws and charters, but by 272 votes to 90 he was declared to have committed a breach of privilege, and he was sent to the Tower, where he remained for six weeks, until the Session terminated. The House also ordered the production of the book of recognizances belonging to the Mansion House, out of which the entry was erased. Alderman Wilkes, M.P., and Alderman Oliver, M.P., were also ordered to attend in their places to answer for their refusal to recognise the Speaker's warrant against the printers of the *Middlesex Journal* and the *Gazetteer*, for a like offence. Wilkes would not attend, and the House thought proper to let his case drop, but Alderman Oliver was committed to the Tower. History has done justice to the worthy Aldermen and Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis, who braved fines and imprisonment in the cause of liberty and the rights of their fellow subjects. From that time to the present *no attempt has been made to hinder the publication of the*

[1] Page 63. [2] Page 42. [3] Page 60.

Parliamentary Debates.[1] The specific act referred to in the Resolution granting the Honorary Freedom to Sir Fletcher Norton was his celebrated speech to George III., on presenting a Bill for the Royal Assent, 7th May, 1777, providing for the support of the honor and dignity of the Crown:—"Your faithful Commons have not only granted to your Majesty a large present supply, but also a very great additional income—great beyond your Majesty's highest expense. But all this they have done in a well-grounded confidence that you will apply wisely what they have granted liberally." This speech, which was ordered by the Commons to be printed, gave deep offence to the Court, and was never forgiven; but numerous public bodies appreciated the Speaker's patriotism, and among them was the Corporation of London. The course then being pursued towards the American Colonies, which the Speaker, in common with the Whig party, strenuously opposed, gave peculiar point and emphasis to his address to the King; and Court influence prevented his re-election in 1781. He was, however, elevated to the Peerage as Baron Grantley in April, 1782.[2]

The name of the Rev. Dr. Richard Price is not so well known in the present day as it was a century ago, when his pamphlet "On Civil Liberty and the War with America," was sold to the extent of 60,000 copies in a few months, and secured for him civic recognition.[3] So highly was this work appreciated in America, that the Congress in 1778 expressed a desire through Dr. Franklin to consider him as a citizen of the United States, and to have his assistance in regulating their finances, assuring him that if he would remove to America, a liberal provision should be made for his services. The offer was declined on account of age; but Dr. Price said that he looked to the United States as being the hope and as likely soon to become the refuge of mankind. He was a Presbyterian Minister at Newington Green, London, and published numerous theological, philosophical, financial, and social works. Of a different order of merit, and yet worthy of notice for his patriotic services, was Gwyllim Lloyd Wardle, Esq., M.P.,[4] to whom was voted the Honorary Freedom, 6th April, 1809, for his exposure in the House of Commons of the nepotism practised in the sale of military offices in the name of the Duke of York then Commander-in-Chief of the Army. The debate extended over nine days, during which upwards of one hundred speeches were delivered, and an exhaustive inquiry into the allegations was made by a Committee of the House, as a result of which the Duke, who, to say the least, had been guilty of grave indiscretion, resigned his appointment, 25th March, 1809, but was reinstated in May, 1811. The manly and disinterested conduct of Mr. Wardle during this painful business was also publicly acknowledged in the warmest

[1] See the interesting work by B. B. Orridge, F.G.S., entitled, "Some Account of the Citizens of London and their Rulers."

[2] In Dean Pellew's "Life of Lord Sidmouth" (who, as Mr. Addington, was Speaker from 1789 to 1801) it is stated that Mr. Fox, who narrated the incident in the House on April 23, 1804, asked Sir Fletcher Norton what would be the consequences of the threatened "naming" of a member for breach of order, and the reply was, "Happen! hang me if I either know or care;" contrasting this with the reply once made by Speaker Arthur Onslow to a similar inquiry from Wilkes, "The Lord in Heaven only knows, sir, what the consequences would be."—EDITOR.

[3] Page 57.

[4] Page 119.

terms of gratitude and admiration by the cities of Glasgow, Canterbury, and numerous other municipalities throughout the Kingdom. From the Parliamentary Debates of the period it is evident that Mr. Wardle performed in the House the useful function of a vigilant censor of the public funds. Worthy of being associated with this subject, as a rare instance of abnegation and self-sacrifice, is the act of the Marquis Camden, the son of the first Earl Camden (formerly Chief Justice Pratt), who relinquished for the public benefit, at a time of great national exigency, the fees and emoluments, amounting to several thousands of pounds per annum, derivable from his patent office as Teller of the Exchequer. For this noble surrender of personal interests and legal rights the Honorary Freedom was voted in 1819.[1]

It is no exaggeration to say that during the closing years of the eighteenth century, and the opening years of the present century, England was ruled by a system of absolute terror. The Ministers of the day, turning the struggles of a party into a war of proscription, filled the prisons with their political opponents, and allowed them when in confinement to be treated with shameful severity. If a man was known to be a reformer, he was constantly in danger of being arrested, he was closely watched, and his letters were opened as they passed through the Post Office. In such cases no scruples were allowed. Even the confidence of domestic life was violated. No opponent of the Government was safe under his own roof against the tales of eavesdroppers and the gossip of servants. Discord was introduced into the bosoms of families, and schisms were caused between parents and their children. But for the patriotic and determined stand made by the City of London and other Municipalities the danger to popular liberties would have been intensified. Political corruptions and abuses continued and flourished during the long period of the French War, and the subject of Parliamentary Reform slumbered. In 1809 it was revived in the House of Commons by Sir Francis Burdett, but he found only fifteen supporters. In the following year, Earl Grey, in moving an address to the King on the State of the Nation, promised to support any temperate and judicious plan for the correction of abuses in the representation.

In 1819 Sir F. Burdett again brought forward a proposal that the House should take the matter into consideration, and in this debate Lord John Russell, who had recently entered Parliament, expressed his opinion in favour of disfranchising such boroughs as were notoriously corrupt. During succeeding years Lord John introduced Reform Bills which were uniformly rejected by large majorities; but the refusal to deal with single and flagrant cases, and to concede reasonable demands, only provoked further agitation, and led, in the end, to a much wider scheme. Men asked with increasing earnestness why great centres of population like Leeds, Birmingham, and Manchester, should remain unrepresented, while a number of decayed towns, with a score of voters, returned members to Parliament, whose seats were notoriously used for family influence or were openly sold. Earl Grey formed a Cabinet before the close of

[1] Page 134.

1830, with the condition that the Reform question should be at once taken up. Accordingly, on 1st March, 1831, Lord John Russell introduced a Bill, which was defeated in Committee by eight votes. A General Election took place, and the Bill was again brought forward 24th June, and after wearisome debates was sent up to the House of Lords who rejected it. When Parliament re-assembled in December, 1831, the Bill passed for a third time through the Commons, and Royal influence was used with a sufficient number of Peers to induce them to abstain from voting against the measure, which became law 7th June, 1832. In connection with these events, Lord John Russell, Earl Grey, and Viscount Althorp, received the Freedom of the City for their earnest and long-continued services in the cause of Parliamentary Reform.[1]

Of a different order of mind to some of the foregoing was Joseph Hume,[2] who for many years stood nearly alone in the House of Commons as the advocate of Financial Reform, for which the Freedom of the City was voted to him, 26th October, 1821. Born in Montrose in 1777, he went to India as a surgeon, and returned with a large fortune in early life. He entered Parliament in 1812, and continued to sit there, chiefly as member for his native town of Montrose, until his death in 1855. He was an important actor in most of the political and social movements of that period. He incessantly advocated reforms in the army and navy, and in the general system of taxation and of public accounts. With but little assistance from others, he carried the repeal of the old combination laws and those prohibiting the export of machinery; and he was unwearied in his attacks upon public abuses, election expenses, the duties on paper and printing and on articles of household consumption. At a later period another distinguished man and public benefactor among Legislators, Richard Cobden,[3] was honored for his long and eminent services in connection with Free Trade, and for his exertions in negotiating the Commercial Treaty with France. The history of this is fully set forth in the Chamberlain's Address and in Mr. Cobden's Reply.

Two other Patriots must be selected, both of them being illustrious Foreigners, to whom Addresses were voted by the Court of Common Council. The first was Louis Kossuth, formerly Governor-General of Hungary, on whose behalf, during his imprisonment and that of his compatriots in the Fortress of Kiutayah, the Court passed a Resolution, 22nd May, 1851, earnestly hoping that Lord Palmerston, then Foreign Secretary, would deem it consistent with his duty to interpose his friendly offices with the Sublime Porte, so as to promote the immediate liberation of the illustrious captives. When this was effected, Kossuth visited England, and he was presented with an Address at Guildhall, 30th October, 1851.[4] The other foreign Patriot was General Garibaldi,[5] whose heroic exertions and spirit of self-sacrifice on behalf of Italy evoked extraordinary enthusiasm on his visit to England in 1864, so that political complications were feared, and Lord Palmerston succeeded in inducing him to return home somewhat abruptly, under the plea that the great excitement

[1] Pages 145, 148. [2] Page 138. [3] Page 256. [4] Page 373. [5] Page 270.

was prejudicial to his health. An immense crowd assembled in the streets around the Guildhall on 20th April, when Garibaldi was received by the Corporation, and the press was so great that his son Menotti failed to gain admission. He was to have accepted the Gold Box on behalf of his father, who had previously said that, as he had always refused any gifts, he could not make an exception.[1] A few days before the presentation some very appropriate verses appeared in the *Daily News*, entitled "Why we Welcome Him," and signed "S. M.;" and the Chamberlain quoted a part of these in his Address. This, with the Reply of the General, were ordered by the Court to be translated into Italian, and sent to him, but before this could be done, both had been telegraphed to, and had appeared in, all the journals of Italy. A correct and elegant version will be found in its proper place in this volume.[2]

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.—The Bench and the Bar have their distinguished representatives among the Honorary Freemen of London. Chief Justice Pratt, afterwards Earl Camden and Lord Chancellor, has already been mentioned in connection with the Government prosecution of John Wilkes, and also with the episode of the American War of Independence.[3] That distinguished Judge, whose father also adorned the Bench, was born in 1714, and was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas from 1761 to 1766, when the Great Seal was entrusted to him. But on the opening of the Session in 1770, Lord Camden avowed in the House of Lords his opposition to the Grafton Ministry in the matter of the proceedings against Wilkes, and he voted with Lord Chatham on the subject of the American War. This led to his being deprived of the Great Seal, and during the remaining twenty-four years of his life he devoted himself to political affairs, taking a warm interest in all questions affecting the rights and liberties of the people. In gratitude for his constitutional and deliberate decision in relation to "General Warrants," the City of London presented the Chief Justice with the Freedom, accompanying it with a request that he would sit for his portrait, to be placed in the Guildhall. Sir Henry Gould,[4] whose grandfather, of the same name, was one of the Judges of the King's Bench, was made a Baron of the Exchequer Court in 1761, and five years later was removed to the Common Pleas. For the long period of thirty-three years he exercised his judicial duties with acknowledged ability, and during the riots of 1780 he refused military protection for his house, and strenuously opposed the establishment of martial law. He died in 1794, at the age of eighty-four, preserving his faculties and filling his high office to the last. John Dunning, Esq.,[5] created Baron Ashburton in 1782, who was Solicitor-General in 1767, also received the Honorary Freedom three years

[1] When the General accepted the Chamberlain's greeting he gave a Masonic sign, and, receiving a response, was so delighted that he flung his arms around Mr. Scott in the presence of the crowded Court.—EDITOR.

[2] Page 273. [3] Pages 17, 18, 44. [4] Page 67; he was not *admitted* a Freeman. [5] Page 54.

later, for having in his high official capacity "defended in Parliament, on the soundest principles of law and the constitution, the right of the subject to petition and remonstrate." He had also disputed the legality of "General Warrants" in the case of Wilkes.

The names of Brougham, Denman, and Lushington,[1] form a distinguished group in City annals in the year 1820, when the whole country was agitated by the trial of Queen Caroline. Mr. Alderman Wood (afterwards Sir Matthew Wood[2]) was one of the warmest adherents of Her Majesty. The Honorary Freedom conferred upon her three legal advocates was for their "invincible integrity, unshaken firmness, and distinguished talent, displayed in defending her against the Bill introduced into Parliament for divorcing Her Majesty and depriving her of her rights and dignities as Queen." Ten years later Brougham was raised to the Peerage on becoming Lord Chancellor; in 1822 Denman was elected by the Corporation as Common Serjeant, and in 1832 became Chief Justice of the King's Bench; while Lushington devoted himself to questions of Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Law, and became celebrated for his judicial decisions therein. Another great Judge thus honored was the late Chief Justice Cockburn,[3] one of the ablest and most illustrious occupants of the Bench; who united to vast legal knowledge the power of lucid exposition, and whose patriotism was signally shown in connection with the Geneva Arbitration on the *Alabama* claims, arising out of the American Civil War, and in his lucid expositions of great constitutional principles on such questions as the illegal establishment of martial law in Jamaica.

PHILANTHROPISTS.—Works of philanthropy and benevolence, both at home and abroad, have been publicly honored by the Corporation; and chief among these may be placed the persistent efforts to abolish the Slave Trade. The Session of 1788 is memorable as being the first in which the question was agitated in Parliament, although it had been discussed at public meetings and in the Press, and had formed the subject of emphatic Resolutions, which are recorded in the Minutes of the Common Council of the City of London. The Slave Trade had been carried on by various European nations almost from the time of the discovery of America. The Portuguese, finding the Aborigines of that country too weak for the labour required of them, commenced the importation of negroes from Africa, where the petty chiefs were only too glad of such a market for captives taken in war. The extension of the demand fostered the supply, and raids were made upon the inland villages in order to sustain it. Sir John Hawkins (A.D. 1562) was the first Englishman who engaged in the traffic, and his example was speedily followed. At a later period, no fewer than 610,000 negroes were imported into Jamaica alone between the years 1700 and 1786. Long before the idea of Emancipation was broached, some philanthropists in England had directed their efforts to securing the abolition of the traffic in slaves. Great cruelty had

[1] Page 136. [2] Twice Lord Mayor, and father of Lord Chancellor HATHERLEY. [3] Page 311.

attended the "middle passage" from Africa to America. Some of the vessels were little better than floating dungeons, in which the slaves were chained together, closely packed, insufficiently supplied with food and water, brutally treated, and sometimes wantonly slaughtered.

The pioneer in the noble but arduous work of the abolition of the Slave Trade was Granville Sharp, whose name deserves to be had in perpetual remembrance. He accomplished in this country, and under circumstances equally difficult and trying, a task similar to that with which the name of William Lloyd Garrison will always be associated in the Northern States of America. Mr. Sharp had already done good service to the cause of humanity by procuring, in 1772, after prolonged and expensive litigation, in which he could not at first obtain the professional services of a single lawyer, the famous dictum given by Lord Mansfield in the case of the negro "Somerset," that as soon as a slave sets foot on English soil he becomes free. Granville Sharp was born in 1744. He resigned a position in the Ordnance Office on the breaking out of the American War, being opposed to the principles and measures of the British Government which led to that war. Though a man of considerable literary acquirements, and the author of several works in theology, law, politics, and philology, he is now chiefly known for his earnest opposition to negro slavery, and by his exertions on behalf of popular rights and political freedom. A Citizen of London having been impressed as a seaman, and carried to the Nore, Mr. Sharp sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* for him, and he was set at liberty. He was chairman of a "Society for the Suppression of the Slave Trade," formed in London in 1787, the members of which were London merchants, the most active and influential being Thomas Clarkson, William Wilberforce, and Zachary Macaulay. He sent out to Sierra Leone, at his own expense, a number of negroes found in the streets of London, and may be said to have founded that African settlement. In 1824 the Corporation ordered Sir F. L. Chantrey to execute, at a cost of £210, a bust of Granville Sharp, which is now in the Council Chamber of Guildhall, to commemorate his active and successful efforts in procuring the abolition of the Slave Trade. A resolution of thanks had previously been voted to Mr. Sharp by the Common Council, 12th December, 1791, for a Deed of Gift of his estate and Manor of Fairstead in Essex, for the purpose of extending relief and employment to the industrious poor, by affording them a temporary asylum in the London Workhouse.[1]

During the closing years of the reign of George III. anti-slave-trade treaties were concluded with Spain and Portugal, the former country recognising the right of search of vessels on the high seas in consideration of the payment of £400,000. In August, 1816, Algiers was bombarded by the British fleet under Lord Exmouth, and the Dey of that country was compelled to abolish the slavery of Christians and to release the captives held by him. For the services rendered in connection with this action the Freedom was bestowed in the same year upon Admiral Lord Viscount Exmouth and Rear-Admiral Sir David Milne.[2] Since the abolition of

[1] This trust survives in connection with "The Freemen's Orphan Asylum." [2] Page 133.

the Slave Trade, in 1808, the question of Slavery itself, as a legalised system in the British Colonies, had been agitated by a few earnest philanthropists with a view to its overthrow. At various times formidable outbreaks had occurred in the West India Islands, and the Home Government had sought, but ineffectually, to stand between the planters and their slaves. Members of the Society of Friends, with their usual readiness to occupy the van in any benevolent and humane movement, had striven to create a healthy public opinion on behalf of the oppressed negro race. Mr. T. Fowell Buxton introduced the subject of Emancipation into the House of Commons, and he stood his ground manfully, notwithstanding the difficulties arising from the supineness of professed friends, from attempts at compromise, and from the misstatements of interested parties, who, as in later days in the Southern States of America, averred that the slaves were well treated, contented, and happy. Mr. Buxton's motion was rejected, but it was impossible much longer to defer the act of justice. In the spring of 1833 the Government found the pressure of public opinion too strong to be resisted, and on the 30th May, Mr. Stanley, the Colonial Secretary, introduced a series of resolutions proposing that all children born after the passing of any Act of Emancipation, and all who were six years old at the time, should be declared free; that all others, then slaves, should be registered as apprenticed labourers, being considered free, except for the restriction of being compelled to labour for their present owners under certain conditions, and for a space of time to be determined by Parliament; that a loan not exceeding £15,000,000 should be offered to the planters; and that Parliament should provide for the expense of a local magistracy and the means of education and religious training for the negroes.

Mr. Buxton and his coadjutors resisted the apprenticeship clauses, and the terms were reduced from twelve and seven years, to seven and five years respectively, in the cases of field slaves and of house slaves. The planters and their advocates considered the proposed loan a mere pittance, and yet said it could not be repaid. Although there were many who saw that, in strict principle, there could be no claim for compensation, the greater number, seeing how long the law had recognised human beings as property, were willing to avoid subtle controversy, and to close the dispute with generous concession rather than with rigidity; and a free gift of £20,000,000 was voted by Parliament, on the proposal of the Government of Earl Grey, with an alacrity which must ever be considered a remarkable and honorable sign of the times. The generous acquiescence of the people under this prodigious though temporary increase of their burdens has caused the moralists of other nations to declare that the British Act of Emancipation stands alone for moral grandeur in the history of the world. It was in connection with this crowning triumph of the principles of justice and humanity that the Corporation in 1838 conferred the Honorary Freedom upon Thomas Clarkson, with a request that he would sit for his bust, to be placed in Guildhall.[1] Thirty-six years later, in 1874, the Freedom was granted to Sir Bartle

[1] Page 160.

Frere,[1] partly in recognition of his career as an Indian administrator, but chiefly for his successful mission in the preceding year to Zanzibar, which issued in a Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade on the Eastern Coast of Africa.

Before this time two distinguished native subjects of Her Majesty's Indian Empire had been voted the Honorary Freedom for their philanthropy and public spirit. The first was Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, of Bombay, in 1855,[2] and the other was Sir A. D. Sassoon, of the same place, in 1873.[3] The United States furnished in 1862 an illustrious instance of benevolence in George Peabody, Esq.,[4] long resident in London for purposes of business, although never naturalised; hence he could not be enrolled as a Freeman, but the Resolution of the Court was presented to him in a Gold Box, 10th July, 1862, in recognition of his munificent gift of £150,000 towards the relief of the deserving poor of the Metropolis. This sum was afterwards supplemented by further gifts, amounting in all to £500,000, which was vested by the donor in trustees, who purchased land and erected blocks of dwellings for the artisan class. Mr. Peabody was descended from one of the Pilgrim Fathers, and was born at Danvers, Massachusetts, 18th February, 1795, where he afterwards founded the Peabody Institute, at a cost of £25,000, besides a similar institution in Maryland at a cost of £100,000. He died in London, 4th November, 1869; and his portrait, painted by H. W. Pickersgill, presented to the Corporation in 1865 by Philip Cazenove, Esq., now hangs in the Council Chamber. Long prior to any movement in Parliament for supplying improved dwellings for the poor, and before any other public body had shown interest in the subject, the Corporation of London, so early as the year 1851, set aside a sum of more than £40,000 to make a commencement in that direction; and they have since provided, out of their own funds, at a cost of £105,800, accommodation for 1,600 persons.[5] Sir S. H. Waterlow, Bart., until lately an Alderman of London, was one of the Committee of the Corporation to whom this matter was referred, and thus acquired information and experience which he subsequently and successfully brought to bear in the formation and working of the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, Limited. It was, therefore, natural for the attention of the Corporation to be drawn to the benevolent scheme of Mr. Peabody. The obstacles interposed by the Legislature to the erection of suitable dwellings for the humbler classes are well and forcibly pointed out by Mr. Herbert Spencer, in a paper entitled "Sins of the Legislature," in the *Contemporary Review* for May, 1884. An article on "Working Men's Homes," in *Harper's Magazine* for April, 1884, after giving much valuable information respecting such homes in London, New York, and Philadelphia, concludes thus:—"These men and women have builded mightily, in the true spirit of Christianity, for the service of humanity. Yet it is best of all that they have not *given*, but have garnered. These houses are not charities, but simply a way of invest-

[1] Page 297. [2] Page 211. [3] Page 294. Page 263.

[5] This is, of course, irrespective of what has been accomplished by the City Commissioners of Sewers, under the compulsory powers of the Artisans' Dwellings Act of 1875.

ing money that gives tenants more than they could otherwise get for their weekly rent. This is a prosaic way of putting a great work; but, after all, life is mostly written in prose."

Worthy to be associated with such a generous benefactor as Mr. Peabody is the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who stands in the Chamberlain's records as the first and only lady who has received the Honorary Freedom of the City of London,[1] although *femmes sole* had always been permitted to be free and to trade in the City. The heiress of vast wealth, this generous lady, besides the gift of the Columbia Market, at the East End of London (for which she was specially thanked by the Corporation, in whom the property was invested as a public trust[2]), has been distinguished for her munificence in erecting and endowing churches, in founding Colonial Bishoprics, in the support of educational movements, in efforts to raise the fallen and to restore the degraded, in fostering emigration, and in the patronage of art. In June, 1871, the Queen conferred honor upon the Peerage by the honor bestowed in creating the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Last, but not least, upon the list of these philanthropists is the venerable Earl of Shaftesbury, concerning whom a vote passed the Court, 28th February, 1884,[3] "in testimony of esteem and admiration, and to recognise his long and successful labours on behalf of the young, the suffering, the degraded, and the oppressed, both at home and abroad." His Lordship was well known from 1826 as Lord Ashley, until he succeeded his father, in 1851, as seventh Earl, and his name will always be associated with the Factory legislation of that period, and with the philanthropy and public beneficence of the last sixty years.

Discoverers and Inventors.—Those who have conferred priceless benefits upon mankind as discoverers and inventors are as worthy of public honor as statesmen or warriors; and the civic annals are made luminous by some distinguished names. First in order of time (1803) is Dr. Edward Jenner, the discoverer of Vaccination, after many years of inquiry, experiment, neglect, and opposition.[4] The purest benevolence, rather than ambition, was the motive that actuated all his labours. His life terminated suddenly in 1823, at the age of seventy-four. By successive Acts of Parliament Vaccination was made compulsory; and in 1802 and 1807 sums of £10,000 and of £20,000 respectively were granted by the House of Commons to Jenner. A statue was also erected, in his native county of Gloucestershire, as a testimony to his great services to the human race.

M. de Lesseps, the projector of the Suez Canal, and, still more recently, of that across the Isthmus of Panama, was received at the Guildhall, 30th July, 1870.[5] His first great work was commenced in 1859, the Canal was partly opened 15th August, 1865, and was completed four years later. Sir G. B. Airy, late Astronomer-

[1] Page 291.

[2] Columbia Market was afterwards re-conveyed to the Baroness by the Corporation, owing to special circumstances.

[3] Page 358. [4] Page 100. [5] Page 284.

Royal, who was admitted in 1875, was born in the first year of the century, and filled his honorable and responsible position at Greenwich Observatory from 1835 to 1881,[1] having previously been Lucasian Professor at Cambridge, where he entirely managed the Observatory, and introduced the forms of calculating and publishing observations now generally used. As Astronomer-Royal he devised new instruments and new methods, illustrating the Newtonian theory of gravitation, approximated the object of ascertaining the weight of the earth, improved marine chronometers, initiated a system for diffusing accurate time signals, and his system for correcting the disturbance of compasses in iron ships is now universally adopted. His distinguished career is aptly described in the Address by the Chamberlain, Mr. Scott, who received the high compliment, in testimony of its accuracy and completeness, of having it transmitted verbatim to the United States, with Sir G. B. Airy's Reply, by the Atlantic Cable.

Sir Rowland Hill's[2] great services in carrying out the system of Penny Postage,[3] and in introducing improved methods of administration in the Post Office, are matters of recent history. It appears almost incredible to the present generation that forty-four years ago the postage of an inland letter was one shilling, and sometimes more. This was virtually prohibitory to many persons, and it gave rise to evasions and frauds upon the revenue. Mr. Hill found that the actual cost of transmission to any part of the kingdom reached by the mail was less than one farthing per letter. He calculated that if the postage were paid in advance, so as to save time and labour in delivery, and if other facilities of communication were established, and the rate reduced to a penny for half-ounce letters, the increase in the number, by the stoppage of smuggling and by the cheapness, must soon be fourfold; and the net revenue, after allowing for temporary and inevitable diminution, would proportionately increase. He argued that the principle of high rates of postage was erroneous; that it materially affected other branches of the revenue; and that a reduction of the taxes on certain goods does not necessarily occasion a reduction in the revenue derived from them, but that, on the contrary, the reduction generally leads to increased consumption. This principle has since been abundantly proved. Like all social reformers, Mr. Hill had to endure repeated delays and mortifications before he could induce the Government to entertain his project, and before the House of Commons would sanction it; but at length he succeeded, and after a short intermediate experiment of a fourpenny rate, the penny postal scheme came into operation, 16th January, 1840. Sir Rowland was subsequently appointed Secretary to the Post Office, was created a K.C.B. in 1860, retired four years later on his full pension of £2,000, and died in 1881, full of years and of honors. Sir Henry Bessemer, admitted in 1880,[4] furnishes a

[1] Page 305. [2] Page 331.

[3] One JOHN HILL had suggested a Penny Postal Scheme for London as early as the time of the Commonwealth. *Vide* Mr. SCOTT'S address, page 333.

[4] Page 337.

remarkable instance of genius and industry patiently surmounting obstacles and opposition, and of a great inventor reaping, in some measure, the reward of his creative skill in the production of new mechanism, and especially in the marvellous discovery of what is well known as the "Bessemer process" for making steel.

Explorers and Travellers.—Explorers of new and unknown regions of the earth have contributed vast benefits to commerce by opening up fresh fields for profitable enterprise, hence it is natural that they should be received with all respect in the midst of a great mercantile community like the City of London. Nor have those hardy and adventurous men been forgotten who, at great risk, and displaying marvellous powers of endurance, sought to wrest from nature the secrets of the regions of eternal ice in the Polar regions. Four ships had been fitted out in 1818, two to proceed, if possible, to the North Pole, and two to Baffin's Bay; the latter expedition being under the command of Captain John Ross.[1] Both of these parties failed to discover the supposed passage to the Pacific; but public curiosity was aroused, and various attempts were made during the next ten years, although without success. Aided by private munificence, Captain Ross again sailed, in 1829, and discovered a Peninsula, which he named Boothia Felix; and having spent three winters among the ice, he returned home in 1833, after various parties had been sent in search of him. At the end of that year he was voted the Honorary Freedom,[2] and was knighted in the following year. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1851, and died five years afterwards, at the age of seventy-nine. The comparative success and the small cost of the land expeditions to the North-West, led by fur-hunters and traders, proved the folly of sending out ships to winter in the ice, and it was generally understood that Arctic voyages of exploration were at an end, when it was announced, in 1845, that Sir John Franklin was about to repeat the attempt to find the North-West passage. Three years elapsed, and as nothing was heard of his expedition, three searching parties were sent out: one to Behring's Straits; that of Sir J. Richardson overland; and a third, under Sir John Ross, to the Boothia Peninsula. These were followed successively by the expeditions of Collinson and Maclure, Austen and Ommaney, of Belcher and Kellett, and finally of M'Clintock; besides several others fitted out by private munificence. In the course of the eleven years, more than twenty separate expeditions, at a cost of upwards of a million sterling, were sent in search of the ill-fated *Erebus* and *Terror*. Maclure alone passed through from Behring's Straits to Baffin's Bay, and is said by some to have discovered the North-West passage, although this appears to have been previously done by Franklin, according to the records which were found. In 1857-59 M'Clintock ascertained the fate of the missing ships. It appeared that Sir J. Franklin died a natural death, in June, 1847, in the Strait which bears his name, and that his companions subsequently perished of cold, hunger, and disease. Franklin was one of the boldest

[1] Page 156.

[2] Captain Ross informed an officer of the Corporation on this occasion that he never had a case of sickness on board after the supply of spirits became exhausted.

and most persevering explorers that ever sailed from Great Britain. His heroic wife had continued to hope on, almost against hope, even when all others had abandoned it, and to her unwearied energy and devotedness is owing any knowledge of the fate of her husband. When anxiety first began to be entertained for his safety, she offered large rewards to any person who should discover the missing voyagers. As the months and the years rolled slowly and wearily by, and no tidings came, Lady Franklin rested not in her efforts to ascertain the fate of the expedition, but consecrated all her time and fortune to the accomplishment of the painful task. Her final effort was the fitting-out of the small vessel renowned as the *Fox*, under Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock, the story of whose adventures reads like some fairy tale. Sir Francis was presented with the Honorary Freedom in 1860,[1] and from 1872 to 1877 he filled the post of Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard.

The enterprise and ability shown by Sir James Brooke, better known as Rajah Brooke, during his long residence in and rule over Sarawak, in the Island of Borneo, with the consequent spread of commerce and civilisation, led to his becoming a recipient of municipal honors in 1847.[2] He was born in India, in 1803, his father being in the civil service of the East India Company, into which the son also entered, but left it in 1830 to visit the islands of the Archipelago, where he seems to have first conceived the project of his future life. Coming into considerable property on the death of his father, he bought a yacht of 120 tons, and with a crew of twenty men he set forth in 1838 for Borneo. As some of the subjects of the Sultan were then in revolt, Brooke rendered assistance, and the insurgents were overcome. For this, and for other promised services, he received from the Sultan the title of Rajah and Governor of Sarawak, and forthwith set about a reform of the administration, the settlement of a code of laws, and the amelioration of the state of the people. He also waged war against the numerous pirates of that region, and showed himself to be a firm, strong, and sagacious ruler.

The name of Layard will always be associated with the disentombment of the long-buried Assyrian sculptures at Nimroud and Kouyunjik. His early travels in the East awakened a desire to dispel the dark cloud which had so long hung over Assyria and Babylonia. He obtained from the Porte leave to carry on excavations, but had to contend with the superstitions of his Arab followers, and with the rapacity and caprice of the Turkish Pashas. The work was carried on from 1845 to 1851, and some of the stupendous monuments of a remote antiquity were floated on rafts down the Tigris to Baghdad, and thence were transported to England, and are now in the British Museum. Their value as illustrating and confirming some parts of the Sacred Narrative, and especially as shedding light upon prophetic portions of Scripture, is set forth in the Address of the Chamberlain on presenting the Honorary Freedom to Mr. Layard.[3] While his labours go far to confirm, by incidents of more or less importance, the records of sacred and profane historians concerning Nineveh, they have also established beyond a doubt the fact that, before the dawn of what is com-

[1] Page 246. [2] Page 193. [3] Page 199.

monly regarded as ancient civilisation, an earlier one, on a gigantic scale, had passed away. Even Xenophon was puzzled when he saw these mighty ruins. The history which Herodotus wrote, or promised to write, is lost, and until the time of Layard a man might have carried in a little box all that was known of the remains of Nineveh.

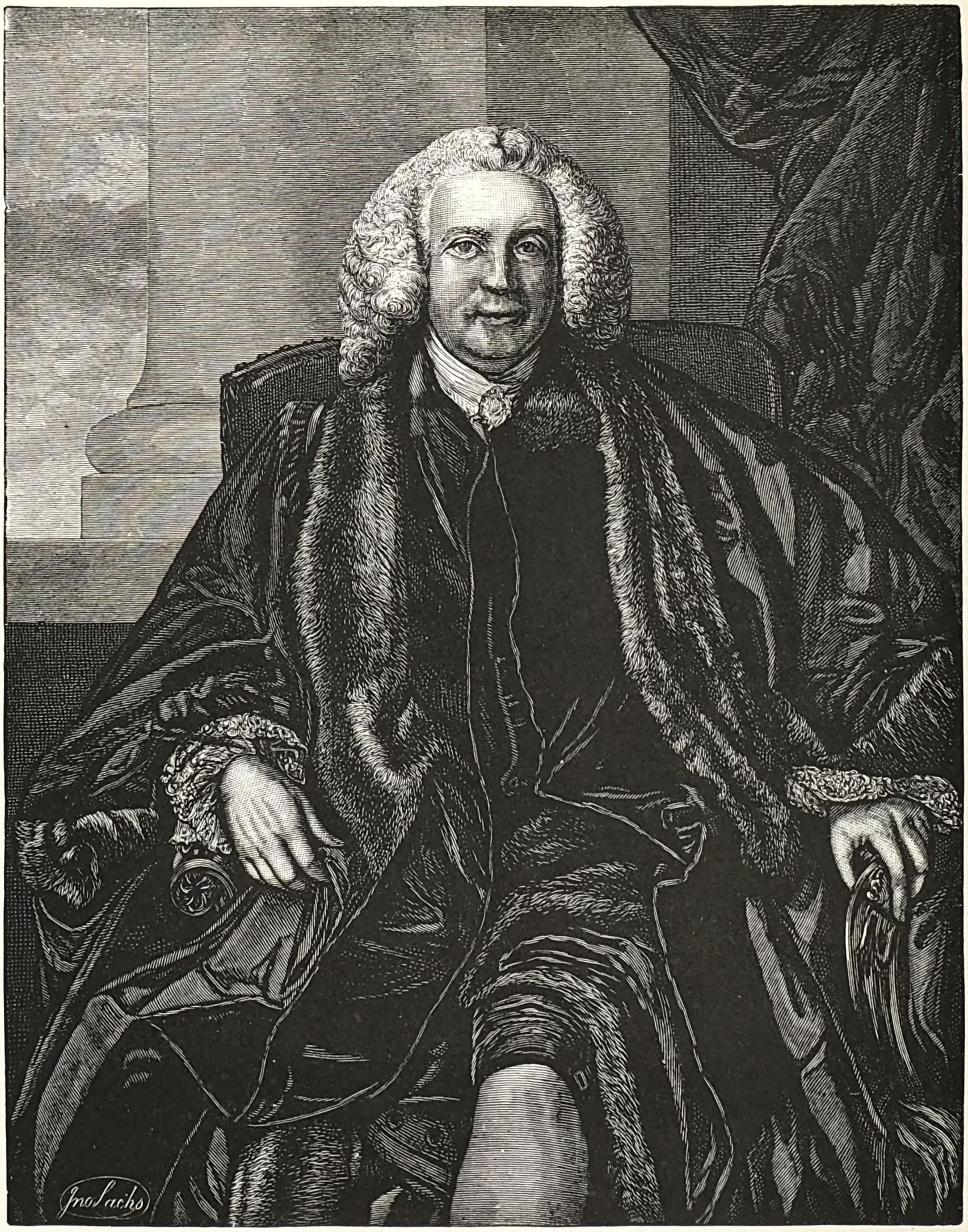
The famous missionary traveller, Dr. David Livingstone, earned for himself yet wider and more lasting renown by his philanthropic labours to break down the accursed system of slavery carried on in the interior of the African continent by the Portuguese. He traversed the country on foot from West to East, penetrating into regions where a white man had never been seen, and by his discoveries and minute observations he dissipated the prevailing notion that the centre of Africa was a wild and trackless desert. His published journals and letters were read with universal interest, and on his two visits, at long intervals, to his native land, he was received with enthusiasm, and was presented with the Honorary Freedom (p. 221.) After discovering the sources of the Nile, and establishing friendly relations with the teeming tribes of the interior, he again set forth on his solitary enterprise. After another prolonged absence, and not having been heard of for more than two years, Dr. Livingstone was discovered at Ujiji, 10th November, 1871, by Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, who spent several days with him, and on leaving presented various stores, of which the intrepid traveller stood in need for his further explorations in Central Africa. On reaching England, Mr. Stanley published an interesting account of his journey, and Queen Victoria sent him an autograph letter of thanks for the services he had rendered. A further period of silence and of anxiety followed, and at length, 26th January, 1874, tidings were received that Livingstone had died at Ilala, on the 4th of the preceding May, and that his faithful followers were bringing his remains down to the coast. They arrived in London 13th April, and were interred, with much solemnity, in Westminster Abbey.

In honoring such men—some of whom are none the less heroes because their victories were won on bloodless fields—the Corporation of London has done honor to itself. Such a recital of public services, of great discoveries, and of wide-spread beneficence, ought to awaken a spirit of emulation, especially in youthful readers; so that while they are reaping untold and inestimable benefits from labours faithfully rendered and liberties established in former days, they may determine to be of some service to their successors. Rights now enjoyed were won after centuries of suffering and of struggle, and they must be handed down as a priceless heritage. It must never be forgotten that, as Curran put it—"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance.' The firmly-rooted tree of the British Constitution, beneath whose spacious branches repose and safety are now possible, was planted, and watched, and nurtured by bold, true Englishmen of former days. Personal, civil, and religious freedom, commercial greatness, social prosperity, cultivated intelligence, far-reaching philanthropy, vast moral

influence, are the products of seeds planted long ago, and whose growth a benign Providence has fostered. With all these matters it behoves the rising generation to become acquainted, in order that they may rightly discharge the duties and enjoy the privileges of good citizens, and that the page of history they are now helping to write may be worthy of comparison with those of the past. It is with these objects in view that the Corporation of London has promoted the publication of the following pages.

THE CHAMBERLAIN'S COURT, GUILDHALL,

In which Freemen were Admitted. Erected 1787, Demolished 1882, to make room for the new Council Chamber.



SIR THOMAS HARRISON, KNT., CHAMBERLAIN,

1751—1765.

From a Painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the possession of Archdeacon Harrison, a lineal descendant.

CHAPTER II.

THE CHAMBERLAINSHIP OF SIR THOMAS HARRISON, KNIGHT.

7th May, 1751—21st January, 1765.

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The Right Hon. William Pitt, M.P. (afterwards Earl of Chatham)	37
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The RIGHT HONORABLE WILLIAM PITT, M.P

(AFTERWARDS EARL OF CHATHAM),

AND

The RIGHT HONORABLE HENRY BILSON LEGGE, M.P.

Marshe Dickinson, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Sir Thomas Harrison**, Knight, *Chamberlain.*

[1757.] At a Court of Common Council, 15th April, 1757, a motion was made, and question put:—

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to the Right Honorable William Pitt, M.P., late one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and to the Right Honorable Henry Bilson Legge, M.P., late Chancellor and Under Treasurer of His Majesty's Exchequer, in testimony of the grateful sense which the Citizens of London entertain of their loyal and disinterested conduct during their truly honorable, though short, administration; their beginning a scheme of public economy, and at the same time lessening the extent of Ministerial influence, by a reduction of the number of useless placemen; their noble efforts to stem the general torrent of corruption, and to revive by their example, the almost extinguished love of virtue and our country; their zeal to promote a full and impartial inquiry into the real causes of our late losses and disgrace in America and the Mediterranean; and, lastly, their vigilant attention to support the glory and independence of Great Britain, the honor and true interest of the Crown, and the just rights and liberties of the subject, thereby most effectually securing the affections of a free people to His Majesty and his illustrious family."

The same was Resolved in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly.

It was also Resolved:

"That a copy of the Freedom of this City, with the Resolution of the Court inserted therein, be delivered by the Chamberlain to each of those Gentlemen in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas."

At a Court of Common Council 15th June, 1757.—This day Mr. Chamberlain acquainted this Court that he did, on the twenty-fourth day of May last, wait on the Right Honorable William Pitt, late one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Right Honorable Henry Bilson Legge, late Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of His Majesty's Exchequer, with the copies of their Freedom of this City, in Gold Boxes, pursuant to the Resolution of this Court of the Fifteenth Day of April last. He likewise delivered their replies, which were read, and ordered to be entered into the Journal of the Court.

Mr. Pitt's Reply.

"Give me leave, Sir, to request the favour of you to present, in the most expressive terms to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, the high sense I have of the distinguished honor they have been pleased to do me in conferring on me the Freedom of the City.

"I have ever been zealously devoted to the support of the Liberty, Trade, and Prosperity of that great and honorable body; and I am proud and happy to have such cause to add the sentiments of truest gratitude for so generous a mark of their favour, and for so unmerited an approbation of my insufficient endeavours to carry into effect the most gracious intentions and paternal care of His Majesty for the preservation and happiness of his people."

Mr. Legge's Reply.

"Give me leave, Sir, to beg the favour of you to return my sincerest thanks to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, for having admitted me to the Freedom of their Corporation.

"So eminent a mark of distinction, derived from the most honorable City in Europe, and to which so few have received the honor of admission,* cannot but fill my heart with the highest sense of gratitude and regard. And tho' it far exceeds the bare merit of meaning well, which is all I have to plead, must prove a strong incentive to those whom His Majesty shall hereafter think fit to employ to exert with equal zeal much greater abilities in the service of their King and country.

"I hope every part of my future conduct, consistently with that which I have hitherto endeavoured to hold, will shew my firm attachment to the rights and privileges of my fellow-subjects, as well as to His Majesty and his illustrious family, upon whose establishment the maintenance of those rights and privileges does so essentially depend."

* The reference here is to the *HONORARY* Freedom voted by the Corporation, not to that acquired by any of the ordinary modes—patrimony, servitude, or redemption; and so throughout these pages.

SIR JOHN PHILIPPS, BART., M.P.

Sir Matthew Blakiston, Knight,* *Lord Mayor*; **Sir Thomas Harrison**, Knight, *Chamberlain.*

[1761.] At a Court of Common Council, 18th February, 1761, a motion was made:—

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to Sir John Philipps, Bart., in testimony of the grateful sense which the Citizens of London entertain of the many benefits received from his readiness and assiduity to assist and support such of their Resolutions as required the aid and authority of Parliament."

Whereupon it was Resolved in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly. It was further Resolved:—

"That a copy of the Freedom of this City, with the Resolution of the Court inserted therein, be delivered by the Chamberlain to the said Sir John Philipps, Bart., M.P."

The Honorary Freedom so voted to Sir John Philipps was at first declined by him, as appears from the following letter:—

"Bury Street, 25*th February*, 1761.

"Sir,

"I beg the favour of you to take the first opportunity to make my most respectful compliments to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen of the City of London, and to return them my most humble thanks for the Order they were pleased to make ye 18th inst., that the Freedom of the said City should be presented to me, which you were so kind to communicate to me that evening. This I shall always look upon as one of the greatest honors I could possibly receive, and much more than my best services could deserve; but, being informed that it was objected to (for very good reasons, I doubt not) by several of the Common Council then present, I think it necessary to acquaint you that I cannot find myself at liberty to accept of that high honor, as I am desirous on all occasions to preserve the strictest unanimity among the members of that respectable body, for every one of whom I have the greatest regard.

"Your most obedient and humble servant,

"JOHN PHILIPPS.

'To Sir James Hodges, Knight,

"*Town Clerk of the City of London.*"

* Created a Baronet 22nd April, 1763.

The above letter having been read, the Court was pleased, on 1st May, 1761, to reaffirm its Resolutions *unanimously*, whereupon Sir John Philipps accepted the proffered Freedom; and at a Court held 5th June, 1761, Mr. Chamberlain acquainted the Court that he did, on the 7th day of May last, wait on Sir John Philipps, Bart., M.P., with the copy of his Freedom of this City, pursuant to the Resolution of this Court of the first day of the same month, and that Sir John replied in the following words:—

"Mr. Chamberlain,

"The reasons which induced me to decline the acceptance of the honor of the Freedom of the City of London upon the first offer of it are entirely removed by the unanimity of the Court of Common Council in their second resolution of bestowing on me that distinguishing mark of their favour. My duty as a member of the House of Commons obliged me to support the several applications made by the City to Parliament, as they appeared reasonable, proper, and advantageous to the general welfare; and, though I hope and believe nothing can increase my zeal for the interest of my country in general, or of this great, opulent, and important part of it in particular, I shall think my present connection with the City of London an additional inducement to persevere with assiduity in a conduct that has been so fortunate as to be honored with their approbation."

GEORGE COOKE, ESQ., M.P.

Sir Matthew Blakiston, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Sir Thomas Harrison**, Knight, *Chamberlain.*

[1761.] At a Court of Common Council, 18th February, 1761, a motion was made, and question put:—

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to GEORGE COOKE, Esq., Member of Parliament for the County of Middlesex, in testimony of the grateful sense which the Citizens of London entertain of the many benefits received from his readiness and assiduity to assist and support such of their Resolutions as required the aid and authority of Parliament."

The same was unanimously Resolved in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly. It was also unanimously Resolved:—

"That a Copy of the Freedom of this City with the Resolution of the Court inserted therein be delivered by the Chamberlain to the said GEORGE COOKE, Esq."

At a Court of Common Council, 1st May, 1761, Mr. Chamberlain acquainted the Court that he did, on the 18th day of February last, wait on GEORGE COOKE, Esq., Member of Parliament for the County of Middlesex, with the copy of his Freedom of this City, pursuant to the Resolution of this Court of the 18th day of February last, and that Mr. COOKE replied in these words:—

"SIR,

"I beg you will return my most respectful thanks to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, for this signal mark of their favour and good opinion. The interests of the County of Middlesex and City of London are inseparable; it was therefore my duty, in particular, to assist in every measure that tended to promote the trade, commerce, and prosperity of that great City. The ties of gratitude and connection will enforce that duty, and I shall upon all occasions show the high sense I retain of the honor so unanimously conferred on me by endeavouring to deserve it."

THE RIGHT HONORABLE ARTHUR ONSLOW, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir Matthew Blakiston, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Sir Thomas Harrison**, Knight, *Chamberlain.*

[1761.] At a Court of Common Council, 5th May, 1761, a motion was made, and question put:—

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to the Right Honorable ARTHUR ONSLOW, Speaker of the House of Commons in five successive Parliaments, as a grateful and lasting testimony of the respectful love and veneration which the Citizens of London entertain of his person and distinguished virtue; for the many eminent qualifications he displayed; the unwearied and disinterested labours he bestowed; and the impartial and judicious conduct he maintained in the execution of that arduous and important office during a course of three and thirty years; and for that exemplary zeal which, upon all proper occasions, he exerted, with so much dignity and success, in support of the rights, privileges, and constitutional independence of the Commons of Great Britain."

The same was unamimously Resolved in the affirmative. It was also Resolved:—

"That a copy of the Freedom of this City, with the Resolution of the Court inserted therein, be delivered by the Chamberlain to the Right Honorable ARTHUR ONSLOW, in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas."

Mr. ONSLOW was admitted to the Freedom on 11th June, 1761. He declined on public grounds, because of his official position, to accept the Box voted by the Court, and addressed the Chamberlain in the following words:—

"MR. CHAMBERLAIN,

"I receive with the truest sense of gratitude this great mark of respect the City of London is pleased to show towards me, in their gift of the Freedom, and which I can only impute to the high regard the Citizens of London bear to the House of Commons, and as a testimony of their esteem for those who faithfully perform their duty to the public there.

"The expressions of goodwill and kindness to me which are used in conferring this honor upon me, however little deserving I may think myself of them, do indeed affect me extremely, as an evidence of the favourable opinion the City of London entertains of my sincere and dutiful endeavours to support, upon all proper occasions, the rights, privileges, and constitutional independence of the Commons of Great Britain.

"I beg, my Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and the whole of the Common Council, will accept my respectful and humblest thanks upon this occasion, and be assured of my constant and warmest wishes, that this great Metropolis may ever flourish in all prosperity and in a dignity that becomes the Metropolis of a great Kingdom, and of which the City of London is so considerable and respectable a part."

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS EDWARD AUGUSTUS, DUKE OF YORK AND ALBANY, REAR-ADMIRAL, &c., &c.

Sir Matthew Blakiston, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Sir Thomas Harrison**, Knight, *Chamberlain.*

[1761.] At a Court of Common Council, 5th June, 1761, a motion was made, and question put :—

"That the Freedom of the City of London be humbly presented to His ROYAL HIGHNESS EDWARD AUGUSTUS, DUKE OF YORK AND ALBANY, Rear-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His MAJESTY'S Fleet, in testimony of the dutiful affection of this Court for their illustrious SOVEREIGN (whose peculiar glory it is to reign over a free, happy, and united people); and as a pledge of the grateful respect they bear His ROYAL HIGHNESS, for his early entrance into the Naval Service of his KING and country; the noblest and most effectual encouragement to that natural and favourite bulwark of the wealth, reputation, and independence of this commercial nation. And that His ROYAL HIGHNESS be humbly requested to honor this City by his acceptance of the said Freedom."

The same was unanimously Resolved in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly. It was also Resolved unanimously :—

"That the copy of the said Freedom be presented to His ROYAL HIGHNESS in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred and Fifty Guineas."

His ROYAL HIGHNESS was admitted to the Freedom by Mr. Chamberlain on the 31st July, 1761, having, on the 29th of July, addressed the following letter to the Corporation :—

"MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

"It is with pleasure I receive this compliment from the Court of Common Council of London, as a fresh instance of their duty to the KING, and as a distinguishing mark of their attention to me. I shall think myself happy in any opportunity of showing my regard to the City of London, and in promoting its trade and prosperity; and I shall always exert my best endeavours in that profession to which I belong, and which is essentially connected with the reputation and independence of this commercial country."

THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR CHARLES PRATT, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COMMON PLEAS

(AFTERWARDS EARL CAMDEN).

William Bridgen, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Sir Thomas Harrison**, Knight, *Chamberlain.*

[1764.] At a Court of Common Council, 21st February, 1764, a motion was made, and question put:—

"That as the independency and uprightness of Judges is essential to the impartial administration of justice, and one of the best securities to the rights and liberties of the subject, this Court, in manifestation of the just sense it entertains of the inflexible firmness and integrity of the Right Honorable Sir Charles Pratt, Lord Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, doth direct that the Freedom of this City be presented to his Lordship, in a Gold Box (and that his Lordship be desired to sit for his Picture, to be put up in the Guildhall of this City*), in gratitude for his constitutional and deliberate decision upon the validity of a Warrant which had been frequently produced (but, so far as appears to this Court, never debated) in the Court of King's Bench, by which he hath most eminently distinguished his duty to the King, his justice to the subject, and his knowledge of the Law."

The same was unanimously Resolved in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly.

* The Portrait of Sir Charles Pratt was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and is now in the Reading Room of the Guildhall. The following inscription, placed upon the frame by order of the Corporation, is ascribed to Dr. Johnson:—

"Hanc Iconem
CAROLI PRATT, EQ.,
Summi Judicis C.B.
In honorem tanti viri
Anglicæ Libertatis Lege Assertoris fidi,
S.P.Q.L.
In curia Municipali
poni jusserunt.
Nono Kal. Mart. A.D. MDCCLXIV.,
Gulielmo Bridgen, Ar. Præ. Urb."

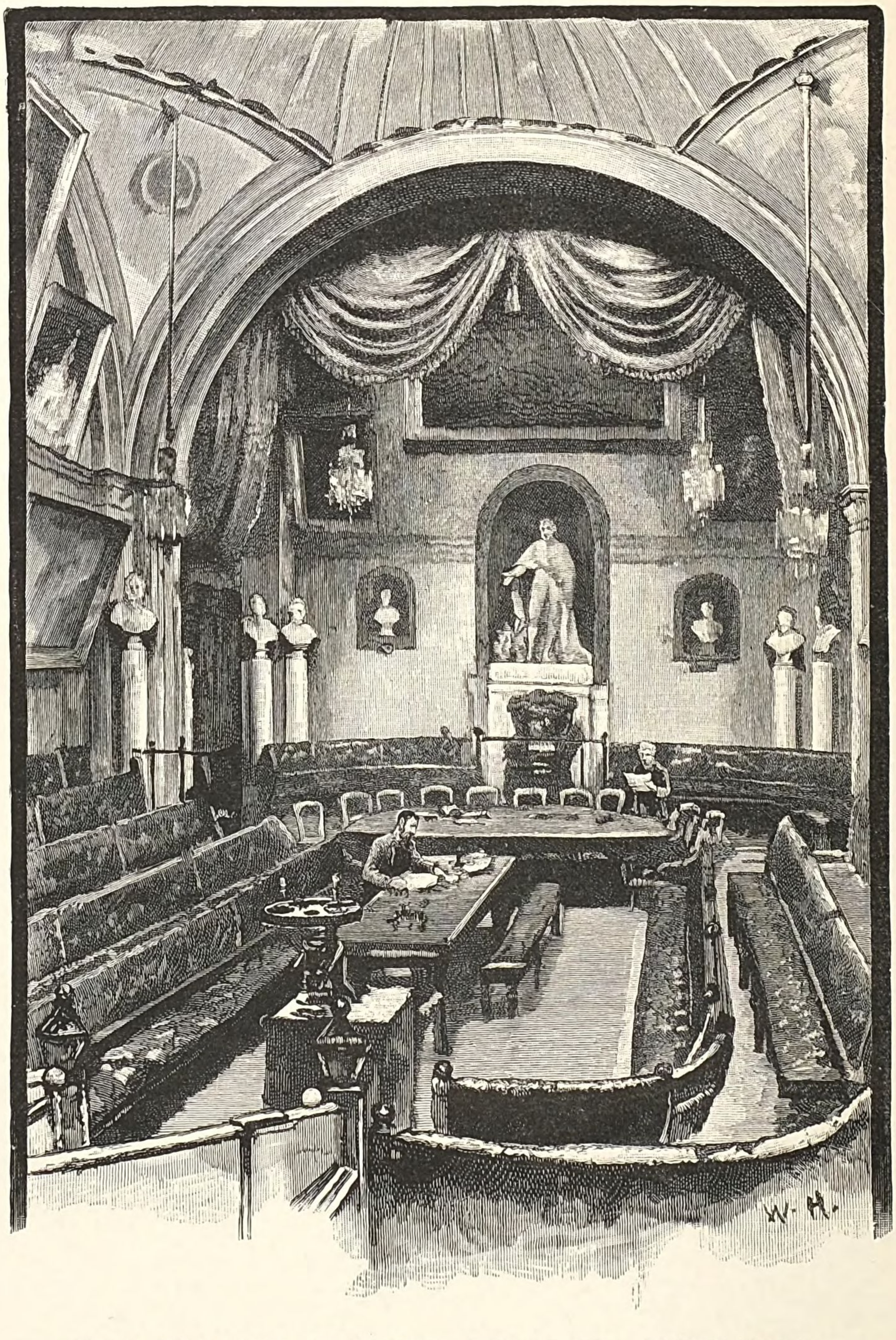
His Lordship was admitted to the Freedom by the Chamberlain on the 7th March, 1764, and made reply as follows:—

"Mr. Chamberlain,

"It is impossible for me not to feel the most sensible pleasure in finding my behaviour in the administration of justice approved by the City of London—the most respectable body in this Kingdom after the two Houses in Parliament. If they have been pleased, from any part of my conduct, to entertain an opinion of my integrity (the best quality of a Judge), my utmost ambition is satisfied; and I venture, without the reproach of vanity, to take to myself the character of an honest man, which the City of London have told me I am entitled to.

"But they will give me leave, at the same time, to ascribe it only to my own good fortune that I happen to be distinguished, upon the present occasion, beyond the rest of my brethren, since I am persuaded that, if they had been called upon, as I was, they would have acted with the same conscientious regard to their oaths and to the law of the land.

"Since, however, the City of London has now given me a reputation, I must take more than ordinary care to preserve their gift, by the strictest attention to my duty, knowing that the best way of thanking the public for honors like these is by persevering in the same conduct by which their approbation was first acquired."



THE COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER, GUILDHALL.

HONORARY FREEDOMS HAVE BEEN INVARIABLY VOTED BY THE COUNCIL IN THIS CHAMBER;
ADMISSIONS HAVE ALSO FREQUENTLY TAKEN PLACE HERE.

CHAPTER III.

THE CHAMBERLAINSHIP OF SIR STEPHEN THEODORE JANSSEN, BART.

22nd January, 1765—26th February, 1776.

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

Sir William Stephenson, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Stephen Theodore Janssen, Esq.,*** *Chamberlain.*

[1765.] At a Court of Common Council, 23rd March, 1765, a motion was made, and question put:—

"That the Freedom of the City of London be humbly presented to His ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, in testimony of the antique affection of this Court for their illustrious SOVEREIGN, and every branch of the Royal House, and of the high sense they entertain of His ROYAL HIGHNESS'S eminent and illustrious virtues and accomplishments, and that His ROYAL HIGHNESS be humbly requested to honor this City by his acceptance of the said Freedom."

The same was unanimously Resolved in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly. It was also unanimously Resolved:—

"That the copy of the said Freedom be presented to His ROYAL HIGHNESS in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred and Fifty Guineas."

His ROYAL HIGHNESS was admitted to the Freedom by the Chamberlain on 6th June, 1765, and made reply in the following words:—

"MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

"I return you my best thanks for this mark of your duty and loyalty to the KING, and of your affection to me. I am very thankful for your good opinion, and shall try, in all times to deserve it, by my hearty wishes for the prosperity of this great City, and by laying hold of every opportunity that shall offer, to promote the trade and manufactures of my native country."

* Succeeded as fourth Baronet, 21st February, 1766, on the death of his brother.

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE HEREDITARY PRINCE OF BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG.

Sir William Stephenson, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Stephen Theodore Janssen, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1765.] At a Court of Common Council, 15th October, 1765, a motion was made, and a question put:—

"That the Freedom of the City of London be presented to His SERENE HIGHNESS the HEREDITARY PRINCE OF BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG, in testimony of the loyalty of this Court to their most gracious SOVEREIGN, and of their affectionate regard to every branch of the illustrious House of Brunswick, under which our religion, laws, and liberties are maintained and preserved; and to express the high esteem they have for a Prince who has rendered himself glorious by his heroic valour on all occasions, and eminent for his private virtues."

The same was unanimously Resolved in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly. It was also unanimously Resolved:—

"That the Copy of the said Freedom be presented to His SERENE HIGHNESS in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred and Fifty Guineas."

The PRINCE OF BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG appears, by the Chamberlain's books, to have been admitted to the Freedom on the 18th December, 1765, but no record of the proceedings has been preserved beyond the following answer.

His SERENE HIGHNESS'S answer, delivered on 18th December, 1766:—

"MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

"I accept your present with great pleasure, and I look upon it as a particular honor conferred on me by this great and opulent City."

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

Sir Robert Kite, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen**, Bart., *Chamberlain.*

[1766.] At a Court of Common Council, 16th December, 1766, a motion was made, and question put :—

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, in testimony of the dutiful attachment of this Court to His MAJESTY and his illustrious House, and as a mark of their profound respect for His ROYAL HIGHNESS, whose princely accomplishments have justly endeared him to all His MAJESTY'S subjects ; and that His ROYAL HIGHNESS be humbly requested to honor this City by his acceptance of the said Freedom."

The same was unanimously Resolved in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly. It was also Resolved unanimously :—

"That a copy of the said Freedom be presented to His ROYAL HIGHNESS in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred and Fifty Guineas."

His ROYAL HIGHNESS was admitted to the Freedom by the Chamberlain on the 12th March, 1767, and made reply in the following words :—

"MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

"I thank you for this distinguishing mark of your duty to the KING, and your attention to me ; and I receive it with pleasure. I shall always be glad to contribute as much as I can to the interest and advantage of the City of London, and shall heartily embrace every opportunity to promote its trade and manufactures."

THE RIGHT HONORABLE CHARLES TOWNSHEND, M.P.

Sir Robert Kite, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen**, Bart., *Chamberlain.*

[1767.] At a Court of Common Council, 23rd June, 1767, a motion was made, and question put :—

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to the Right Honorable CHARLES TOWNSHEND, M.P., Chancellor and Under Treasurer of His MAJESTY'S Exchequer, one of the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, and one of His MAJESTY'S Most Honorable Privy Council, as a tribute justly due to his distinguished talents, so happily employed, and so successfully exerted in the service of his KING and country ; and as a mark of our gratitude for the late instances of his regard to the City of London, and readiness to promote its embellishment, convenience, and prosperity, but more especially for his sedulous application and endeavours to promote the trade and manufactures of this Kingdom, to lessen the public debt, and, with this salutary view, to diminish the expenses and improve the revenues of the State, without weakening the national force, or laying additional burthens upon Commerce ; for his spirit and resolution in advising the late extraordinary but necessary exertion of power in favour of the poor, under the alarming prospect of famine, without attempting to endanger the liberties of his country, by exalting the Royal Prerogative above the law ; and, lastly, for his well-tempered zeal in support of the undoubted legislative authority of the KING and Parliament of Great Britain over all parts of His MAJESTY'S Dominions."

"The same was unanimously Resolved in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly. It was also Resolved unanimously :—

"That the copy of the said Freedom, with the Resolution of the Court inserted therein, be delivered by the Chamberlain to the Right Honorable CHARLES TOWNSHEND, M.P., Chancellor and Under Treasurer of His MAJESTY'S Exchequer, in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas."*

* Mr. TOWNSHEND died before the Freedom of the City could be presented to him, and the Gold Box was ordered to be deposited with Mr. Chamberlain.

HIS MAJESTY CHRISTIAN VII., KING OF DENMARK.

Thomas Harley, Esq., M.P., *Lord Mayor* (**Robert Alsop, Esq.,** *Locum Tenens*); **Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen,** Bart., *Chamberlain.*

[1768.] At a Court of Common Council, 10th October, 1768, a motion was made, and question put:—

"That the Freedom of the City of London be humbly presented to the most illustrious PRINCE CHRISTIAN, the seventh, by the grace of GOD, King of Denmark, Norway, the Vandals, and Goths; Duke of Sleswick, Holstein, Stormarn, and Dithmarches; Count of Oldenburg, and Delmenhorst, &c., &c., as a mark of dutiful attachment of this Court to their most gracious SOVEREIGN (to whom His MAJESTY is so nearly related and so happily allied), and as a proof of their high esteem and veneration for a young Monarch who, by visiting this island, and by the whole of his amiable deportment there, has manifested his affection for the KING and nation, and a noble ambition to improve himself in the various arts which humanise mankind, and which, being applied to promote the honor of his Crown and the prosperity of his people, will add dignity to the Prince and lustre to the diadem he wears."

The same was unanimously Resolved in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly. It was also Resolved unanimously:—

"That the copy of the said Freedom be presented to the KING OF DENMARK in a Gold Box of the value of Two Hundred Guineas."

At a Court of Common Council, 12th October, 1768, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor acquainted this Court that, pursuant to their order of the 10th inst., he had waited on His MAJESTY the KING OF DENMARK, to learn his pleasure in what manner he would have the Freedom of this City transmitted to him; that His MAJESTY was graciously pleased to accept the said Freedom, and signified his pleasure that it should be delivered to BARON DIEDEN, His MAJESTY'S Minister at the Court of St. James's.*

* His MAJESTY, as an independent Sovereign, could not take the Oath of Allegiance, and therefore was not recorded as a Freeman; but the Resolution was sent in a Gold Box, and His MAJESTY was pleased to accept the Freedom of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, which was also presented in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred and Fifty Guineas.

JOHN DUNNING, ESQ., M.P.

(AFTERWARDS BARON ASHBURTON).

Barlow Trecothick, Esq., M.P., *Lord Mayor;* **Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen**, Bart., *Chamberlain.*

[1770.] At a Court of Common Council, 12th October, 1770, a motion was made, and question put:—

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to JOHN DUNNING, Esq., for having (when Solicitor-General to His MAJESTY) defended in Parliament, on the soundest principles of Law and the Constitution, the right of the subject to petition and remonstrate."

The same was Resolved in the affirmative. It was also Resolved unanimously:—

"That the copy of the said Freedom be presented to JOHN DUNNING, Esq., in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas."

JOHN DUNNING, Esq.'s answer, delivered, 24th March, 1771, to SIR STEPHEN THEODORE JANSSEN, Chamberlain:—

"MR. CHAMBERLAIN,

"I am to request the favour of you to represent me to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of London, as duly sensible of the great, but, I must add, unmerited honor they have done me; for surely, Sir, there is little merit in acting on one's own opinion, and I cannot with a safe conscience pretend to any other.

"Convinced as I am, that our happy Constitution has given us the most perfect system of government the world has ever seen, and that it is therefore our common interest and duty to oppose every practice and combat every principle that tend to impair it, any other conduct than that which the City of London has been pleased to distinguish by its approbation, must, in my own judgment, have rendered me equally unworthy of the office I had then the honor to hold through His MAJESTY'S favour, and of the trust reposed in me, as one of the representatives of the people.

"To discharge faithfully the duties of whatever situation we are placed in, is among the first objects of honest ambition; to be thought to have done so, I consider as a second; consequently, I cannot but feel a high degree of satisfaction in this testimony of the good opinion of so respectable a body as the Citizens of London, and it is no inconsiderable addition to that satisfaction, that it gives me a nearer relation to men who have been usually among the foremost to assert and maintain those legal and constitutional rights which are essential to the general interests of the community.

"I have nothing to add, Sir, but my acknowledgments to you for the obliging expressions you have used in executing your commission."

BENJAMIN HOPKINS, ESQ., CHAMBERLAIN,

1776—1779.

CHAPTER IV.

THE CHAMBERLAINSHIP OF BENJAMIN HOPKINS, ESQ.

29th February, 1776—November, 1779.

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THE REV. RICHARD PRICE, D.D., F.R.S.

John Sawbridge, Esq., M.P., *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Hopkins, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1776.] At a Court of Common Council, 14th March, 1776, a motion was made, and question put :—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to the Rev. Richard Price, Doctor in Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, for having laid down in his late publication of 'Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty, &c.,' those pure principles upon which alone the supreme legislative authority of Great Britain over her Colonies can be justly or beneficially maintained; and for holding forth those public objects without which it must be totally indifferent to the Kingdom who are in, or who are out of power."

The same was Resolved in the affirmative. It was also Resolved :—

"That the Freedom of this City be presented in a Gold Box of the value of Fifty Pounds to the Rev. Dr. Richard Price, as a grateful testimony of the approbation of this Court for his late pamphlet, intituled, 'Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty, the Principles of Government, and the Justice and Policy of the War with America'; and that the Chamberlain do attend him with the same."

At a Court of Common Council, 29th April, 1776, the Town Clerk acquainted this Court that, according to the order of the last Court, he had waited with their vote of thanks on the Rev. Richard Price, Doctor in Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, to which he had received the following answer :—

"Newington Green, *23rd March*, 1776.

"Sir,

"I request the favour of you to convey to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, my warmest acknowledgments for the very condescending Resolution of thanks with which they have honored my observations of Civil Liberty. These observations were written with no other intention than to plead the cause of liberty and justice, and to remind this country of the dreadful danger of its present situation. The testimony of approbation which they have received from a body so respectable, annually elected by the first City in the world, and so distinguished for giving an example of zeal in

the cause of liberty, will, it may be hoped, lead the public to fix their views more on such measures as shall save a sinking Constitution, and preserve us from impending calamities.

"I am, Sir, with great respect,

"Your most obedient and humble servant,

"To William Rix, Esq., "RICHARD PRICE.
"*Town Clerk of the City of London.*"

At a Court of Common Council, 23rd July, 1776, Mr. Chamberlain laid before this Court a letter he had received from the Rev. Dr. Price, which was read in these words:—

"Newington Green, *21st July*, 1776.

"Sir,

"I am happy in the opportunity given me, by receiving from your hands the Freedom of the City of London, to repeat my thanks to the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Common Council for the great honor they have done me. It is impossible I should not be deeply impressed by testimonies of their approbation so condescending and generous. May the City of London always flourish, and may the Kingdom be delivered from the dreadful danger with which it is threatened by the present Civil War.

"I am, Sir, with great respect,

"Your most obedient and humble servant,

"To Benjamin Hopkins, Esq., "RICHARD PRICE.
"*Chamberlain of the City of London.*"

It does not appear from the Records in the Chamberlain's Court that Mr. Price was ever admitted to the Freedom; the above letter must be therefore understood as an indication of willingness to accept the compliment, but why he never was admitted is not on record.

DAVID HARTLEY, ESQ.

Sir Thomas Hallifax, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Hopkins, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1776.] At a Court of Common Council, 22nd November, 1776, a motion was made, and uestion put:—

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to DAVID HARTLEY, Esq., in consideration of the advantages likely to accrue to the public by his inventions for securing buildings from fire, and for his respectful attention to this City in his repeated experiments, performed before many of the members of this Court."

The same was Resolved in the affirmative, and it was further Resolved:—

"That a copy of the Freedom of this City, with the Resolution of the Court inserted therein, be delivered by the Chamberlain to the said Mr. HARTLEY."

Mr. HARTLEY was admitted to the Freedom on the 26th March, 1777, according to the Records of the Chamberlain's Court, but no account of the proceedings on that occasion has been preserved.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR FLETCHER NORTON, KNIGHT

(AFTERWARDS BARON GRANTLEY).

Sir Thomas Hallifax, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Hopkins, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1777.] At a Court of Common Council, 14th May, 1777, a motion was made, and question put:—

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to the Right Honorable Sir Fletcher Norton, Knight, Speaker of the Honorable House of Commons, for having declared in manly terms the real state of the nation to His Majesty on the Throne, when he presented to him for his Royal assent the Bill, entitled 'An Act for the better support of His Majesty's household, and of the honor and dignity of the Crown of Great Britain.'"

The same was Resolved in the affirmative, and it was further Resolved:—

"That a Copy of the Freedom of this City, with the Resolution of the Court inserted therein, be delivered to the Right Honorable Sir Fletcher Norton in a Gold Box of the value of Fifty Guineas."

[No entry appears in the Chamberlain's books of the admission of Sir Fletcher Norton, but it is recorded that he could not be prevailed upon to accept the Gold Box, and the Court ordered it to be deposited with the Chamberlain. Doubtless, the precedent set by Speaker Onslow was followed. See page 42.]

THE HONORABLE AUGUSTUS KEPPEL, ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE.

Samuel Plumbe, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Hopkins, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1779.] At a Court of Common Council, 12th February, 1779, a motion was made, and question put:—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to the Honorable Augustus Keppel, Admiral of the Blue, for his long and faithful services to this country; for his ready acceptance at the call of his Sovereign of the important charge of Commander of the British Fleet in time of imminent danger; for the anxious attention that appears in every instance of his conduct to the safety of this country; for his judicious, able, and spirited behaviour on the 27th of July last in his attack on the French Fleet; for his glorious and gallant efforts to renew the engagement in the afternoon of that day—efforts rendered unsuccessful through the want of obedience to his orders by the Vice-Admiral of the Blue; for the great protection given by him to our trade, to which entirely we are indebted for the safe arrival of the East and West India Fleets; for his animating conduct and example, happily followed by such signal exertion of spirit and intrepidity in the officers and seamen of the British Fleet, as conveyed terror to our enemies and obliged them to seek shelter in their own ports by an ignominious flight."

The same was Resolved in the affirmative. It was also Resolved unanimously:—

'That the Freedom of this City be presented, in a Box made of Heart of Oak, with a proper device, ornamented and embellished with Gold, to the Honorable Augustus Keppel, Admiral of the Blue, as a testimony of the very high respect and gratitude which the Members of this Court entertain of his long and faithful services to his country."

Brackley Kennett, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **John Wilkes, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1779.] At a Court of Common Council, 16th December, 1779, the Committee appointed to deliver the Freedom and the Box to Admiral Keppel reported that they had waited upon him and that Mr. Alderman Crosby had addressed him as follows:—

"Admiral Keppel,

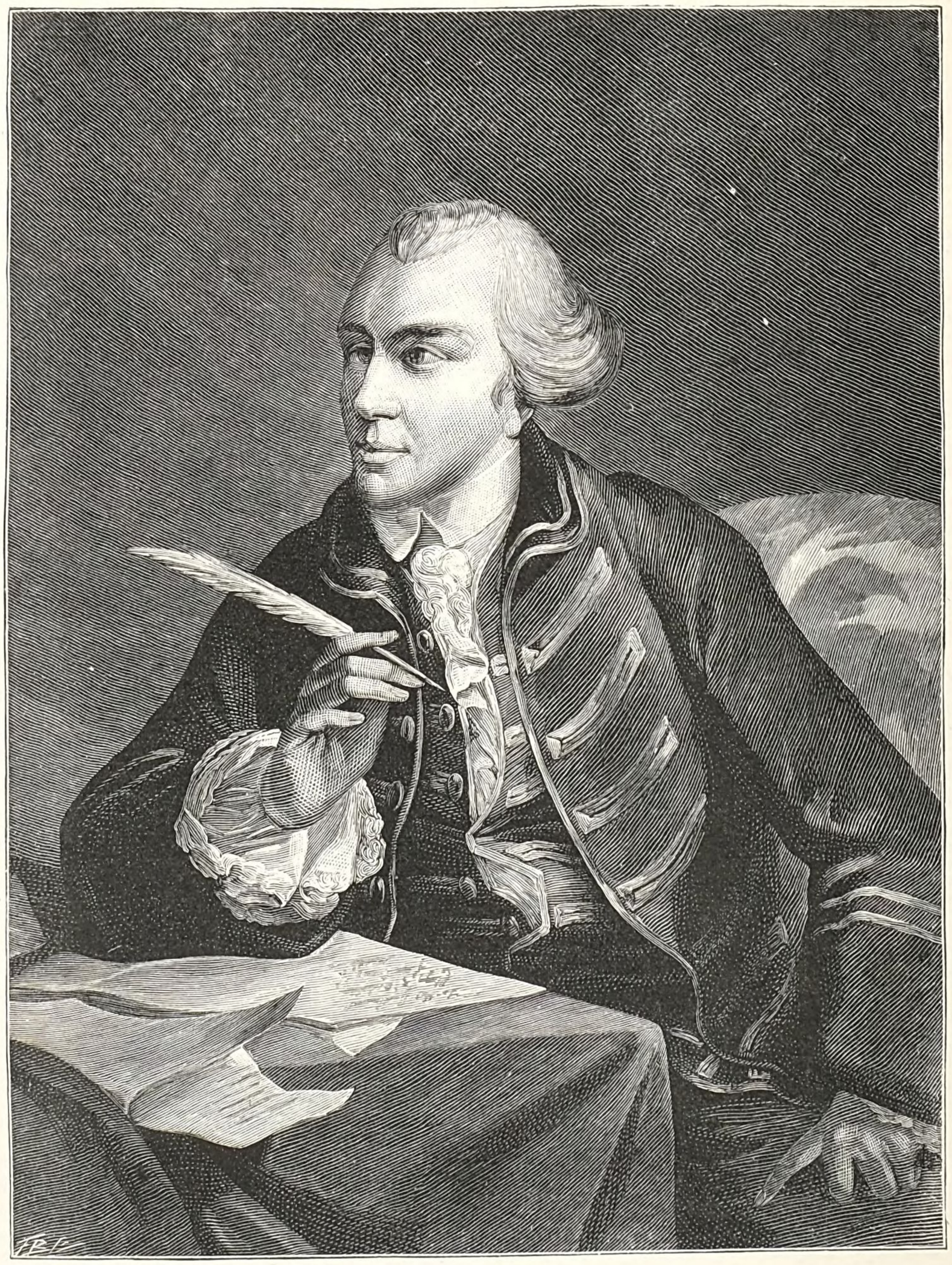
"I am ordered by the Committee who have the honor to wait on you from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, to present you the Freedom of that City in this Box made of Heart of Oak, ornamented and embellished with Gold, agreeable to the unanimous vote of the Court of Common Council on the 12th day of February last.

"The Committee, Sir, think they should be wanting in their duty if they did not upon this occasion express their warmest wishes that whenever you are called upon by your Sovereign to draw your sword against the enemies of our happy Constitution you may return victorious, and that you may long, very long, live an honor and an ornament to your country."

The Admiral thereupon made the following answer:—

"I receive with the warmest gratitude the valuable mark of the regard of the City of London, testified by their unanimous vote of the 12th of February last, and I beg you to assure them that the sincere zeal for the public which has animated me during my forty years' service, is in no shape altered by events which compelled me to retire from the high honor of the command of a British Fleet."

[The Admiral, as appears by the Chamberlain's Records, was admitted to the Freedom on the 11th December, 1779. It will be observed that there is in this case a departure from the invariable practice of admission to the Freedom by the Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain Hopkins died in November, 1779, and Mr. Chamberlain Wilkes appears to have been regarded as Chamberlain from the 1st December, 1779; it is probable, however, that some delay intervened with reference to the election, or to his being sworn into office, so that he was not officially competent on the 11th December, when the Admiral was admitted.]



JOHN WILKES, ESQ., CHAMBERLAIN,

1779 – 1797

CHAPTER V.

THE CHAMBERLAINSHIP OF JOHN WILKES, ESQ.

1st December, 1779—26th December, 1797.

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REAR-ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE BRYDGES RODNEY, BART.
(AFTERWARDS LORD RODNEY).

Brackley Kennett, Esq., *Lord Mayor*; **John Wilkes, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1780.] At a Court of Common Council, 6th March, 1780, a motion was made, and question put :—

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to SIR GEORGE BRYDGES RODNEY, Bart., Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, and Commander-in-Chief of His MAJESTY'S Fleets at Gibraltar, in testimony of the grateful sense this Court entertains of the signal and important victory obtained by him on the 16th and 17th January last over the Spanish squadron commanded by Don Juan Langara, wherein the Spanish admiral and the greatest part of his squadron were either taken or destroyed."

The same was unanimously Resolved in the affirmative, and it was further Resolved :—

"That a copy of the Freedom of this City, with the Resolution of this Court inserted therein, be delivered to SIR GEORGE BRYDGES RODNEY, Bart., Rear-Admiral, in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas."

LORD RODNEY does not appear to have been admitted to the Freedom, probably because of his prolonged absence on Naval duty, but a further Resolution is entered on the Journal under date of 31st October, 1782, in the following terms :—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Honorable LORD RODNEY as a testimony of the grateful sense they have of the advantages that have arisen to the Kingdom in general, and particularly the commercial interests of this City, from the signal victory obtained by his Lordship's judicious and prudent conduct over the French Fleet in the West Indies commanded by the Comte de Grasse on the 12th April last."*

On 19th December, 1782, the Committee appointed to wait on LORD RODNEY with the thanks of the Court reported as follows :—

Upon your Committee's introduction to LORD RODNEY, SIR WATKIN LEWES, Knight and Alderman, addressed him in the following words :—

* In the Council Chamber at Guildhall are two pictures, by DODD, of the Victory gained by LORD RODNEY over the French Fleet, 12th April, 1782 ; and in one of the Committee Rooms is a Portrait of RODNEY, after MONNEYER, all of which were presented by Mr. Alderman BOYDELL.

"My Lord,

"The gentlemen who have the honor to wait on your Lordship have been deputed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, to present to your Lordship, in the most respectful manner, their unanimous vote of thanks.

"The Committee, impressed with the most lively sensations of joy and gratitude, are happy in the opportunity of congratulating your Lordship on the eminent services you have done your country, and beg leave to represent the obligation which the Capital of the British Empire feels itself under to your Lordship. The annals of our country do not afford an instance so illustrious as that of your Lordship's having defeated three of the first maritime powers in Europe, and having captured each of their Flags.

"The victory obtained by your Lordship, on the 12th of April last, over the French Fleet commanded by the Comte de Grasse, was no less splendid and glorious than attended with advantages of the greatest importance to this Kingdom, and security of its valuable possessions and commercial interests, which we sincerely hope will be crowned with an honorable peace, or that your Lordship will again be called upon by your Sovereign to draw your sword in the service of your country."

Then Sir Watkin Lewes delivered the Resolutions of this Court, to which his Lordship returned the following answer:—

"Gentlemen,

"You may be assured that nothing can be more flattering to me than that some events in this war, which the gallantry of the officers and men under my command have crowned with success, should have obtained me the approbation of so great and respectable a body as the Citizens of the most opulent and powerful City in the world.

"My life has been devoted to, and is now almost worn out in, the service of my King and country, but the poor remains of it are still at the disposal of my Sovereign, whenever he thinks they can be usefully employed in supporting the honor of the British Flag, and in protecting and extending the trade of the Nation and of its great Metropolis in particular."

SIR HENRY GOULD, KNIGHT.

Brackley Kennett, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **John Wilkes, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1780.] At a Court of Common Council, 19th June, 1780, on motion made, it was Resolved unanimously :—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Sir Henry Gould, Knight, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for his wise, manly, and constitutional opposition to the establishment of martial law during the late unhappy disturbances,* this Court being anxious to express their high sense of gratitude which is due to him from the public for having prevented so alarming a violation of the Constitution."

It was also Resolved unanimously :—

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to Sir Henry Gould, Knight, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in a Gold Box to be provided by Mr. Chamberlain."

[It does not appear that Sir Henry Gould was ever admitted to the Freedom ; at all events, no record of such admission has been found at Guildhall.]

* The riots of 1780.

REAR-ADMIRAL LORD HOOD,

AND

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR FRANCIS SAMUEL DRAKE.

Sir William Plomer, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **John Wilkes, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1782.] At a Court of Common Council, 22nd June, 1782, a motion was made, and question put:—

'That the Freedom of this City be presented in Gold Boxes of One Hundred Guineas value each, to the Right Honorable LORD HOOD, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and Rear-Admiral SIR FRANCIS SAMUEL DRAKE, as a testimony of the high opinion which the members of this Court entertain of their judicious, brave, and able conduct in the various engagements with the enemy's fleets in the West Indies."

The same was unanimously Resolved in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly.*

[There are no entries in the Chamberlain's records of the admission of either LORD HOOD, or of SIR FRANCIS SAMUEL DRAKE; nor is there any communication recorded of their acceptance of the compliment in the Journal of the Court of Common Council; probably their protracted absence on foreign service explains the omission.]

* In one of the Committee Rooms at Guildhall is a Portrait of LORD HOOD, by L. ABBOT.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE WILLIAM PITT, M.P.

(YOUNGER SON OF THE EARL OF CHATHAM).

Robert Peckham, Esq., *Lord Mayor*; **John Wilkes, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1784.] At a Court of Common Council, 10th February, 1784, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the thanks of this Court be presented to the Right Honorable WILLIAM PITT, for his able, upright, and disinterested conduct as First Commissioner of the Treasury and Chancellor of His MAJESTY'S Exchequer in the present alarming and critical juncture of affairs."

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to the Right Honorable WILLIAM PITT, in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas, as a mark of gratitude for, and approbation of, his zeal and assiduity in supporting the legal prerogative of the Crown, and the Constitutional rights of the people."

At a Court of Common Council, 22nd July, 1784, the following report was presented:—

"We whose names are subscribed, your Committee appointed the tenth day of February, 1784, to present the Resolution of thanks of this Court to the Right Honorable WILLIAM PITT, and also the Freedom of this City, in a Gold Box, do certify that your Committee having been informed that the Master and Wardens of the Company of Grocers had previously waited on Mr. PITT with the Resolution of their Company voting him the Freedom of the same, and invited him to dine with the Company at their Hall, and that Mr. PITT, accepting the invitation, appointed Saturday, the 28th of February last, your Committee did on that day wait on him at his house in Berkeley Square, and presented him with the said Resolution of thanks, and afterwards attended him to the Grocers' Hall, where Mr. PITT was sworn into the Freedom of the Company by their Clerk, and also into the Freedom of the City by Mr. Chamberlain."

The following report of the Address delivered by the Chamberlain is taken from the *Gentleman's Magazine*:—

"SIR,

"I give you joy, and I congratulate the City of London on the important acquisition it has this day made. I reckon it, Sir, amongst the most fortunate events of my life that I have the honor of being directed, by the unanimous Resolution of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, to enroll your name in the archives of this Metropolis, among those Princes and heroes who have been the benefactors of our country, and the friends of mankind, with the glorious

delivery of this nation, with the hero of Culloden, and with the illustrious statesman from whom you derive your descent.

"The City of London, Sir, with pride and exultation, now behold revived in the son those solid virtues, shining talents, and powerful eloquence which they long admired in the father, but, above all, that generous love of our country and its Divine constitution, superior to the grovelling, sordid views of private self-interest or personal ambition. You have, Sir, thus early in your Ministerial career, commanded the esteem and admiration of this City and nation by a noble act of disinterestedness in favour of the public, for which I believe you could scarcely find a precedent, nor, I fear, will you be imitated by any future minister. We look up, Sir, to that superior ability and purity of public virtue which distinguish you, for the reformation of many abuses, as well as the steady protection of our chartered rights, property, and freedom.

"The administration of your noble father gave us security at home, carried the glory of this nation to the utmost height abroad, and extended the bounds of the Empire to countries where the Roman eagle never flew. A late administration undertook an unjust and wicked war, which dismembered the Empire by depriving us of our most valuable colonies, and has brought us almost to the brink of bankruptcy. To restore this kingdom to any degree of prosperity and greatness demands the utmost exertions of virtue and ability, with every support both of the Crown and people at large. I hope you will meet with both, and I know how high you stand in the confidence of the public.

"Much is to be done, but you have youth, capacity, and firmness. It is the characteristic of a true patriot never to despair, and we have a well-grounded hope of your making us again a great, powerful, happy, and united people by a steady, uniform, wise, and disinterested conduct. Your noble father, Sir, annihilated party; I hope you will, in the end, beat down and conquer the hydra of faction which now rears its hundred heads against you. I remember his saying, that, 'for the good of the people he dared to look the proudest connections of this country in the face.' I trust that the same spirit animates his son, and as he has the same support of the Crown and the people, I am firmly persuaded that the same success will follow."

Mr. Pitt's Answer.

"Sir,

"I beg to return my best thanks for your very obliging expressions. Nothing can be more encouraging to me, in the discharge of my public duty, than the countenance of those, whom, from this day, I may have the honor of calling my fellow Citizens."*

* After the banquet at Grocers' Hall, Mr. Pitt was accompanied back to his house, as he had been brought from it, by a numerous cavalcade, amidst general illuminations and emblematical devices. On 28th February, 1884, the Worshipful Company of Grocers commemorated the admission of their distinguished member by a Centenary Festival. In the Guildhall is a monument to Mr. Pitt, by J. G. Bubb, erected by the Corporation in 1813, at a cost of £4,078, bearing an elaborate inscription from the pen of Right Hon. George Canning.

THE MOST HONORABLE THE MARQUIS CORNWALLIS

AND

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM MEADOWS, K.C.B.

John Hopkins, Esq.,* *Lord Mayor;* **John Wilkes, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1792.] At a Court of Common Council, 4th October, 1792, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to the MARQUIS CORNWALLIS and Major-General MEADOWS, and the officers and soldiers serving under the Marquis's command in India, for their gallant conduct and essential service rendered their country during the successful War against TIPPOO SULTAN."

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to the MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, Commander-in-Chief of His MAJESTY'S Forces in the East Indies, as a testimony of the high esteem of the Citizens of London, for his Lordship's gallant conduct and essential service, whereby glorious and important advantages have been obtained by His MAJESTY'S Forces under his Lordship's command."

"That the said Freedom be presented to the MARQUIS CORNWALLIS in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas."

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to Major-General SIR WILLIAM MEADOWS, K.C.B., who acted as second in command under the MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, as a testimony of the high esteem of the Citizens of London for the glorious and important advantages gained by His MAJESTY'S forces in the East Indies, aided by his gallant conduct."

"That the said Freedom be presented to Major-General SIR WILLIAM MEADOWS, K.C.B., in a Gold Box of the value of Eighty Guineas."

"That these Resolutions be fairly transcribed, and signed by the Town Clerk, and delivered to Mr. Alderman LE MESURIER, with the request of this Court to the Court of Directors of the India Company to transmit them to the East Indies."

Paul Le Mesurier, Esq., M.P., *Lord Mayor;* **John Wilkes, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1794.] At a Court of Common Council, 29th January, 1794, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor laid before this Court a letter he had received from W. RAMSAY, Esq., Secretary to the Directors of the East India Company, transmitting a copy of a letter from the MARQUIS CORN-

* Afterwards Knighted.

WALLIS, dated at Fort William, the 21st March last, as also an extract of the general letter from the Governor-General in Council of Bengal, dated the 29th of that month; and the same were severally read in these words:—

"The Honorable Court of Directors for affairs of the Honorable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies—

"HONORABLE SIRS,

"I have read with peculiar gratification the Resolutions passed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, on the 4th of October last, communicated by your public general letter, dated the tenth of that month; and I beg leave to request that you will be pleased to convey to that respectable body my warmest assurances that I put a very high value on the approbation that they have expressed of my conduct during the late war with TIPPOO SULTAN, and that I shall ever feel it as a most distinguished honor to have been enrolled in so flattering a manner in the list of the Citizens of London.

"I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

"Honorable Sirs,

"Your most obedient and most humble servant,

"FORT WILLIAM, 21st *March*, 1793." "CORNWALLIS.

Extract of letter from the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council in the Public Department to the Court of Directors, dated 29th March, 1793:—

"The Resolutions of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, on the 4th of October, 1792, were notified to MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, who is highly sensible of the honor done him by these distinguished instances of approbation of his Lordship's conduct."

At a Court of Common Council, 8th May, 1794, the following Report was presented from the Committee appointed to present the Freedom to MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

The Address given by the Lord Mayor was in the following terms:—

"MY LORD MARQUIS,

"We have the honor to wait on your Lordship by order of the Court of Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London in Common Council assembled, with the Freedom of our ancient City, which that Court unanimously voted to your Lordship on the happy conclusion of the late war in India; and we have to beg that your Lordship will be pleased to accompany us back into the City, there to take the oath of a Freeman and receive the usual charge, whereby we shall enjoy the high honor of having your Lordship enrolled among our fellow Citizens.*

"Your Lordship will do the Citizens of London the justice to believe that they were not among the last to feel and to acknowledge the high and important service you had rendered to your country. The rank which our City holds in the commercial world, and

* This admission took place before the Chamberlain, on the 5th April, 1794, but no record of the proceedings on that occasion has been preserved.

the great share which she enjoys of the trade with India, naturally led her numerous inhabitants to attend with anxious eye the progress of those very interesting scenes your Lordship was engaged in, and which by you have been brought to so glorious a conclusion. It was therefore with the utmost joy, and with the most perfect unanimity, that the Common Council of this City expressed by their Resolution the high sense they entertained of your great merits.

"And here, my Lord, if superior consideration did not restrain me, how easy and how pleasing it would be for me to dwell on so delightful a theme. For me who, in my situation of an East India Director, have had better opportunities than any of my fellow Citizens to follow your Lordship in the discharge of the several duties of your high station, and therein to contemplate the good Governor, the wise Legislator, the brave Soldier, the great General, the excellent Statesman, and the moral, good Man, how grateful to my feelings would it be to speak of the improved state of the provinces you have governed; of the British character everywhere exalted; of confidence restored among the Native Princes; of protection effectually given by wise and beneficent Laws to the many millions under the British Government; of great military talents displayed; and, above all, of that signal instance of wisdom and moderation—unexampled and unknown in the history of India—the stopping in the full career of victory, and foregoing the glory which would have attended the surrender of the proud Capital of Mysore, to grant peace to a vanquished foe, and thereby change a bitter enemy into a useful and respectable ally.

"But, my Lord, I know the sensibility which ever accompanies true heroism, and I know that my brother Citizens would not be pleased that I should enter upon a recital that would wound your ear. I shall therefore content myself with entreating your Lordship to accept this tribute of respect from the City of London, and in conveying the sincere wishes of all my fellow Citizens that you may long enjoy your health and your honors, and that your country may continue to benefit from those great abilities and those eminent virtues which will transmit the name of CORNWALLIS with admiration and gratitude to the latest posterity."

To which the Marquis made a suitable reply, which has not been preserved.*

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM MEADOWS, K.C.B.

SIR WILLIAM MEADOWS was admitted to the Freedom on the 17th May, 1794, according to the Chamberlain's records, but no account of the proceedings on that occasion has been preserved.

* A Portrait of the Marquis, by J. S. COPLEY, R.A., adorns the Council Chamber, Guildhall.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES GREY, K.C.B.

(CREATED VISCOUNT HOWICK AND EARL GREY, 11TH APRIL, 1806),

AND

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JERVIS, K.C.B.

(AFTERWARDS EARL ST. VINCENT).

Paul Le Mesurier, Esq., M.P., *Lord Mayor;* **John Wilkes, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1794.] At a Court of Common Council, 27th May, 1794, it was Resolved unanimously —

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Sir Charles Grey, K.C.B., and the officers and soldiers serving under his command, for the signal services they have rendered to their country by their able, gallant, and meritorious conduct in the West Indies."

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Sir John Jervis, K.C.B., and the officers and sailors serving in the Fleet under his command, for the signal services they have rendered to their Country by their able, gallant, and meritorious conduct in the West Indies."

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to Sir Charles Grey, K.C.B., and Sir John Jervis, K.C.B., in testimony of the high esteem of the Citizens of London for their gallant conduct and essential service, whereby glorious and important advantages have been obtained by His Majesty's Military and Naval Forces under their command."

"That the said Freedom of this City be presented to Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas each."

At a Court of Common Council, 25th September, 1794, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor laid before this Court two letters of acknowledgment he had received from Sir Charles Grey, K.C.B., and Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K.C.B., for the Resolution of thanks voted by this Court on the 27th May, 1794; which were read in these words:—

"Martinico, *28th July*, 1794.

"My Lord,

"I have received the honor of your Lordship's letter of the 3rd ultimo, transmitting a Vote of Thanks to this Army from the City of London, and also a Vote of Freedom to me of that great City. Testimonials so highly flattering and honorable from our fellow subjects of

London cannot fail to claim our warmest gratitude ; and on behalf of this Army as well as myself personally, I return the sincerest thanks.

" I have the honor to be,

" My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

" CHARLES GREY."

" Boyne, off Martinico, *26th July*, 1794.

" My Lord,

" I am honored with your Lordship's letter of the 3rd June by the *Chesterfield* Pacquet, enclosing the Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the City of London, expressive of their approbation of my services in these seas. I request you will make my acknowledgments to the Court of Common Council of the City of London, for the testimony with which they have stamped my endeavours to serve my King and country, which no man can feel the value of more than I do.

" I will not fail to communicate to the officers, seamen, and marines in the Squadron under my command, the sense entertained by the Court of their gallant and meritorious conduct during the late campaign.

" I have the honor to be,

" Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

" J. JERVIS." *

It does not appear that either of the gallant officers ever attended to take up their respective Freedoms.

Brook Watson, Esq.,† *Lord Mayor ;* **John Wilkes, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1797.] At a Court of Common Council, 10th March, 1797, it was Resolved unanimously :—

" That the thanks of this Court be presented to Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, Knight of the Bath and Baronet, for the very important, splendid, and unparalleled victory obtained by the Squadron under his command over the Spanish Fleet on the 14th of February last ; tending to the security of Great Britain by the defeat of the junction of two powerful armaments destined for its invasion at a most critical conjuncture, and adorning in a most luminous degree the page of our Naval History with an event which will proudly display to posterity the nautical science and resistless bravery of British seamen."

" That a Sword of Two Hundred Guineas value be presented to Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K.C.B., by this Court, as a testimony of the high esteem they entertain of his public services, and of the eminent advantages he has rendered to his country."

* In one of the Committee Rooms at Guildhall is a Portrait of Lord St. Vincent, painted by Sir W. Beechey, R.A., and presented by Mr. Alderman Boydell.

† Afterwards created a Baronet.

"That the thanks of this Court be given to the several captains, officers, seamen, marines, and soldiers in the said Fleet, for their brave exertions on the day of that celebrated victory; and that Admiral Sir John Jervis be requested to communicate the same to them, and that the sum of One Hundred Pounds be subscribed by this Court to the fund at Lloyd's for the relief of the widows and orphans of the seamen, marines and others who fell in the said contest."

At a Court of Common Council, 19th May, 1797, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor laid before the Court a letter he had received from Admiral Sir John Jervis, which was read in these words:—

"*Victory*, in the Tagus, 28*th March*, 1797.

"My Lord,

I am honored with your Lordship's letter of the 11th instant, enclosing the unanimous Resolutions of the Common Council of the City of London, so honorable to myself, the flag officers, captains, officers, seamen, marines, and soldiers, present in the action with the Fleet of Spain on the 14th of February; and I desire you will convey the just sense we all feel on receiving such high marks of approbation from that respectable body. The Sword they intend to honor me with I shall prize beyond expression, and be at all times ready to draw in defence of the rights and privileges of my fellow Citizens, in the list of whom the flag officers under my command are proud to be enrolled.

"I have the honor to be, with great esteem,

"Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant,

"J. JERVIS."

[There does not appear to be any official record of the presentation of the Sword to Sir John Jervis (Lord St. Vincent). It was probably forwarded to him while upon foreign service.]

THE RIGHT HONORABLE EARL HOWE

(VICE-ADMIRAL OF ENGLAND).

Paul Le Mesurier, Esq., M.P., *Lord Mayor;* **John Wilkes, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1794.] At a Court of Common Council, 18th June, 1794, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Honorable Earl Howe, Admiral of the White, Vice-Admiral of England, and Commander of His Majesty's Fleet in the Channel, and the officers and sailors under his command, for the glorious and important victory obtained by them over the French Fleet, on the 28th and 29th of May, and the 1st of this month."

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to the Right Honorable Earl Howe, Admiral of the White, Vice-Admiral of England, and Commander of His Majesty's Fleet in the Channel, in testimony of the grateful sense this Court entertains of the signal and important victory obtained by him on the 28th and 29th of May, and 1st of this instant June, over the French Fleet, wherein a great part of their squadron were either taken or destroyed."

"That the said Freedom of this City be presented to the Right Honorable Earl Howe in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas."

"That in consideration of the very gallant conduct of the seamen and soldiers who served on board the British Fleet under the command of Admiral Earl Howe, on the 28th and 29th of May, and first of June, 1794, and in token of the gratitude of this Court to them, Mr. Chamberlain be directed to pay into the hands of Mr. Thomas Tayler, the Master of Lloyd's Coffee House, the sum of Five Hundred Pounds for relief of the wounded petty officers, seamen, and soldiers, and also the widows and children of those who so gloriously fell on those days in the service of their King and country."

At a Court of Common Council, 15th July, 1794, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor laid before the Court a letter he had received from the Right Honorable Admiral Earl Howe, acknowledging the receipt of the Resolutions of this Court of the 18th of June last, which was read in these words:—

"The *Charlotte*, at Spithead, 20*th June*, 1794.

"My Lord,

"The favourable impression the Court of Common Council of the City of London hath been induced to entertain of my endeavours of the discharge of my professional duties,

and the distinguished testimony of those sentiments expressed in the Resolutions enclosed with the letter I have had the honor to receive from your Lordship, are too flattering to the desire I can never fail to retain of becoming worthy of it, not to accept the Freedom of the City of London, by which I am proposed to be honored, with the liveliest sensation of pleasure and acknowledgment.

"The Resolutions will be immediately made known as they respect the officers and seamen of the Fleet.

"The spirit of benevolence and liberality in favour of the wounded petty officers and seamen and soldiers serving therein, and of the widows and children of those slain in battle, testified on the same occasion, are too peculiarly characteristic of the Court of Common Council of the City of London to require other observation at this time from me, but of the effect it will naturally produce as an encouragement to the seamen of the Fleet in the proposed extent.

"The personal satisfaction your Lordship has had the goodness to declare, in your appointment to communicate those Resolutions, claims a special assurance of my gratitude and the respect with which I have the honor to be,

"My Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant,

"Howe."*

The following record of the admission of Admiral Earl Howe to the Freedom, on the 6th May, 1796, is from the *Gentleman's Magazine*:—

Mr. Chamberlain Wilkes, addressing Earl Howe, said—

"My Lord,

"I give you joy; and, in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire to congratulate your Lordship on the brilliant and decisive victory of the British Fleet, under your command, in the ever-memorable months of May and June, 1794, a proud epoch in the history of our glorious naval exploits.

"The naval superiority, so essential to the safety, honor, and dignity of our island, has been fully established, and, we hope, lastingly secured, under your Lordship's auspices. The Navy has always been considered as our first and firmest bulwark; and the same undaunted spirit, which has, under the command of the Admiral of the Fleet, gained such signal conquests over a proud, insulting foe, will, we are assured, continue to acquire fresh laurels, and preserve to England the homage of old Ocean.

"My Lord, it is impossible on the present occasion not to dwell with heartfelt satisfaction on the generous frankness and zeal with which your Lordship has called forth the conduct and valour of the partners of your glory to share in the national triumph. The gallant behaviour of all the officers, seamen, soldiers, and marines, who served on board the British Fleet under

* A Portrait of Earl Howe was painted for the Corporation by J. Northcote, R.A.; but as the original was decaying, a copy was made by G. Kirtland, and this is now hung in one of the Committee Rooms of the Guildhall.

your command, has not been passed over in oblivion, but receives from the liberal hand of their superior a fair and handsome share of the well-merited universal applause. This prominent feature in the character of a true hero must ever be remarked and admired in Lord Howe.

"My Lord, in the present convulsed situation of Europe, and critical period of our own affairs, the utmost vigour and energy are necessary. In the most important department of the State, we are happy to see your Lordship's pre-eminence; and we look forward to the future triumphs of your unconquerable spirit, skill, and science. May every year add to your public merit, fame, and honor, and to your private felicity."

To which Lord Howe replied:—

"I am much flattered, Sir, by the favourable sentiments my worthy fellow Citizens have done me the honor to entertain of my professional endeavours on the occasion you have mentioned, the impression of which has been increased by the assurance of your obliging concurrence in them."

FAC-SIMILE OF LETTER OF LORD NELSON ACCOMPANYING A SWORD SURRENDERED AT THE BATTLE OF THE NILE. *(See p. 82).*

(No. 35)
Vanguard Mouth of the Nile
August 6th. 1798

My Lord,

Having the honor of being a freeman of the City of London, I take the liberty of sending to your Lordship, the Sword of the Commanding French Adm.l (Mons.r Blanquet) who survived after the battle of the 1.st of the Nile, and request that the City of London will honor the by the acceptance of it as a Remembrance that Britannia still Rules the Waves, which that she may for ever do, is the fervent prayer of Your Lordships

Most Obedient Servant

Horatio Nelson

Right Hon.ble
Lord Mayor of London

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES THOMPSON, BART.,
VICE-ADMIRAL THE HON. WILLIAM WALDEGRAVE,
REAR-ADMIRAL PARKER,
AND
COMMODORE HORATIO NELSON
(AFTERWARDS REAR-ADMIRAL LORD VISCOUNT NELSON).

Brook Watson, Esq.,* *Lord Mayor;* **John Wilkes, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1797.] At a Court of Common Council, 10th March, 1797, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Vice-Admiral Thompson, Vice-Admiral the Honorable William Waldegrave, Rear-Admiral Parker, and Commodore Nelson, for their gallant behaviour on the 14th of February last in defeating the Spanish Fleet; and that they be presented severally with the Freedom of this City, in a Gold Box of One Hundred Guineas."

At a Court of Common Council, 23rd May, 1799, Mr. Chamberlain acquainted this Court that by reason of the Gold Box to present the Freedom of this City, voted by this Court the 10th of March, 1797, to Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Thompson, not being prepared, and he being on his duty on board his Majesty's Fleet, it had not been delivered, and that he was since dead, and has left a widow, he therefore submitted to this Court the propriety of presenting the said Gold Box and Freedom to her. It was ordered accordingly.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. William Waldegrave was admitted to the Freedom on the 5th December, 1797; but no official record has been preserved of the proceedings on that occasion.

Rear-Admiral Parker does not appear to have taken up his Freedom, possibly he may have died on foreign service.

Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson was made Free on the 28th November, 1797. The following is a record of the proceedings from the *Gentleman's Magazine* of that year:—

Tuesday, *November* 28th, 1797.

This day Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson attended at the Chamberlain's Office in Guildhall, with Sir John William Anderson, Bart., Lord Mayor, and Mr. Chamberlain Wilkes, to receive the Gold Box of One Hundred Guineas value, voted to him for his bravery and conduct in the British Service. After the Admiral had received the Box and the Freedom of the City

* Subsequently created a Baronet.

beautifully written and illuminated, the customary Oath of every Freedom was administered, to which Mr. Chamberlain WILKES added :—

"Rear-Admiral SIR HORATIO NELSON,

"I give you joy, and with true satisfaction I return you thanks in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, who have unanimously voted you the Freedom of the City for your distinguished valour and conduct in the favourite service of the Navy, and particularly against a very superior force of the enemy off CAPE ST. VINCENT on the 11th of February last.

"Many of our naval commanders have merited highly of their country by their exertions, but in your case there is a rare heroic modesty which cannot be sufficiently admired. You have given the warmest applause to your brother officers and the seamen under your command, but your own merit you have not mentioned even in the slightest manner, and the relation of the severe and cruel wound you suffered in the service of your country is transmitted to posterity by your noble Commander-in-Chief.

"May you live long to enjoy the grateful benedictions of the country which you honor and protect."

SIR HORATIO NELSON replied :—

"SIR,

"Nothing could be more gratifying to me (as it must be to every sea officer) than receiving the high honor this day conferred upon me in becoming a Freeman of the great City of London, and I beg you to believe and to assure my fellow Citizens that my hand and head shall ever be exerted with all my heart in defence of my KING, the laws, and the just liberty's of my country, in which are included everything which can be beneficial to the capital of the Empire. I beg leave to return you, Sir, my sincere thanks for the very flattering expressions you have honored me with on this occasion."

Sir John William Anderson, Bart., M.P., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1798.] At a Court of Common Council, 16th October, 1798, the Lord Mayor laid before the Court a letter he had received from LORD NELSON, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, which was read in these words (*vide* fac-simile facing page 81) :—

"*VANGUARD*, MOUTH OF THE NILE, *August 8th*, 1798.

"MY LORD,

"Having the honor of being a Freeman of the City of London, I take the liberty of sending to your Lordship the sword of the commanding French Admiral, Monsieur BLANQUET,* who survived, after the battle of the 1st off the Nile, and request that the City

* Admiral BRUEYS was in command of the French fleet, on board the ship *L'Orient*; he was killed during the action, and the command devolved on Rear-Admiral BLANQUET, who surrendered to LORD NELSON. The sword is an ordinary dress rapier of blue steel, with figures in gilt of the Gallic cock and of Justice blindfold, and the inscription (modified at the Revolution) as follows—

"VIVRE LIBRE, OU MOURIR
POUR LA NATION : LA LOI, ET LE [redacted]."

of London will honor me by the acceptance of it as a remembrance that Britannia still rules the waves; which that she may for ever do is the fervent prayer of your Lordship's most obedient servant,

"HORATIO NELSON.

"The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of London."

The Lord Mayor produced to the Court the sword referred to in the above letter.

It was thereupon Resolved unanimously:—

"That the thanks of this Court be presented to Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe in the County of Norfolk, for the very important victory obtained by a Squadron of His Majesty's ships, under his command, over a superior French Fleet, off the Nile, on the 1st of August last; a victory splendid and decisive, unexampled in naval history, and reflecting the highest honor on the courage and abilities of the gallant Admiral and his officers, and the discipline and irresistible bravery of British seamen, and which must be productive of the greatest advantages to this country and every part of the civilised world, by tending to frustrate the designs of an implacable enemy, and rousing other Nations to unite and resist their unprincipled ambition."

"That a Sword of the value of Two Hundred Guineas be presented to Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson, of the Nile, by this Court, as a testimony of the high esteem they entertain of his public services, and of the eminent advantages he has rendered his country."

Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Knight,* *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1799.] At a Court of Common Council, 3rd May, 1799, Sir John William Anderson, Bart., late Lord Mayor, laid before this Court a letter he had received from Lord Nelson of the Nile, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, which was read in these words:—

"*Vanguard*, Palermo, 31*st January*, 1799.

"Sir,

"I have only this day received your letter (when Lord Mayor) of the 16th October, and I beg that you will convey to the Court of Common Council my sincere gratitude for all their goodness to me, and assure them that it shall be the business of my life to act in the manner most conducive to the prosperity of the City of London, on which depends that of our country.

"I am truly sensible of your politeness in desiring me to say what particular devices I should wish on the Sword which is to be presented to me by the City of London, but I beg to leave that to the better judgment of my fellow Citizens. Believe me when I assure you that I feel myself your most faithful and obliged servant,

"NELSON.†

"To Sir John William Anderson, Bart."

* Created a Baronet, 22nd November, 1800.

† In the Guildhall there are three Memorials of Nelson, viz., a Portrait painted by the Hon. Mrs. Damer, and presented by her in 1797; one painted by Sir William Beechey, R.A., and presented by Mr. Alderman Boydell; and the large Monument in the Great Hall, executed by James Smith in 1810, at a cost of £4,442; bearing an inscription from the pen of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

CAPTAIN SIR ROBERT CALDER.

Brook Watson, Esq., *Lord Mayor*; **John Wilkes, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1797.] At a Court of Common Council, 19th May, 1797, it was Resolved unanimously :—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Sir Robert Calder, First Captain of the Fleet under command of Admiral Sir John Jervis, for his gallant behaviour on the 14th February last, in defeating the Spanish Fleet, and that he be presented with the Freedom of this City in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas."

Sir R. Calder attended at Guildhall and took up his Freedom on the 2nd May, 1799; but no record of the proceedings has been preserved.

ADMIRAL LORD VISCOUNT DUNCAN

AND

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD ONSLOW, BART.

Brook Watson, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **John Wilkes, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1797.] At a Court of Common Council, 19th October, 1797, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to LORD VISCOUNT DUNCAN, Admiral of the Blue, for his most gallant conduct on the memorable 11th day of October, when the British Fleet, under his command, most gloriously defeated that of the Dutch;* and that he be presented, as a token of their sense of the important services he thereby rendered to his country, the Freedom of the City, and a Sword of the value of Two Hundred Guineas."†

"That the thanks of this Court be given to SIR RICHARD ONSLOW, Bart., Vice-Admiral of the Red, for his eminent services on the eleventh of the month, when the British Fleet, under the command of Admiral LORD VISCOUNT DUNCAN, most gloriously defeated that of the Dutch; and that he be presented, as a token of their sense of the important services thereby rendered to his country, the Freedom of this City and a Sword of the value of One Hundred Guineas."

"That the thanks of this Court be presented to the captains, officers, seamen, and marines of His MAJESTY'S Fleet, serving under Admiral LORD VISCOUNT DUNCAN, for the additional glory to the British Flag they have achieved, by the splendid victory obtained by their gallant services over the Dutch on the eleventh day of this month."

"That the Chamberlain be directed to pay out of this City's cash the sum of Five Hundred Pounds to the subscription now opened at Lloyd's Coffee House for the relief of the seamen wounded, and the widows and orphans of such seamen who gloriously fell in the said conflict."

John William Anderson, Esq.,‡ *Lord Mayor;* **John Wilkes, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

At a Court of Common Council, 29th November, 1797, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor laid before the Court the answer of LORD VISCOUNT DUNCAN and SIR RICHARD ONSLOW, Bart., on receiving the Resolutions of thanks voted to them by this Court on the 19th of October last, which were read in these words:—

* In the engagement off Camperdown.

† In the Council Chamber at Guildhall is a Portrait of LORD DUNCAN, painted by J. HOPPNER, R.A., and presented by Mr. Alderman BOYDELL.

‡ Created Baronet, 14th May, 1798.

"Walmer Castle, *22nd November*, 1797.

"My Lord,

"I am this moment honored with your Lordship's letter of the 19th, inclosing the Resolutions of the Common Council of the City of London of the same date. In answer I am to acknowledge the sense I have of the high honor they have been pleased to bestow on me, which I receive with the greatest respect, regard, and gratitude. To you, my Lord, my best thanks are due for the very gracious manner you have been pleased to communicate those Resolutions to me, and for which I am to beg you will have the goodness to communicate my answer to the Common Council. I have also to thank you for your kind congratulations, and have the honor to be, with respect and esteem,

"Your Lordship's most obedient and obliged humble servant,

"DUNCAN."

"*Monarch*, Little Nore, *21st October*, 1797.

"My Lord,

"I am to return you my best thanks for the handsome manner you have conveyed to me the Resolutions of the Corporation of the loyal City of London. I beg you will please to return them my thanks for this public mark of their approbation of my conduct on the 11th of October, when the victory was obtained over the Dutch Fleet by that of Great Britain.

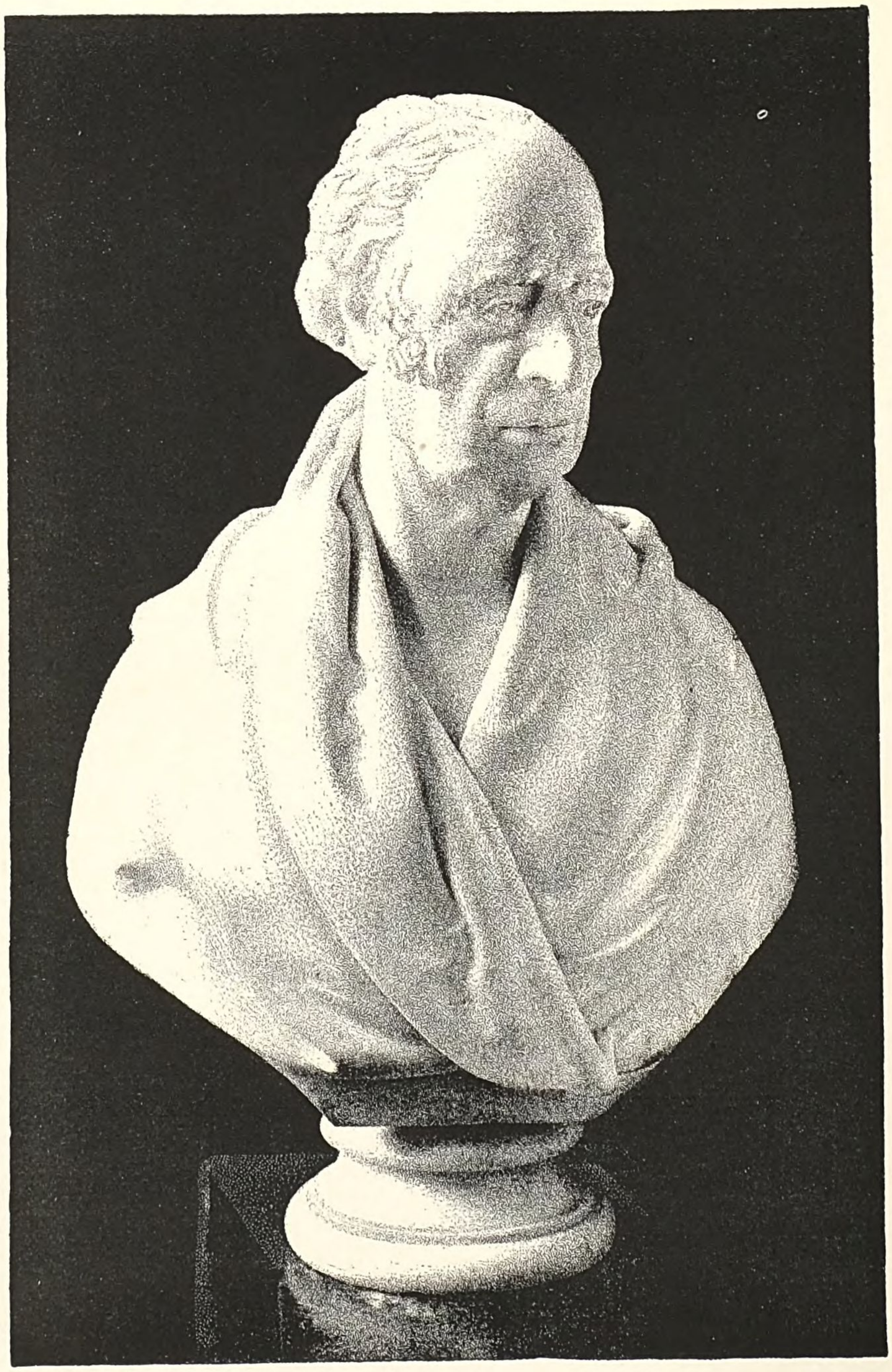
"I have the honor to be, my lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient and very humble servant,

"RD. ONSLOW.

"The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of London."

Lord Viscount Duncan attended at Guildhall on the 22nd May, 1798, and Sir R. Onslow on the 11th December, 1798; but no record of the proceedings has been preserved in either case.



RICHARD CLARK, ESQ., CHAMBERLAIN,

1798—1831.

From a Bust by Sievier, executed 1829, at the expense of Mr. Clark's brother officers.

CHAPTER VI.

THE CHAMBERLAINSHIP OF RICHARD CLARK, ESQ.

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CAPTAIN EDWARD BERRY, R.N.

Sir John William Anderson, Bart., M.P., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1798.] At a Court of Common Council, 16th October, 1798, it was Resolved unanimously :—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Captain EDWARD BERRY, Captain of the Admiral's ship, and the rest of the captains, officers, seamen, and marines of His MAJESTY'S Fleet, serving under Rear-Admiral LORD NELSON, for their gallant services in obtaining the glorious victory over the French Fleet off the Nile, on the first day of August last; thereby manifesting to the world an additional instance of the superior discipline and irresistable bravery of British seamen."

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to Captain EDWARD BERRY in a Gold Box of One Hundred Guineas value as a testimony of the high sense this Court entertains of his gallant behaviour."

Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Knight,* *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1799.] At a Court of Common Council, 3rd May, 1799, SIR JOHN WILLIAM ANDERSON, Bart., late Lord Mayor, laid before this Court a letter he had received from Captain EDWARD BERRY, Captain of Admiral LORD NELSON'S ship, which was read in these words :—

"KENSINGTON, *23rd April*, 1797.

"SIR,

"I have this instant had the honor of receiving your favour of the 16th October, which I conclude has been travelling in quest of me since that period. Permit me, Sir, to return you and the Court of Common Council of the City of London my warmest thanks and most grateful acknowledgments for the very high compliment I am honored with. Believe me, Sir, I esteem it as the highest mark of my country's approbation, to gain which is most gratifying. At the same time I have to assure you that under the Flag of Rear-Admiral LORD NELSON I only obeyed his Lordship's commands.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your very faithful and obedient servant,

"E. BERRY."

Captain BERRY attended at Guildhall on the 8th August, 1799, and took upon himself the Freedom; but no record of the proceedings has been preserved.

* Created a Baronet, 22nd November, 1800.

SIR JOHN BORLASE WARREN, BART., K.C.B.

Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1798.] At a Court of Common Council, 6th December, 1798, it was Resolved unanimously :—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart., K.C.B., for the very active vigilance he has shown during the present war, and especially for the victory obtained by a Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet under his command off the coast of Ireland over a French Fleet with troops destined to that kingdom to aid the spirit of rebellion unhappily existing there."

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to Sir John Borlase Warren, K.C.B., in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas as a testimony of his very gallant conduct during the present war."

At a Court of Common Council, 19th December, 1798, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor laid before this Court a letter he had received from Sir John Borlase Warren, K.C.B., which was read in these words :—

"Canada Barn Pool, *12th December*, 1798.

"My Lord,

"I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter to me of the 8th instant, together with the Resolutions from the Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, and which I have this day communicated to the several ships that composed the Squadron acting under my orders on the coast of Ireland upon the 12th of October last, and which they have received with every heartfelt testimony of respect and regard.

"The distinguished mark of approbation conferred upon me by the representatives of the first City in Europe, in granting me their Freedom, will be ever remembered by me with the greatest gratitude.

"I have many acknowledgments to return to your Lordship for the very polite and kind manner in which you have communicated to me an event so flattering to my feelings; and trust I may ever, by zealous discharge of my duty to the King and country, preserve your Lordship's good opinion.

"I have the honor to remain, with the greatest respect,

"Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant,

"JOHN BORLASE WARREN."

Sir John Borlase Warren attended at Guildhall and was admitted to the Freedom on the 27th May, 1799; but no record of the proceedings has been preserved.

VICE-ADMIRAL ANDREW MITCHELL

AND

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY, K.C.B.

Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1799.] At a Court of Common Council, 13th September, 1799, it was Resolved:—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to ANDREW MITCHELL, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and to the captains, officers, seamen, and marines under his command, for their zealous and able conduct in compelling the Dutch Fleet in the Texel to surrender to the Squadron of British Ships under his command, and that the Admiral, as a token of their sense of the important services he thereby rendered to his country, be presented by this Court with the Freedom of this City, and a Sword of the value of One Hundred Guineas."

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Lieutenant-General SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY, K.C.B., and to the officers and soldiers under his command, for their gallant and eminent services in effecting a landing on the Coast of Holland, and driving the enemy from their strongly-fortified situations, thereby rendering it practicable for the Squadron of His MAJESTY'S Ships to compel the surrender of the Dutch Fleet in the Texel; and that he be presented by this Court, as a token of their sense of the important services thereby rendered to his country, with the Freedom of this City, and a Sword of the value of One Hundred Guineas."

At a Court of Common Council, 11th October, 1799, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor laid before this Court letters he had received from Vice-Admiral ANDREW MITCHELL and Lieutenant-General SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY, K.C.B., which were read in these words:—

"HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP *BABET*, OFF ENKHAISON, 25*th September*, 1799.

"MY LORD,

"I have to-day received the letter you have done me the honor to send, of the 13th instant, and I have to request, my Lord, to accept for yourself as Lord Mayor, and convey to the Aldermen and Commons in Council assembled on that day, my sincere acknowledgments of gratitude for their very great goodness to me. I have also to request that you will assure them that it will ever be the constant study of my life to act in the best manner I am able

for the service of my most gracious SOVEREIGN, my country, and the prosperity of the City of London.

"I shall take the earliest opportunity of acquainting the different captains, officers, seamen, and marines of the ships then under my command, now much divided, of the very honorable testimony of the approbation of the City of London of their conduct.

"The very particular honor the City has done me by presenting me with the Freedom of the first City in the world, and the very handsome token of the Sword, I must ever feel in the most lively and sensible manner, and be ever remembered with gratitude to the latest period of my life.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,

"A. MITCHELL."

"BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, SCHASON, 25*th September*, 1799.

"MY LORD,

"In obedience to your Lordship's commands, I did not fail to take the earliest opportunity to communicate to the generals, officers, and soldiers, who effected a landing on the coast of Holland on the 27th of August, the highly distinguished honor which the City of London had conferred on them in their Resolutions of the 13th instant.

"The marked approbation of so respectable a body of their countrymen must be most gratifying to them.

"Your Lordship may judge how deeply I am impressed with the same sentiments of gratitude in receiving from the City of London so honorable a token of the favourable opinion they have been pleased to entertain of any part of my conduct.

"I beg your Lordship will accept of my best acknowledgments for those expressions of politeness and attention so highly flattering to me in your Lordship's letter, which accompanied the Resolutions of the City of London.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,

"R. ABERCROMBY."

Vice-Admiral MITCHELL and Lieutenant-General SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY attended at Guildhall on the 6th February and 2nd May, 1800, respectively, and took upon them the Freedom; but no record of the proceedings has been preserved.

CAPTAIN SIR WILLIAM SIDNEY SMITH.

Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1799.] At a Court of Common Council, 11th October, 1799, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Captain Sir William Sidney Smith, for his gallant and successful defence of St. Jean D'Acre against the desperate attacks of the French Army, under the command of General Bonaparte.

"That the thanks of this Court be also given to the British officers, seamen, and troops under the command of Captain Sir William Sidney Smith, for their cordial co-operation in the defence of St. Jean D'Acre.

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to Captain Sir William Sidney Smith, with a Sword of the value of One Hundred Guineas, for his great display of valour in the successful defence of St. Jean D'Acre.

Captain Sir William Sidney Smith attended at the Guildhall on the 17th December, 1801; but no record of the proceedings appears to have been preserved.

CAPTAIN SIR EDWARD HAMILTON, KNIGHT.

Harvey Christian Combe, Esq., M.P., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1800.] At a Court of Common Council, 6th March, 1800, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Captain Sir Edward Hamilton, Knight, Commander of His Majesty's ship *Surprise*, of thirty-two guns, for his spirited, undaunted, and unparalleled bravery in attacking, cutting out, and recapturing His Majesty's late ship the *Hermione*, then mounting forty-four guns, manned with 392 men belonging to the enemy, and in the face of and under the fort of Porto Cavello, mounted with near 200 pieces of cannon, which incessantly fired upon him and his brave crew."

"That the Freedom of this City, in a Gold Box of the value of Fifty Guineas, be presented to Captain Sir Edward Hamilton, Knight, as a testimony of the high esteem and regard which this Court entertain of his gallant conduct."

At a Court of Common Council, 20th May, 1800, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor laid before this Court a letter he had received from Captain Sir Edward Hamilton, Knight, Commander of His Majesty's Ship *Surprise*, which was read in these words:—

"London, 12*th May*, 1800.

"My Lord,

"I have just received the duplicate of the letter which your Lordship did me the honor to forward to Jamaica on the 6th of March last, containing the unanimous Resolutions of a Court of Common Council of the City of London, held on that day, so flattering to myself, the officers, seamen, and marines of His Majesty's Ship *Surprise*, whom I had the honor to command at the re-capture of his Majesty's late Ship *Hermione*.

"Permit me, my Lord, to entreat that you will return the Common Council my most grateful acknowledgments, and to assure them that I shall always reflect on their approbation of my conduct with equal pride and gratitude.

"As I cannot but consider myself very highly honored to stand recorded as a member of the first and most independent Corporation in the universe, I accept, with much thankfulness, of the Freedom of the City of London.

"My Lord, the very flattering terms in which you have had the goodness to convey the Resolutions to me, leave me at a loss for appropriate words to express to you how truly sensible I am of your extreme politeness, but I beg to assure you that I am, with great respect,

"Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

"E. HAMILTON."

Sir Edward Hamilton attended at Guildhall on the 29th May, 1800, and took upon himself the Freedom; but the proceedings were not recorded.

MR. WILLIAM ADAMS.

Harbey Christian Combe, Esq., M.P., *Lord Mayor*; **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1800.] At a Court of Common Council, 4th November, 1800, it was Resolved:—

"That the Freedom of this City be given to Mr. William Adams, in testimony of the high sense this Court entertains of the services he has rendered the public by vending, upon his own account and risk, potatoes at prices so reduced as to afford great relief to the industrious poor; and that he be permitted to occupy the premises in Honey Lane Market as before, rent free, during the pleasure of this Court."

"That the said Resolution be signed by the Town Clerk, and published in the *London Gazette*, and all the morning papers."

It does not appear that Mr. W. Adams ever took upon himself the Freedom voted as above.

ADMIRAL LORD KEITH

AND

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE HONORABLE SIR JOHN HELY HUTCHINSON, K.C.B.

Sir John Eamer, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1801.] At a Court of Common Council, 19th November, 1801, it was Resolved unanimously :—

"That the thanks of this Court and the Freedom of this City be presented to Admiral LORD KEITH for the services he has rendered his country in maintaining, by means of his great abilities and perseverance, his station on the Coast of Egypt, and for his cordial support towards the success of the army engaged in the deliverance of that country."

"That the thanks of this Court, and the Freedom of this City be presented to Lieutenant-General the Honorable SIR JOHN HELY HUTCHINSON, Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, for the perseverance and zeal he has so frequently and so gallantly displayed for the honor of the army, but more particularly for his eminent services in preserving the important colony of Egypt to its ancient possessors, and thereby preventing future danger to our valuable possessions in the East."

"That a Sword of the value of One Hundred Guineas be presented to Admiral LORD KEITH, as a token of the sense this Court entertains of the important services he has rendered to his country."

"That a Sword of the value of One Hundred Guineas be presented to Lieutenant-General SIR JOHN HELY HUTCHINSON, as a token of the sense this Court entertains of the gallant and meritorious conduct he has so frequently displayed in support of the honor and dignity of his country."

At a Court of Common Council, 5th May, 1802, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor laid before the Court a letter from LORD KEITH in return for the thanks voted on the 27th day of November, 1801, which was read as follows, and ordered to be entered on the journals of this Court :—

"HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP THE *FOUDROYANT*, MALTA, 18*th January*, 1802.

"MY LORD,

"I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's very flattering letter of the 2nd December last, conveying to me, and to the captains, officers, seamen, and marines of His MAJESTY'S ships lately employed on the Expedition to Egypt, the unanimous thanks of your Lordship and the Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, for our exertions in the discharge of our public duty; and I beg to assure your Lordship that this testimony of approbation from the first commercial City in the world is held in just estimation by me, and by all the officers, seamen, and marines of the Fleet, to whom it was publicly communicated without delay.

"The Freedom of the great City of London, and the Sword which the Common Council have been pleased to vote to me, are honors which your Lordship will do me the justice in believing that I duly appreciate. I shall be proud of having my name enrolled as a Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of which your Lordship is a member,* and beg you to be assured that the welfare and prosperity of the Company and of the City at large, are objects that will ever be interesting to me.

"I have the honor to be, with great respect,

"My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

"KEITH."

LORD KEITH attended at Guildhall on the 1st October, 1802, and took up his Freedom. It does not appear that SIR JOHN HELY HUTCHINSON ever took up his Freedom, and there is no acknowledgment of his upon the records.

* The Worshipful Company of Salters.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES SAUMAREZ, BART., K.C.B.

(AFTERWARDS BARON DE SAUMAREZ.)

Sir John Eamer, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1801.] At a Court of Common Council, 27th November, 1801, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart., Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, for the very important and splendid victories obtained by the Squadron under his command over a Spanish and French Fleet of superior force on the 6th of July off Algeciras, and on the 13th of July off Cape Trafalgar."

"That the Freedom of this City, with a Sword of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, as a testimony of the sense this Court entertains of the eminent service rendered by him to his country."

At a Court of Common Council, 10th February, 1802, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor laid before this Court a letter he had received from Sir James Saumarez, in answer to a letter His Lordship had sent to him enclosing the Resolutions of this Court of the 27th day of November last, which was read, and ordered to be entered in the Journals, as follows:—

"His Majesty's Ship *Cæsar*, Gibraltar Bay, *6th January*, 1802.

"My Lord,

"I have received the letter your Lordship has done me the honor to write to me transmitting the unanimous thanks of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, for the successful attacks made by the Squadron under my orders over the superior forces of the enemy, on the 6th and 12th of July last, off Algeciras, and at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar.

"I beg leave to return my most grateful acknowledgment for so flattering a mark of distinction, more particularly for the high honor conferred upon me in the Freedom of the City of London, and permitting my name to be enrolled with its loyal and brave Citizens.

"I also beg leave to offer my sincere thanks for the present of a Sword, which I shall ever consider it my greatest pride to have been found deserving of, and I trust to use it with every success in the service of my KING and Country on any future opportunity requiring its being unsheathed.

"I shall not fail to communicate to the captains, officers, and men, under my orders, the Resolutions you have been pleased to enclose to me; and I beg to express how truly gratifying it is to me to have the honor of being nominated a brother Liveryman in the Worshipful Company of Salters, of which your Lordship is a member.

"I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the most respectful regard,

"Your Lordship's obliged and most obedient humble servant,

"JAS. SAUMAREZ."

SIR JAMES SAUMAREZ attended and took upon himself the Freedom on the 8th March, 1803; but there is no record of the proceedings.

DR. EDWARD JENNER.

Charles Price, Esq., M.P.,* *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1803.] At a Court of Common Council, 11th August, 1803, it was Resolved unanimously :—

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to Doctor JENNER in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas, as a token of their sense of his skill and perseverance in bringing into general use the Inoculation of the Cow Pock."

The following is extracted from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, July 4th, 1805 :—Dr. JENNER this day attended at Guildhall to receive the Freedom of the City, pursuant to a Resolution of the Court of Common Council. The Chamberlain, having administered the oath of a Freeman, took the Doctor by the right hand, and addressed him to the following effect :—

"DR. JENNER,

"I give you joy, and in obedience to the Resolution of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, present you with the Freedom of this City in a Gold Box, as a token of their sense of your skill and perseverance in the discovery of, and bringing into general use, the Inoculation of the Cow Pock.

"It has frequently fallen to my lot to convey the thanks of this great Corporation to men who have distinguished themselves by their prowess in arms, and who have gained immortal honor by victories obtained over the foes of their king and country. But you, Sir, have obtained a victory over the deadliest enemy of the human race ; a monster which levelled in one undistinguished ruin the aged, the young, the rich, the poor ; whose rage could not be resisted by the strong, nor opposed by the weak, and whose unfeeling malice could neither be sued by innocence, nor disarmed by beauty.

"May you, Sir, long live to enjoy the inexpressible pleasure of seeing those multitudes whom you have preserved from the grave performing the various charities in this sublunary state, and afterwards meet them in those happy regions where the physician's skill is useless, and there receive the reward allotted for those who in humble imitation of their benevolent Redeemer, devote their lives to the happiness of their fellow-creatures."

* Created a Baronet, 2nd February, 1804.

To which the Doctor answered :—

"Sir,

"The distinguished honor conferred upon me by the City of London demands my grateful acknowledgments. No words, perhaps, could adequately convey my feelings. I can only say that, reflecting on the cause that has made me the object of your attention, I cannot consider this as but one of the happiest moments of my life. The pleasure I feel, Sir, is greatly increased by the consideration that the testimony you have just pronounced, in the name of the great and important body you represent, in favour of Vaccination, may tend to counteract those attempts which have recently been made to retard its progress — attempts which, I will boldly say, entirely originate either in ignorance or prejudice.

"The merits of the Vaccine practice are now so well established and so generally acknowledged, that I am well assured no efforts of the ill-judging or misguided few who still continue to oppose it, whatever present mischief they may occasion, will ultimately prevent its universal adoption. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the multiplicity of evidence that has been laid before the public from every part of the civilised world, to prove both the efficacy of the Cow Pox in preventing the dreadful malady, the effects of which you, Sir, have so well depicted, and its own inherent mildness.

"From many of the large cities—particularly from Vienna, Berlin, Geneva—as well as from many populous districts on the Continent, I have lately received information, announcing that the ravages of the Small Pox are no longer felt, and that it is at present scarcely known by that name. There, indeed, Vaccination has not had to contend with the various prejudices which, I am sorry to observe, still in some degree check its extension here. I firmly trust, however, through the blessing of Divine Providence, to find, before I sink into the tomb, that this, which you so justly term 'the dreadful enemy of the human race,' has been everywhere completely subdued. I have only to add my best wishes for the lasting prosperity of this opulent and enlightened City, and to return you, Sir, my sincere thanks for the obliging manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the Resolutions of the Common Council."

VICE-ADMIRAL LORD COLLINGWOOD

AND

REAR-ADMIRAL THE EARL OF NORTHESK.

Peter Perchard, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1805.] At a Court of Common Council, 26th November, 1805, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Vice-Admiral LORD COLLINGWOOD, of Coldburne and Hethpoole, in the County of Northumberland, to Rear-Admiral the EARL OF NORTHESK, and to the several captains, officers, seamen, and royal marines of His MAJESTY'S Fleet under the command of the late LORD VISCOUNT NELSON (and which, upon the ever-lamented death of his Lordship, devolved to the Vice-Admiral LORD COLLINGWOOD), for the brilliant and decisive victory obtained over the combined Fleets of France and Spain, off CAPE TRAFALGAR, on the 21st day of October last, thereby affording to the world at large an additional and lasting proof of British valour."

"That the Freedom of this City, together with a Sword of the value of Two Hundred Guineas, be presented to Vice-Admiral LORD COLLINGWOOD."

"That the Freedom of this City, with a Sword of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to Rear-Admiral the EARL OF NORTHESK."

James Shaw, Esq., M.P.,* *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1806.] At a Court of Common Council, 3rd April, 1806, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor laid before this Court a letter he had received from LORD COLLINGWOOD, in answer to the vote of thanks of the Court, which was read as follows:—

"*QUEEN*, OFF CADIZ, 21*st February*, 1806.

"MY LORD,

"I have to-day received the honor of your Lordship's letter, accompanying Resolutions of thanks of the Court of Common Council of the City of London to the officers and men of His MAJESTY'S Fleet, who engaged the enemy on the 21st of October last; which I shall have

* Afterwards created a Baronet, and subsequently elected to the office of Chamberlain.

great pleasure in communicating to them, and also to Rear-Admiral the EARL OF NORTHESK, the honor you have done him, with myself, in presenting us Swords and the Freedom of the City.

"Nothing can be more gratifying to officers, who in the faithful discharge of their duty to their KING and country have important services to perform, than to obtain by their conduct the approbation and esteem of their countrymen.

"The pursuits of my life, Sir, have ever had for their object the glory of my KING and the interest of my country. While I live I will assert them with my best ability; and those occasions which advance me in the estimation of my fellow Citizens will be hailed as most promoting my personal happiness.

"I beg to offer my best thanks for the honor done me by the Court of Common Council by enrolling me a Freeman of the first City in the world, and for the Sword they have been pleased to present me with, which, as long as I can raise, I will be ready to use in defence of our country.

"Your Lordship is pleased to ask me what artist I would wish to make the Sword, and what device? A Citizen whose skill can do justice to so elegant a gift, and a device that will show to posterity from whence it came; both of which I beg the favour of your Lordship to select.

"I have the honor to be, My Lord, with the highest respect and esteem,

"Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

"COLLINGWOOD."

Ordered.—"That the said letter be entered on the Journal of this Court."

LORD COLLINGWOOD never attended to take up his Freedom; the following extract suggests as a reason that he died on foreign service.

Thomas Smith, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1810.] At a Court of Common Council, 27th June, 1810, the Chamberlain stated to this Court that in consequence of the death of Vice-Admiral LORD COLLINGWOOD, the Sword voted to him on the 26th day of November, 1805, as a mark of the good opinion this City entertained of his exemplary conduct, had not been presented. It was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the said Sword, with the copy of the thanks of this Court, voted at the same time, be presented to LADY COLLINGWOOD, widow of the late Vice-Admiral LORD COLLINGWOOD, as a mark of the esteem this Court entertained of the meritorious services of her Ladyship's gallant husband."

James Shaw, Esq., M.P., *Lord Mayor*; **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1806.] At a Court of Common Council, 28th May, 1806, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor laid before the Court, a letter he had received from the EARL OF NORTHESK, which was read as follows, and ordered to be entered on the Journals :—

"*DREADNOUGHT*, AT SPITHEAD, 18*th May*, 1806.

"MY LORD,

"I had the honor to receive your Lordship's letter of the 30th November last on my arrival here this day. The Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the City of London had been previously communicated to me by Vice-Admiral LORD COLLINGWOOD in February last, and I felt it equally a pleasure and a duty to express immediately to your Lordship how highly I was flattered by this attention from the first corporate body of the British empire, and how sensibly I was gratified by their unanimous approbation of my public conduct.

"Permit me to repeat through your Lordship my very sincere acknowledgments for the honor they have conferred upon me, and my assurance that I accept with pleasure the proposed Franchise of the City of London, and shall always consider it, and the Sword which they have been pleased to concur in voting to me, among the most honorable distinctions of public gratitude for my professional services.

"I could wish to leave to the judgment of your Lordship and the Court the selection of the artist to be employed, and of an appropriate device.

"Accept, my Lord, my best thanks for the good wishes you have been pleased to express in my regard, and for the handsome terms in which you have conveyed to me a communication so truly gratifying to my feelings.

"And believe me to be, my Lord, with the highest consideration and respect,

"Your Lordship's faithful and obedient humble servant,

"NORTHESK."

The EARL OF NORTHESK took upon himself the Freedom on the 16th July, 1810; but no official record of the proceedings took place.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD JOHN STRACHAN, BART.

Peter Perchard, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1805.] At a Court of Common Council, 26th November, 1805, it was Resolved unanimously :—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart., Rear-Admiral, commanding a Squadron of His Majesty's ships off Ferrol, on the 4th of November instant, and to the rest of the captains, officers, seamen, and royal marines for the decisive victory they obtained over the enemy, and the additional glory with which they have thereby graced the annals of the British Navy."

"That the Freedom of this City, with a Sword of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to Rear-Admiral Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart."

James Shaw, Esq., M.P., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

At a Court of Common Council, 13th December, 1805, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor laid before this Court a letter he had received from Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart., which was read, and ordered to be entered on the Journal as follows :—

"Conduit Street, *7th December*, 1805.

"My Lord,

"I have the honor to receive your letter conveying to me the thanks of the Common Council of the City of London, and likewise a similar vote of thanks to the officers and men late under my command in the action of the 4th of November, and also acquainting me that the Court had voted me the Freedom of the City of London, with a valuable Sword.

"I shall take an early opportunity to communicate the same to the officers and men who, I know, will be highly gratified by the honor conferred on them. With regard to myself, I assure your Lordship I feel this the happiest moment of a life devoted to the service of my country, to be so highly honored by the first and most generous City in the world. If anything could add to it, it is the peculiarly handsome manner in which your Lordship has been pleased to express your sentiments upon this occasion.

"I have the honor to be,

"My Lord, with great respect, your Lordship's most humble and obedient servant,

"R. J. STRACHAN."

Sir Richard John Strachan attended and took upon himself the Freedom on the 16th July, 1810; but no official record of the proceedings took place.

CAPTAIN THOMAS MASTERMAN HARDY

(AFTERWARDS CREATED A BARONET).

James Shaw, Esq., M.P., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1806.] At a Court of Common Council, 30th January, 1806, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to Captain THOMAS MASTERMAN HARDY, and a Sword of One Hundred Guineas value, as a testimony of the high sense this Court entertain of his gallant behaviour on board LORD NELSON'S Flag-ship the *Victory*, the 21st day of October, 1805, at the memorable capture and defeat of the combined Fleets of France and Spain off TRAFALGAR."

At a Court of Common Council, 13th March, 1806, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor laid before this Court a letter he had received from Captain SIR THOMAS MASTERMAN HARDY, Bart., which was read, and ordered to be entered on the Journals, as follows:—

"BUCKINGHAM STREET, 11*th March*, 1806.

"MY LORD,

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 24th of last month.

"The greatest consolation I can receive after the severe loss I have met with, in common with the rest of my countrymen, is to think I have merited their commendation and support. I therefore feel particularly gratified at receiving this high testimony of the good opinion which the metropolis of my country has condescended to favour me with, and which you have communicated to me in so flattering a manner.

"Allow me to add that it shall be my future pride to merit such high honor, and to emulate the illustrious hero under whom I have formed the principles of my professional conduct. Mr. PROSSER, of Charing Cross, has my directions to wait on your Lordship respecting the form and device of the Sword.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,

"T. M. HARDY."

It does not appear that SIR THOMAS MASTERMAN HARDY ever took upon himself the Freedom.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN THOMAS DUCKWORTH, BART., G.C.B.,

REAR-ADMIRAL THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER COCHRANE,

AND

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS LOUIS, BART.

James Shaw, Esq., M.P., *Lord Mayor;* Richard Clark, Esq., *Chamberlain.*

[1806.] At a Court of Common Council, 27th March, 1806, it was Resolved unanimously:—

That the thanks of this Court be given to Sir John Thomas Duckworth, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the *White*, for the zeal and alacrity with which he pursued the French Fleet to the West Indies, but more especially for the skilful and gallant attack made by him on that Fleet on the 6th of February last off Saint Domingo, which in less than two hours ended in the capture or destruction of every line-of-battle ship of the enemy, and adding one proof to the many already existing of the decided superiority of the British Navy."

"That the thanks of this Court be given to the Honorable Alexander Cochrane, Rear-Admiral of the *White*, to Sir Thomas Louis, Rear-Admiral of the *White*, and to the captains, officers, seamen, and royal marines serving under Vice-Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth at the capture or destruction of the French Fleet on the 6th of February last off Saint Domingo, for their great skill and bravery, and for the very evident discipline preserved in the British Fleet on that memorable day."

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to Vice-Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, together with a Sword of the value of Two Hundred Guineas, as a testimony of the high sense the City of London entertains of his gallant conduct."

"That the Freedom of this City, with a Sword of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to Rear-Admiral Cochrane, and also to Rear-Admiral Louis, as a mark of the good opinion this City entertains of their exemplary conduct."

At a Court of Common Council, 28th May, 1806, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor laid before the Court letters he had received from Sir John Thomas Duckworth and Sir

Thomas Louis, in answer to letters communicating the thanks, &c., of this Court, which were severally read as follows, and ordered to be entered on the Journals:—

"Dover Street, London, *23rd May*, 1806.

"My Lord,

"The honor of your Lordship's letter of the 17th instant, communicating to me the Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the City of London, has been just presented to me.

"I cannot but feel a proud satisfaction in the flattering proof of the good opinion the City entertains of my services and conduct in the action of the 6th of February, and I beg to assure your Lordship that I am highly sensible of the honorable distinction the Court has conferred on me in uniting me with themselves as a Freeman of the first City in the world.

"I shall have particular pleasure in fulfilling your Lordship's wishes, by transmitting to the Rear-Admiral, captains, officers, seamen, and royal marines, under my command on the 6th of February, the Resolutions of the Court, and, as I am confident their feelings are in unison with mine, they will appreciate, as I do, this distinguished testimony of the approbation of their fellow countrymen.

"Permit me, my Lord, to entreat that you will accept my assurance of sincere acknowledgments for the very handsome terms in which you have expressed your congratulations on the success of the Squadron under my command.

"And I have the honor to be, with high respect, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient and faithful humble servant,

"J. T. DUCKWORTH."

Sir John Thomas Duckworth attended and took up his Freedom on the 17th June, 1808.

"London, *22nd May*, 1806.

"My Lord,

"On my arrival in town, I have the honor of your Lordship's letter of the 17th instant, with its enclosure, conveying me the Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the City of London.

"Allow me, my Lord, to return my most warm and sincere thanks for the high and flattering marks of approbation bestowed upon me by so honorable and respectable a body, and I trust my exertions and future conduct in every good cause for the support of my country will show the high sense of gratitude I shall ever entertain for the honor conferred upon me by the inhabitants of the first City in the world. I beg to offer you my best respects and good wishes,

"And have the honor to be, with great esteem,

"Your Lordship's most obedient and faithful humble servant,

"THOS. LOUIS."

Sir Thomas Louis never took up his Freedom, which is explained by the following entry :—

John Ansley, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1808.] At a Court of Common Council, 6th May, 1808, Mr. Chamberlain stated that, in consequence of the death of Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, Bart., the Sword voted to him on the 27th of March, 1806, as a mark of the good opinion this City entertained of his exemplary conduct, had not been presented. It was Resolved unanimously :—

"That the said Sword be presented to Sir John Louis, Bart., Post-Captain in His Majesty's service, and son of the late Sir Thomas Louis, as a mark of the esteem this Court entertained of the meritorious services of his gallant Father, and which they have no doubt will be emulated and handed down to posterity by him."

At a Court of Common Council, 2nd October, 1806, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor laid before this Court a letter he had received from Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, in return for the Resolution of thanks voted to him by this Court on the 27th March last, which was read, and ordered to be entered on the Journals :—

"*Northumberland*, at sea, *5th August*, 1806.

"My Lord,

"I had the honor to receive by the packet your letter of the 17th May, conveying to me the unanimous vote of thanks from the Court of Common Council of the City of London, and that they had honored me with the Freedom of the City, together with a Sword of One Hundred Guineas value, as a mark of their approbation of the share I had in the action off St. Domingo on the 6th of February last.

"I have to beg that you will be pleased to make known to the Court of Common Council how truly sensible I am of the honor and obligations they have conferred upon me, and that I feel highly gratified in being enrolled among the Citizens of the first City in the world.

"The obliging manner in which your Lordship has been pleased to convey to me the above Resolutions claims my warmest acknowledgments.

"I have the honor to be, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

"ALEXANDER COCHRANE."

Sir Alexander Cochrane attended and took upon himself the Freedom on the 13th December, 1813, but there is no record of the proceedings.

MAJOR-GENERAL BERESFORD

(AFTERWARDS LORD VISCOUNT BERESFORD),

COMMODORE SIR HOME POPHAM,

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN STUART, K.C.B.,

AND

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR DAVID BAIRD, K.C.B.

James Shaw, Esq., M.P., *Lord Mayor;* Richard Clark, Esq., *Chamberlain.*

[1806.] At a Court of Common Council, 2nd October, 1806, it was Resolved unanimously :—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Major-General Beresford and Commodore Sir Home Popham, and the officers and men under their respective commands, for their very gallant conduct and the very important services rendered by them to their country in the capture of Buenos Ayres, at once opening a new source of commerce to the manufacturers of Great Britain, and depriving her enemy of one of the richest and most extensive colonies in her possession."

"That the Freedom of this City, and Swords of the value of Two Hundred Guineas, be presented to Major-General Beresford and Sir Home Popham, as a testimony of the high esteem which this Court entertains of their very meritorious services."

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Major-General Sir John Stuart, K.C.B., commanding His Majesty's troops acting in Calabria, and to the officers and men under his command, for their very gallant and heroic conduct at Maida, thereby proving to the world that the boasted prowess of the French arms cannot stand when fairly tried before the intrepid bravery and steady discipline of British soldiers."

"That the Freedom of this City, and a Sword of the value of Two Hundred Guineas, be presented to Major-General Sir John Stuart, K.C.B., as a testimony of the high esteem which this Court entertains of his very meritorious services."

"Resolved that the thanks of this Court be given to Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, K.C.B., and Commodore Sir Home Popham, and to the officers and men under their respective commands, for the very important services rendered by them to their country, in the conquest of the Cape of Good Hope."

"That the Freedom of this City, and a Sword of the value of Two Hundred Guineas, be presented to Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, K.C.B., as a testimony of the high esteem which this Court entertains of his very meritorious services."

Sir William Leighton, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1807.] At a Court of Common Council, 10th July, 1807, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor delivered into this Court a letter from General Beresford, in return for the vote of thanks of the 2nd of October, 1806, which was read, and ordered to be entered on the Journals, as follows:—

"London, *5th July*, 1807.

"My Lord,

"I take the earliest opportunity to acknowledge the honor of the Lord Mayor of London's letter of the 2nd of October, 1806, conveying to me the thanks of the Court of Common Council of the City of London, and its Resolution that the Freedom of the City and a Sword be presented to me for the services rendered at the capture of Buenos Ayres.

"I have the honor to request of the Lord Mayor that his Lordship will be pleased to communicate to the Court of Common Council that I feel most gratified and flattered at the sentiments it has expressed of me, and the marks of approbation voted to me, and that I particularly receive as high honor the Freedom of the first City in the world.

"I shall not fail to take the earliest opportunity of communicating to the officers and men under my command the very flattering sentiments of the free City of London concerning them, and which I know they will not prize less than one who sets the highest value on them, and who has the honor to subscribe himself—

"Your Lordship's most obedient and very humble servant,

"W. C. BERESFORD."

Sir William Domville, Bart., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

The following is extracted from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 11th June, 1814:—This afternoon the Chamberlain of the City of London delivered in the Council Chamber at Guildhall, with the usual formalities, to Lord Beresford, the rewards voted to that gallant officer for long and meritorious services, which he accompanied with the following appropriate compliments:—

"Lord Beresford,

"I give you joy; and in obedience to a Resolution of the Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, return you their thanks for your very gallant conduct, and the very important services rendered by you, in the capture of Buenos Ayres, at once opening a new source of commerce to the manufactories of Great Britain, and depriving her then enemy of one of the richest and most extensive colonies in her possession. And by the same authority you are admitted to the Freedom of this great City; and I have the honor to present to you this Sword, as a testimony of the high esteem which the Court entertains of your meritorious services.

"Within a short period from the time of this event, an act so base as to be without a name in the catalogue of crimes, attracted the attention, and roused the indignation of an

astonished world. A Sovereign of a great nation, in strict alliance with a neighbouring State, was decoyed by the most plausible pretext out of his own territory, and then ignominiously treated as a captive, and his country made a theatre of rapine and slaughter. Under these circumstances his oppressed but faithful and gallant subjects appealed to the magnanimity of the British nation. The appeal was not in vain. Her gallant sons flew to their relief with an ardour that was irresistible. The exertions of Britain rescued the country from the grasp of the oppressors, and contributed to the abasement of that tyrant who violated every law, human and divine, and impiously hurled defiance toward the vault of heaven.

"In this conflict the exertions of Lord Beresford were most conspicuous, and his conduct has been pronounced in the British Senate beyond eulogium. The attention of the Court of which I have the honor to be the organ was again drawn towards your Lordship, and they resolved, with equal unanimity, that their thanks should be given to your Lordship for the distinguished ability which you displayed in the glorious battle of Albuera, which terminated in the signal defeat of the enemy's forces; and that the Freedom of this City, voted to your Lordship on the 12th day of October, 1806, should be presented in a Gold Box, as an additional testimony of the high sense which the Court entertains of your Lordship's eminent services.

"Before I quit this place, allow me to express my admiration at your Lordship's success in an attempt where even the great Pompey failed. He boasted he had only to stamp his foot in any part of Italy and numerous armies would spring up to his aid; but you, my Lord, without boasting, succeeded in calling into action the latent powers of a friendly nation, and by adding discipline to their native valour, enabled them nobly and powerfully to co-operate in the great cause of Europe's deliverance."

Lord Beresford made a short but handsome reply, declaring it to be the proudest day of his life when he received this honorable distinction from the Citizens of this great Metropolis, and declaring his readiness to employ the Sword thus bestowed on him by their liberality whenever he should receive his Sovereign's commands to resume his military duties for the defence and honor of his country.

Sir William Leighton, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1809.] At a Court of Common Council, 19th February, 1809, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor laid before this Court a letter he had received from Sir John Stuart, in return for the vote of thanks, &c., passed on the 2nd day of October last; which letter was read, and ordered to be entered on the Journals, as follows:—

"Jermyn Street, *9th February*, 1807.

"My Lord,

"It was only on Saturday last, on my return to England, that I had the honor to receive your Lordship's letter conveying to me the thanks of the Common Council of the City of London, of the 2nd of October, for the victory obtained on the Plains of Maida by the portion of His Majesty's forces under my command.

"I shall lose no time in transmitting to the brave officers and men with whom I had the satisfaction of serving, the grateful acknowledgments with which the Magistracy of London have

so honorably marked their estimate of their conduct upon that memorable and fortunate occasion.

"The particular Resolutions of the Court respecting myself I appreciate too justly not to be highly flattered by the testimonies with which I have been individually distinguished, and feel a just impression of the honor conferred upon me in being deemed worthy of enrolment among the Burgesses of the first commercial City of the world.

"In soliciting your Lordship to become the official channel of my grateful expressions to the Court of Common Council on this subject, I am also to take the liberty of requesting that you will be pleased to accept my particular acknowledgments for the forms of personal compliment in which you have been pleased to convey to me their Resolutions.

"I have the honor to be, with great respect,

"Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

"J. STUART."

John Ansley, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

The following is an extract from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 8th January, 1808:—This day, about four o'clock, Sir John Stuart, and Sir Home Popham arrived at Guildhall for the purpose of receiving the Swords voted by the City of London for their respective services, the former on the Plains of Maida, and the latter at the attack upon Buenos Ayres. They were received at the Chamberlain's office by the Chamberlain and the following Aldermen:—Shaw, as *Locum Tenens*, Sir John Eamer, Flower, Rowcroft, Prinsep, Hunter, Boydell, Birch, and Messrs. James and Samuel Dixon, the Mover and Seconder of the thanks of the Lord Mayor and Corporation.

The Chamberlain addressed Sir John Stuart as follows:—

"Sir John Stuart,

"I give you joy; and in obedience to a unanimous Resolution of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, do give you thanks for your very gallant and heroic conduct at Maida; thereby proving to the world that the boasted prowess of the French arms cannot stand when fairly tried before the intrepid bravery and steady discipline of British soldiers. As a further testimony of the high esteem which the Court entertain of your very meritorious services, I present to you this Sword.

"Sir, in the present situation of public affairs, it is highly gratifying to a Briton to perceive that the superiority of British arms and discipline, under the guidance of able and experienced commanders, has been gloriously displayed in almost every region of the inhabitable globe. Egypt witnessed it under the immortal Abercromby; India has recently experienced it under conduct of a Lake; and since the action on the Plains of Maida, the descendants of those who, led by the Cæsars, once made a conquest of this island, will be ready to confess that nothing can withstand the courage and discipline of British soldiers when under the direction of a consummate general."

The Chamberlain then addressed Sir Home Popham as follows:—

Sir Home Popham,

"I give you joy; and in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, return you thanks for your gallant conduct and important services in the capture of Buenos Ayres, at once opening a new source of commerce to the manufactures of Great Britain, and depriving her enemy of one of her richest and most extensive colonies in her possession.

"By a unanimous Resolution of the said Court I am to present you with this Sword, as a testimony of the high esteem which it entertains of your very meritorious conduct. Sir, when the news arrived of your achievements in South America, it was received by the nation with an ecstasy of joy. The artificer saw an increase of demand for the production of his ingenuity; the merchant began to extend his commercial views; and every philanthropist most rapturously exclaimed with the Poet—

'Oh! stretch thy reign, fair Peace, from shore to shore,
Till conquest cease, and slavery be no more;
Till the freed Indians, in their native groves,
Reap their own fruits, and woo their sable loves;
Peru once more a race of Kings behold,
And other Mexicos be roof'd with gold!'

"Such, Sir, were the delightful visions in which the nation indulged upon the result of a plan suggested by the wisdom of that great Statesman whose loss we deeply feel, and whose death we still deplore,* and carried into effect by the prowess of yourself and gallant associates in arms. The scene, it must be confessed, is now most lamentably changed; yet, though the nation has looked in vain for that extension of commerce, and that diffusion of British civilisation, in the hopes of which she had so fondly indulged herself, she will ever regard the capture of Buenos Ayres, both from the ability with which it was planned, and from the energy and intrepidity with which it was effected, as an action worthy of being recorded in the brightest page of her history.

"Gentlemen,

"You have given ample proofs of your zeal in the cause of your country, and of your abilities to render it the most essential services; the same cause has still further claims upon your exertions. The foe with whom we have to contend has declared his determination to deprive us of our most valuable rights, and to sink us below the level of an independent nation; but I trust such threats are vain. You, Gentlemen, are sensible that when the nation has lost her honor she has little else worth preserving. You will convince our inveterate enemy that, however desirous your country may be to obtain a peace, she can never be forced to accept such a peace as shall either diminish her rights or tarnish her glory."

"Sir John Stuart and Sir Home Popham then severally returned thanks in short but appropriate answers, expressive of their high sense of obligation to the Corporation of London for the honor done to them. They promised to use their Swords thus bestowed in defence of the rights of their King and country; and, after putting on their swords, they returned to the Mansion House."

* The Right Honorable William Pitt.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR SAMUEL AUCHMUTY,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THE HONORABLE WILLIAM LUMLEY,

AND

REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES STIRLING.

Sir William Leighton, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1807.] At a Court of Common Council, 15th September, 1807, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and to Brigadier-General the Honorable William Lumley, and the several officers and men under their command, for their gallant and skilful conduct so gloriously displayed in the attack and capture of the Fortress of Monte Video, in South America, on the third day of February last."

"That the Freedom of this City and a Sword of the value of Two Hundred Guineas be presented to Sir Samuel Auchmuty, as a testimony of the high esteem this Court entertains of his gallant and meritorious conduct."

"That the Freedom of this City and a Sword of the value of One Hundred Guineas be presented to Brigadier-General the Honorable William Lumley, as a testimony of the high esteem this Court entertains of his gallant and meritorious conduct."

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Rear-Admiral Stirling for the distinguished skill and ability with which he effected the landing of the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and to the several captains, officers, and men under his command, for their cordial and effectual co-operation with the land forces at the capture of the Fortress of Monte Video, South America, on the third day of February last."

"That the Freedom of this City and a Sword of the value of Two Hundred Guineas be presented to Rear-Admiral Stirling, as a testimony of the high esteem this Court entertains of his gallant and meritorious conduct."

At a Court of Common Council, 5th November, 1807, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor laid before the Court a letter he had received from Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, in return for the vote of thanks of this Court of the 15th September last which was read, and ordered to be entered on the Journals, as follows:—

"London, *25th September*, 1807.

"My Lord,

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, enclosing the Resolutions that passed in a Court of Common Council on the 15th instant.

"The favourable opinion which the Court is pleased to entertain of the services of the troops employed in the reduction of Monte Video is extremely gratifying to me, and I feel most sensibly the honor they have conferred by presenting me with the Freedom of the City of London.

"It will afford me particular pleasure to communicate to Brigadier-General the Hon. William Lumley, and the officers and men under my command on the 3rd of February last, the Resolutions of the Court, and I am persuaded they will highly value the flattering notice that has been taken of their exertions.

"Permit me to return your Lordship my best thanks for the polite manner in which I was favoured with these communications.

"I have the honor to be, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's obedient humble servant,

"S. AUCHMUTY."

John Ansley, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1808.] At a Court of Common Council, 18th February, 1808, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor acquainted the Court that he had received a letter from Brigadier-General Lumley, in answer to the vote of thanks from this Court on the 15th of September last, which was read, and ordered to be entered on the Journals, as follows:—

"Pall Mall Court, *23rd January*, 1808.

"My Lord,

"The heavy pressure of domestic calamity in its severest shape will, I trust, plead my apology for not sooner noticing the letter of the late Lord Mayor of the 25th September last, addressed to Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and enclosing the Resolutions of a Court of Common Council, the contents of which were communicated to me by Sir Samuel Auchmuty soon after my arrival in this country.

"To receive such public and honorable marks of approbation from so large and respectable a body of my countrymen is gratifying in the extreme. I thank them from my heart. My merit was but small. With so gallant an army and under such a leader, victory was as certain as the confidence of obtaining it was general.

"If, in devoting every remaining hour of my existence to my professional duties, I should hereafter be fortunate enough to render any essential services to my King and country, and my conduct should continue to be approved of, it will be the highest satisfaction I am capable of receiving in this world.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,

"WM. LUMLEY."

At a Court of Common Council, 6th May, 1808, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor laid before the Court a letter he had received from Admiral Stirling, which was read, and ordered to be entered on the Journals, as follows:—

"My Lord,

"I was yesterday honored with the Resolutions passed in a Court of Common Council on Tuesday, the 15th September last, expressing thanks to myself, the captains, officers, and men under my command, for cordial and effectual co-operation with the land forces at the capture of the Fortress of Monte Video, in South America, on the preceding 3rd of February, and that the Freedom of the City, with a Sword of the value of Two Hundred Guineas, be presented to me as a testimony of the high esteem the Court entertains of my conduct.

"In acknowledging this token of approbation, I beg leave to express the gratification I feel on finding my services so highly approved by the City of London, and to offer my thanks for the flattering manner in which the sentiments of the Court have been conveyed.

"I have the honor to be, with great respect, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient and very humble servant,

"CHARLES STIRLING."

Sir Samuel Auchmuty took up his Freedom on the 18th April, 1808; the Hon. W Lumley and Admiral Stirling on the 23rd April, 1810; but no record of the procedings has been found.

MR. WILLIAM ROGERS.

John Ansley, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* Richard Clark, Esq., *Chamberlain.*

[1808.] At a Court of Common Council, 22nd March, 1808, it was Resolved:—

"That this Court, impressed with a due sense of the bravery, persevering courage, and great presence of mind displayed by Mr. William Rogers, late Acting-Captain of the *Windsor Castle* Packet, as well as of the gallant conduct of the crew under his command, on the 1st day of October last, in the defence of that vessel against the French Privateer *Le Genii*, and in the capture of the enemy, do request his acceptance of the cordial thanks of this Court, with the Freedom of this City and a Purse of Fifty Guineas, and a further sum of Fifty Guineas to be appropriated as he may deem proper among the crew, and relatives of the deceased."

At a Court of Common Council, 6th May, 1808, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor laid before this Court a letter he had received from Captain Rogers of the *Windsor Castle*, which was read, and ordered to be entered on the Journals, as follows:—

"Falmouth, 5*th April*, 1808.

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I beg leave to express the sincere and grateful sense I feel for the high and distinguished honor so unexpectedly conferred upon me by your Honorable Court.

"The condescension and kindness shown to me and the crew of the *Windsor Castle*, and the liberal donations your Honorable Court were pleased to bestow upon us, are deeply impressed upon our minds, and if any stimulus was necessary to induce British seamen to do their duty whenever the services of their King and country required it, the distinguished notice and attention shown to us upon this occasion by the greatest City in the world, cannot fail to excite in their breasts the most lively sentiments of attachment and respect, and induce them to give increased energy and effect to the Naval Service of the Kingdom.

"My Lord and Gentlemen, I venture to hope I shall never forfeit your good opinion, or tarnish the honor which the Freedom of your ancient City has conferred upon me; but that I shall upon all occasions so conduct myself as to entitle me to your further approbation and favour.

"I am, my Lord and Gentlemen, with every sentiment of gratitude and respect,

"Your most obliged and faithful servant,

"WILLIAM ROGERS."

Mr. William Rogers attended at Guildhall on the 7th June, 1810, and took upon himself the Freedom; but no record of the proceedings on that occasion has been found.

GWYLLIM LLOYD WARDLE, ESQ., M.P.

Charles Flower, Esq.,* *Lord Mayor*; **Richard Clark, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1809]. At a Court of Common Council, 6th April, 1809, it was Resolved:—

"That Gwyllim Lloyd Wardle, Esq., M.P., having, unawed by Ministerial threats, exhibited serious charges against the late Commander-in-Chief, which have been clearly substantiated, and which, in fact, induced His Royal Highness to resign a situation of which he is unworthy, is entitled to the esteem and gratitude of this Court and the country."

"That the thanks of this Court and the Freedom of this City, in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to Gwyllim Lloyd Wardle, Esq., in grateful testimony of the high sense they entertain of the zeal, intrepidity, and patriotism, which was so eminently evinced in that arduous and laudable undertaking."

At a Court of Common Council, 27th April, 1809, the Town Clerk laid before the Court the following letter, which was read, and ordered to be entered on the Journals:—

"Sir,

"The high and distinguished honor done me in the vote of thanks and Freedom of the City of London, demands, and has all due and respectful acknowledgment. I hope you will do me the honor to communicate to the Common Council the high sense I entertain of so enviable and proud a distinction.

"I have the honor to be,

"Sir, your obliged and very humble servant,

"G. L. WARDLE."

It does not appear that Mr. Wardle ever took up the Freedom voted as above.

* Afterwards created a Baronet.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR THOMAS GRAHAM

AND

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM THOMAS DILKES,

Joshua Jonathan Smith, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* Richard Clark, Esq., *Chamberlain.*

[1811.] At a Court of Common Council, 4th April, 1811, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, for the great skill and valour displayed by him, upon the 5th day of March last, in the brilliant action upon the heights of Barrosa, which terminated in the complete overthrow and defeat of the superior forces of the enemy."

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Brigadier-General William Thomas Dilkes, and the several other officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers, who served under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, at the time when a most glorious victory was obtained, on the heights of Barrosa, over a very superior force of the enemy; and that this Court do hereby express the high sense which they entertain of the valour, conduct, and discipline by them displayed on that occasion, whereby the national character of the British Army has been most nobly maintained, and made manifest to Europe and the world at large."

"That the Freedom of this City, together with a Sword of the value of Two Hundred Guineas be presented to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham."

"That the Freedom of this City, together with a Sword of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to Brigadier-General William Thomas Dilkes."

At a Court of Common Council, 4th July, 1811, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor laid before this Court a letter of thanks he had received from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, and also from Major-General Dilkes, for the Resolutions of thanks and the Freedoms and Swords voted to them by this Court, as follows:—

"Isla de Leon, *26th March*, 1811.

"My Lord,

"I had the honor of receiving by the last Packet your Lordship's letter, enclosing copies of the unanimous Resolutions of the Common Council of the City of London, by which the thanks of the Court are given to me, to Brigadier-General Dilkes, and to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers, who served under my command on the 5th of March in the action of Barrosa, and by which the Freedom of the City and valuable Swords are voted to the Brigadier-General and myself.

"I have not failed to communicate in public orders to the troops this flattering testimony of the approbation of their conduct by the Common Council—an honor they most highly prize.

"The signal success of that day having been entirely owing to the extraordinary bravery, discipline, and perseverance of the troops, I can only feel entitled to receive the honors conferred on me by the Court as a reward of my sincere devotion to the interest of His Majesty's service.

"The Freedom of the Metropolis of the Empire and a Sword conferred by the Court of Common Council are distinctions that I shall endeavour by my future conduct not to disgrace.

"I request you will accept yourself, my Lord, my best thanks for the very obliging manner in which you have conveyed to me the Resolutions of the Court.

"I have the honor to be, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

"THOMAS GRAHAM, Lieut.-General.

"P.S.—Brigadier-General Dilkes having been relieved here, I shall transmit to him the Resolutions of the Court."

"Orderly Room, 3rd Guards, *June 13th*, 1811.

"My Lord,

"It was not until yesterday that I received from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham copies of the Resolutions of the Common Council of the 4th of April last; which delay may have occasioned me to appear negligent in not having sooner acknowledged the receipt of them. I had heard, indeed, from common report, since my arrival in England, of the honor intended me, but not in sufficient form to warrant my addressing your Lordship on the subject.

"The approbation of so respectable a body of our countrymen cannot but be most truly gratifying; and I request your Lordship and the Common Council will be pleased to accept on my part, as well as on that of the gallant troops I had the honor to command at Barrosa (a portion of whom are returned with me to London), our assurances of the high sense we entertain of it. To their distinguished bravery, to the judgment and prompt decision of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, all the credit of that day is due; whatever share I may have been fortunate enough to obtain I cannot but consider as reflected from them on me.

"From myself I must beg your Lordship to accept, and offer to the Common Council, my warmest thanks for the honor conferred, in the Freedom of the City of London, and the gift of the Sword, which I shall feel ever proud to wear, and trust still to draw in defence of my

King and country at the head of troops as brave, and under leaders as distinguished, as those it has been my good fortune to serve with.

"I have the honor to remain, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

"W. S. DILKES, Major-General."

Read, and ordered to be entered on the Journals.

George Scholey, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1813.] At a Court of Common Council, 12th July, 1813, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City having been voted to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham on the 4th April, 1811, and no opportunity having since occurred for the Chamberlain to present the same, the said Freedom be presented to Sir Thomas Graham, on his return to this country, in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas, as an *additional* testimony of the high sense this Court entertains of his eminent public services on the 21st day of June last."*

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham was admitted to the Honorary Freedom on 27th March, 1815; and Brigadier-General W. S. Dilkes was admitted on 12th December, 1811; but no record appears to exist of the Addresses by the Chamberlain and the recipients of the Freedom on these occasions.

* The Battle of Vittoria, when Wellington defeated King Joseph Bonaparte of Spain.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT

(AFTERWARDS HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE IV.).

Joshua Jonathan Smith, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1811.] At a Court of Common Council, 2nd May, 1811, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor informed the Court that he had convened them together this day in consequence of a requisition respecting presenting the Freedom of this City to His ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE REGENT. The same was read, and it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to His ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE REGENT, in testimony of the deep and grateful sense entertained by this Court of his public virtues and amiable and endearing qualities; of the purity of his constitutional principles, exemplified by his unvaried attachment to the rights and liberties of the people, of his exalted forbearance and moderation, during the whole of his Royal father's afflicting indisposition, and of his rare self-denial in refusing to increase the national expenditure by any temporary addition to his state and dignity as PRINCE REGENT, thus practically illustrating the union which must ever exist between the feelings of a great and patriot Prince, and the happiness of a free and loyal people."

"That His ROYAL HIGHNESS be requested to honor this City by his acceptance of the said Freedom."

"That the copy of the said Freedom be presented to His ROYAL HIGHNESS in a Box of British Heart of Oak."

At a Court of Common Council, 22nd May, 1811, it was reported that the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, and the Remembrancer, had waited upon His ROYAL HIGHNESS, and the Resolutions of the Court having been read, the following reply was made, and was afterwards delivered in writing:—

"I must desire you to communicate my best thanks to the Gentlemen of the Common Council, for their unanimous Resolution, which you have been deputed to present to me; and to assure you that I derive sincere gratification from these proofs of their attachment.

"It would have given me real pleasure to have complied with their wish that I should become a Freeman of the City of London; but the obligations which the acceptance of this offer might be considered as imposing upon me are inconsistent with the station in which I am placed.

"It is this consideration alone which renders it unavoidably necessary for me to decline accepting the Freedom of the City of London; and I shall ever retain a just sense of the motives which have dictated the offer, and an earnest desire at all times to promote the interests and welfare of your most ancient and respectable Corporation."

Ordered.—"That His ROYAL HIGHNESS'S most gracious answer be entered on the Journals."

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LORD VISCOUNT WELLINGTON
(AFTERWARDS FIELD-MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON).

Joshua Jonathan Smith, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1811.] At a Court of Common Council, 9th May, 1811, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, for the consummate ability, fortitude, and perseverance displayed by him in the command of the allied British and Portuguese forces, by which the Kingdom of Portugal has been successfully defended, and the most signal and important services rendered to his King and Country."

"That the Freedom of this City, with a Sword of the value of Two Hundred Guineas, be presented to Lord Viscount Wellington, in testimony of the high sense which this Court entertains of his great public services."

"That this Court doth gratefully acknowledge the eminent and meritorious services uniformly performed by the general officers, commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the army under the command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, during the late arduous and memorable operations in Portugal, by which additional lustre has been reflected on the British Arms."

George Scholey, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1813.] At a Court of Common Council, 12th July, 1813, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, for the wisdom and energy with which he has conducted the late operations of the allied armies in Spain; and particularly for the splendid and decisive victory obtained, upon the 21st day of June last, near Vittoria, when the French army was completely defeated, with the loss of all its artillery, stores, and baggage."

"That this Court, feeling its inability to bestow any additional testimony of regard adequate to the exalted sense it entertains of the merits of the Marquis of

Wellington, do unanimously resolve, That a Bust of his Lordship* be placed in the Common Council Room of this City, in order that the Citizens of London, when assembled in the Common Council, may ever have recalled to their recollection the glorious deeds of the great military hero of their country, when at the same moment they have in view the Bust of the immortal Nelson."

Matthew Wood, Esq.,† *Lord Mayor;* Richard Clark, Esq., *Chamberlain.*

[1815.] At a Court of Common Council, 14th December, 1815. Extract from Report of the Royal Committee appointed to conduct and manage the entertainment given in the Guildhall on the 9th day of July, 1814, to Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.:—

Mr. Chamberlain advanced, and, having administered the usual oath of a Freeman, agreeably to the Resolution of this Honorable Court, admitted His Grace the Duke of Wellington into the Freedom of the City of London in the accustomed manner, with the sign of fraternity, and giving joy; and, on presenting the Sword and Gold Box to His Grace, addressed him in the following words:—

"Although the subjects of these Resolutions are confined to the events which have recently taken place in Europe, the Citizens of London can never forget the many signal victories obtained by your Grace in those regions which have been dignified by the triumphs of an Alexander, an Aurengzebe, and a Clive. By the exertions of your Grace the British Empire in India has been placed in a state of security which promises felicity to millions in that country, and an extension of commerce to Great Britain.

"To enumerate the brilliant actions of your Grace in Europe would require more time than the present occasion will permit, and would trespass too much upon your Grace's delicacy; but it is a truth, which I cannot refrain from declaring, that during the war in Spain and Portugal, which terminated in the complete emancipation of those kingdoms, a more illustrious instance is not recorded in history of the caution of Fabius most happily combined with the celerity of Cæsar; and when your Grace had planted the British standard in the heart of the enemy's country, you gave a great example to the world of the practicability of that lesson which the great Roman poet taught his countrymen:—

'*Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos.*'

"I am conscious, my Lord, how inadequately I express the sense of my fellow Citizens of your Grace's merits; but they will recollect that where I have failed no one has succeeded. The most eloquent in the British Senate, and the first authorities in the two Houses of Parliament, have confessed themselves unequal to the task; but ample justice will be done to your Grace by the world at large, who will frequently and attentively peruse with admiration and

* This Bust was executed by P. Turnerelli, in 1814, at a cost of £150; and in 1857, John Bell, R.A., erected by order of the Corporation, at a cost of £4,966 10s., the large and handsome Memorial to the Duke of Wellington for the Guildhall.

† Created a Baronet, 1837.

delight those inimitable despatches, which, like the 'Commentaries of Cæsar,' will hand down with honor the name of their illustrious author to the latest posterity.

"Your Grace has been a chosen instrument in the hands of Providence during war. May you long enjoy in peace the love of your country and the admiration of mankind; and in the discharge of that honorable office to which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has recently appointed you, may you cement and perpetuate union and goodwill between Great Britain and France, so essential to the peace and happiness of Europe!"

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, then, bowing to the Lord Mayor and Chamberlain, took from his side his own sword, and, giving it to one of his aides-de-camp, put on the sword which had been presented to him, and, expressing his high sense of the honor conferred upon him by the Corporation of London, attributed, under Divine Providence, the success of all his enterprises to the ability with which he was supported by his brother officers, and to the valour and discipline of the Allies. His Grace then declared his readiness to employ the sword he had just received in the service of his Sovereign and his country, should it unfortunately happen that the general wish of the nation and of Europe for a permanent peace should be disappointed.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROWLAND HILL

(AFTERWARDS LORD VISCOUNT HILL, AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF).

George Scholey, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1813.] At a Court of Common Council, 12th July, 1813, it was unanimously Resolved :—

"That the Freedom of this City, together with a Sword of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, as a testimony of the high sense this Court entertains of his eminent public services on the 21st day of June last."

Samuel Birch, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1814.] On June 11th, 1814, the Chamberlain delivered in the Council Chamber at Guildhall, with the usual formalities, to Lord Viscount Hill, the following Address :—

"Lord Hill,

"I give you joy; and in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, give you their thanks for the skill, bravery, and exertion, which you so eminently displayed upon the 21st day of June last, when the French army was completely defeated near Vittoria by the allied forces, under the command of the Duke of Wellington. It is with a peculiar satisfaction that I carry into effect this unanimous Resolution, by admitting you into the Freedom of the Metropolis of the British Empire; and I have likewise the honor to present your Lordship with a Sword.

"My Lord,—The great events upon the Peninsula of Europe, in which your Lordship makes so conspicuous and brilliant a figure, are so deeply rooted in our memories as to render an enumeration of them unnecessary; and I will not offend your Lordship's delicacy by dwelling upon a subject which has attracted the notice and admiration of the world. But I am irresistibly impelled to say that the action at Almarez would alone have transmitted the name of Hill to the latest posterity. After having contributed so largely to the liberation of Europe, it is to be lamented that your Lordship's services should be required in the other hemisphere to teach those who owe their origin to this country and whatever they possess that is truly estimable, that Great Britain will not abandon her rights to any power on earth, much less to that Government which has so basely joined the tyrant of Europe (now fallen below contempt) in his endeavours to subjugate her independent states; in which, if he had succeeded, America would have experienced from this

Polyphemus the poor satisfaction of being his last victim. May your Lordship's endeavours to convince an ungrateful and infatuated people of their error be crowned with success, and may you speedily return to your native land, and there enjoy to a late period *otium cum dignitate.*

"To a Citizen of London it must be a matter of pride and exultation to examine the state of the British Peerage. He will find that many of those noble characters who now adorn the Upper House of Parliament have numbered among their ancestors some who have done honor to the civic chair of this great Metropolis. And I am happy in this opportunity of declaring in the presence of the noble Lord whom I have had the honor to address, that the civic chair, which is now so ably filled by the present excellent chief magistrate, was, nearly three centuries ago, graced by an ancestor of the noble Lord, Sir Rowland Hill, who was the first Protestant Lord Mayor of this City,* a man who was not only eminently useful as a Citizen of London, but who has left lasting monuments of his piety and munificence by his extensive and liberal endowments in his native country."

[To this Address Lord Hill made a suitable reply. (From the *Gentleman's Magazine,* 1814.)]

* A.D. 1549.

CAPTAIN P. B. V. BROKE, R.N.

George Scholey, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* Richard Clark, Esq., *Chamberlain.*

[1813.] At a Court of Common Council, 12th July, 1813, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Captain P. B. V. Broke, of His Majesty's Frigate the *Shannon,* his brave officers and crew, for their gallant conduct in the capture of the American Frigate the *Chesapeake,* on the 1st day of June last, off the Harbour of Boston, in North America."

"That the Freedom of this City, together with a Sword of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to Captain P. B. V. Broke, as a testimony of the high sense this Court entertains of his gallant conduct on that occasion."

Captain Broke attended at Guildhall and took upon himself the Freedom on the 19th May, 1814; but no record of the proceedings on that occasion has been preserved.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

Matthew Wood, Esq.,* *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1816.] At a Court of Common Council, 25th April, 1816, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to His ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE OF KENT, as a testimony of the deep sense this Court entertain of the distinguished manner in which His ROYAL HIGHNESS has exerted himself to promote numerous objects of benevolence throughout the United Kingdom, and especially within this City, thereby adding to the lustre of his high birth, as the son of our beloved SOVEREIGN, and meriting, in a high degree, the sincere regard and gratitude of the Citizens of London; and that His ROYAL HIGHNESS be humbly requested to honor this City by his acceptance of the said Freedom."

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to His ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE OF SUSSEX, as a testimony of the deep sense this Court entertain of the distinguished manner in which His ROYAL HIGHNESS has exerted himself to promote numerous objects of benevolence throughout the United Kingdom, and especially within this City, thereby adding to the lustre of his high birth as the son of our beloved SOVEREIGN, and meriting, in a high degree, the sincere regard and gratitude of the Citizens of London; and that His ROYAL HIGHNESS be humbly requested to honor this City by his acceptance of the said Freedom."

"That the said Freedom be presented to each of their ROYAL HIGHNESSES in a Box made of British Heart of Oak, of the value of One Hundred Guineas."

"That the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor be requested to wait upon their ROYAL HIGHNESSES respectively, to acquaint them with the Resolutions of this Court, and to know their pleasure when and in what manner they will please to be attended with the said Freedoms."

For proceedings on the occasion of the admission of their Royal Highnesses, vide next page.

* Created a Baronet, 1837.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

AND

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS LEOPOLD GEORGE FREDERICK,

DUKE OF SAXE COBURG, &c.

Matthew Wood, Esq.,* *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1816.] At a Court of Common Council, 21st May, 1816, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, in a Box of Heart of Oak of the value of One Hundred Guineas, as a testimony of the deep sense this Court entertains of the distinguished manner in which His Royal Highness has exerted himself to promote numerous objects of benevolence throughout the United Kingdom, thereby adding to the lustre of his high birth as a branch of the family of our beloved Sovereign, and meriting, in a high degree, the sincere regard and gratitude of the Citizens of London; and that His Royal Highness be humbly requested to honor this City by his acceptance of the said Freedom."

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to His Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe Coburg, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringuen, Prince of Coburg of Saalfeld, as a testimony of the affection and profound respect entertained by this Court for his person and distinguished character."

"That the said Freedom be presented to His Serene Highness in a Box, made of Heart of Oak, of the value of One Hundred Guineas."

July 11th, 1816.—The Freedom of the City of London was this day presented in Gold Boxes to their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, and His Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Guildhall about half-past four o'clock. Having been introduced in the Council Chamber to the Lord Mayor and Common Council, they were ushered into the Hall, accompanied by Lord Erskine and their suites. The Chamberlain, after having read the Resolutions of the Court, and having administered the oaths, presented the Boxes successively to the Royal party. He addressed the Royal Dukes as follows:—

"Although the Court in their Resolutions have chiefly dwelt upon that virtue which more immediately attracted that notice, they are not insensible to those other graces and accomplishments of your Royal Highnesses, which add lustre to high birth, and give dignity to the princely character. These are, however, in their nature transitory; but Charity, in its extended

sense, is immortal, and, as a learned and excellent prelate of our Church has justly observed, will exist when Faith shall be lost in sight, and Hope in enjoyment. Permit me, Royal Sirs, to express an ardent wish that, after a long and happy life, you may be for ever engaged in the exercise of that virtue in the company of celestial beings, and particularly of that youthful Monarch of blessed memory to whom this City is indebted for those splendid establishments which have given our Metropolis a decided superiority for acts of charity and benevolence over every other city in the Christian world." *

Mr. Chamberlain then addressed the Duke of Coburg:—

"After the recent congratulations offered to your Serene Highness by the Court of Common Council on your auspicious nuptials with the virtuous and amiable Princess Charlotte Augusta, presumptive heiress to the throne of these realms, and their eulogium on the dignity of your Princely House and the great personal qualities of your Serene Highness, it would not become me to enlarge upon that which has been so well expressed by our learned Recorder and so graciously accepted by your Serene Highness. But I hope I shall not be thought intrusive if I avail myself of this occasion to offer my individual expressions of admiration of the glorious and never-to-be-forgotten exertions of your Serene Highness in that momentous struggle for the independence of nations, which has terminated in the overthrow of the greatest tyranny which has for ages afflicted the civilised world. Allow me, Sir, to express a wish that you may long continue in the possession of connubial felicity, that your Royal Bride may crown our wishes with a race of Princes who may inherit the virtues and graces of their parents, and be willing and able to protect the Citizens of London in the enjoyment of those valuable privileges which have been handed down to them by their ancestors, the preservation of which is not less essential to the interest of the State than dear to those whom your Serene Highness has condescended to call 'your fellow Citizens.'"

The Royal Dukes severally expressed their acknowledgments for the honor conferred on them; and the Duke of Coburg assured the Lord Mayor that it would always be his ambition to assist in promoting the commerce, interests, and prosperity of the City.—(From the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1816.)

* King Edward VI.

ADMIRAL LORD VISCOUNT EXMOUTH, G.C.B.,

AND

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR DAVID MILNE, K.C.B.

Matthew Wood, Esq., *Lord Mayor*; **Richard Clark, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1816.] At a Court of Common Council, 26th September, 1816, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Admiral Lord Viscount Exmouth, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; to Rear-Admiral Sir David Milne, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; and to the several captains, officers, seamen, and royal marines, under the command of his Lordship, for the zeal and bravery displayed by them in the attack upon Algiers, on the 27th of August last, which issued in the brilliant and decisive victory obtained on that memorable occasion."

"That the Freedom of this City, with a Sword of the value of Two Hundred Guineas, be presented to Admiral Lord Viscount Exmouth, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, in testimony of the esteem and gratitude of this Court for the zeal, bravery, and talent, displayed by him in the victorious attack upon Algiers by the fleet under his command on the 27th of August last; and in the conclusion of a treaty dictated by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and securing (amongst other advantages to the cause of justice and humanity) the abolition for ever of the horrid system of Christian slavery."

"That the Freedom of this City, with a Sword of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to Rear-Admiral Sir David Milne, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, in testimony of the esteem and gratitude of this Court for the zeal, bravery, and talent, displayed by him in the victorious attack upon Algiers by the fleet under the command of Admiral Lord Viscount Exmouth, on the 27th of August last."

Lord Exmouth and Sir David Milne attended at Guildhall on the 31st January, 1817, and took upon themselves respectively the Freedom, but no record of the proceedings on the occasion has been preserved.

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS CAMDEN.

John Atkins, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1819.] At a Court of Common Council, 3rd November, 1819, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That this Court, being highly sensible of, and duly appreciating the public spirit and disinterested conduct of the Most Noble MARQUIS CAMDEN,* in making, during his life, so large a sacrifice of his private fortune, as the giving up to the service and necessities of his country, in aid of the public revenue, for the exigencies of the State, all the fees, perquisites, or emoluments he might receive, in right of his patent office of one of the four tellers of His MAJESTY'S Exchequer, beyond the sum which was enacted to be paid to him as one of the said tellers, by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 23rd year of the Reign of his present MAJESTY, intituled, 'An Act for establishing Regulations in the receipts of His MAJESTY'S Exchequer,' do return the Noble Marquis their warmest thanks for this munificent and praiseworthy act, so truly becoming the patriot, and which will hand down to posterity, with grateful recollections, the illustrious name of 'CAMDEN.'"

"That the Freedom of this City be presented, in a box made of Heart of Oak, to the Most Noble the MARQUIS CAMDEN, by the whole Court,† in testimony of the high sense they entertain of his great disinterestedness upon this occasion."

"That the said thanks be ornamentally written on vellum, signed by the Town Clerk, properly emblazoned, framed, and glazed, and presented to the Most Noble MARQUIS CAMDEN."

George Bridges, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1820.] At a Court of Common Council, 23rd March, 1820, the Most Noble MARQUIS CAMDEN was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, and in pursuance of the Order of this Court of the 3rd day of November last, the said Freedom was presented in a Box made of Heart of Oak; and Mr. Chamberlain addressed his Lordship in these words:—

MY LORD MARQUIS CAMDEN,

"I give you joy; and in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, do admit your Lordship to the Freedom of the Metropolis of the British Empire.

* Son of SIR C. PRATT, first EARL CAMDEN. Vide pages 18, 44.

† This appears to have been the first instance in which the Freedom was ordered to be conferred before the whole Court.

"The pleasure and honor which I now receive from this official act of duty, arises from the unanimous Resolution of this Court. My Lord, it was the advice of a great Roman poet to a person of distinguished birth,—

"*Ergo ut miremur te, non tua, primum aliquid da,*
Quod possim titulis incidere præter honores."

"Your Lordship has happily profited by this advice, and furnished the best practical comment upon it, by adding to the honors of hereditary rank the still higher glory of a disinterested patriotism; so that the character which was only imagined by the writer to whom I alluded, and more fully portrayed by another distinguished Roman poet—

"*Est animus tibi*
Rerumq. prudens et secundis
Temporibus dubiisq. rectus;
Vindex avaræ fraudis, et ABSTINENS
Ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniæ."*

has been actually realised in the illustrious living example which is now before me.

"Before I retire from your Lordship's presence, permit me to indulge in the recollection of a great character, to whom I had the honor of being known—whom I have often witnessed dispensing justice from the highest seat of Judicature in this country, with dignity, integrity, and a suavity of manners that has often been acknowledged even by those to whom his decisions proved unfavourable. His portrait now adorns one of the seats of justice in this City; and his memory will be long cherished by those who, from this day, will have the honor to call your Lordship a fellow Citizen."†

* HOR., Lib. 4. Carm. 9.

† The first LORD CAMDEN.

HENRY BROUGHAM, ESQ., M.P.

(AFTERWARDS BARON BROUGHAM AND VAUX, AND LORD CHANCELLOR),

THOMAS DENMAN, ESQ.

(AFTERWARDS BARON DENMAN, AND CHIEF-JUSTICE OF ENGLAND),

AND

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, ESQ., M.P., D.C.L.

(AFTERWARDS SIR STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, JUDGE OF THE ADMIRALTY COURT, &c.).

John Thomas Thorp, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1820.] At a Court of Common Council, 7th December, 1820, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That as the impartial administration of justice, and the security of the rights and liberties of the subject depend greatly on the qualification of advocates at the Bar, the Freedom of this City, in Boxes made of Heart of Oak, of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to Henry Brougham, Esq., M.P., the Queen's Attorney-General;* and to Thomas Denman, Esq., M.P.,† the Queen's Solicitor-General; and to Stephen Lushington, Esq., M.P., and Doctor in Civil Law, in manifestation of the sense this Court entertains of the inviolable integrity, unshaken firmness, and distinguished talents, which they have displayed in defending Her Majesty against the Bill of Pains and Penalties, introduced into Parliament for the purpose of divorcing Her Majesty from the King, and depriving her of her rights and dignities as Queen of these realms."

[1821.] At a Court of Common Council, 2nd June, 1821, Henry Brougham, Esq., M.P., the Queen's Attorney-General; Thomas Denman, Esq., M.P., the Queen's Solicitor-General; and Stephen Lushington, Esq., M.P., and Doctor in Civil Law, one of the Queen's Council, were severally admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, and, in pursuance of the Order of this Court of the 7th day of December last, the said Freedom was respectively presented to them in Boxes made of Heart of Oak; and Mr. Chamberlain addressed them in these words:—

* Queen Caroline, the Consort of George IV., appointed Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman as her legal officers. The Queen's Portrait, painted by J. Lonsdale, was presented to the Corporation by Her Majesty in 1820, and hung in the Council Chamber.

† A Portrait of Lord Denman, painted by Mrs. Charles Pearson, was presented by that lady to the Corporation in 1844.

"Gentlemen,

"You have been selected, from the great body of a learned profession, to perform a duty the most arduous and important; and when we consider the exalted rank of the individuals more immediately concerned in the result,—the splendid talent of those, by whom this great cause was conducted,—the august tribunal before which it was pleaded,—and the interest and anxiety, with which not only this country, but the whole civilised world, looked forward to the issue, I am not aware that the annals of mankind can afford its parallel. This was a cause which required the genius and eloquence of a Demosthenes, a Cicero, and a Mansfield, and I can venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that those great qualities were exhibited in their fullest extent by those whom I have now the honor to address.

"The great orator of Greece, by that manly force of unaffected eloquence, which (in the language of an elegant writer of our own country), 'rushed like a torrent, too impetuous to be withstood,' astonished and delighted the most polished assembly then in existence; and the father of Latin eloquence commanded the applause, and influenced the determinations of a Roman senate; but, Gentlemen, the fame of your eloquence has already extended to countries wholly unknown to those great characters; and already in realms which never witnessed the triumphs of Alexander, nor the progress of the Roman eagle, are recorded the transcendent talents and eloquence of a Brougham, a Denman, and a Lushington."

JOSEPH HUME, ESQ., M.P.

John Thomas Thorp, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1821]. At a Court of Common Council, 26th October, 1821, it was Resolved :—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Joseph Hume, Esq., for his assiduous attention to his duty in Parliament, and for his indefatigable exertions in promoting every object which may tend to economise the public expenditure, and especially for his motion in the House of Commons, on the 27th of June last, 'That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, humbly to request that, with a view of affording relief to the country from a part of its burdens, he will be graciously pleased to direct that a minute investigation be instituted into the mode and expense of the management and collection of the several branches of revenue; that a careful revision be made of all salaries and allowances, especially those which have been increased since 1797, in order that they may be adjusted with reference to the increased value of the currency, and to the distressed circumstances of the country in all its departments, in order that every reduction may be made therein which can be effected without detriment to the public interest, and in particular in the number of the Army, and the expense of its establishments.'"

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to Joseph Hume, Esq., in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas."

Christopher Magnay, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1822.] At a Court of Common Council, 21st February, 1822, Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, and in pursuance of the Order of this Court of the 26th day of October last, the said Freedom was presented in a Gold Box, and Mr. Chamberlain, after repeating the said Resolution of the 26th day of October last, addressed him in these words :—

"Such, Sir, are the sentiments which this great Corporation have expressed of your exemplary merit, in devoting your time and attention to considerations of the utmost importance to the safety and prosperity of this great Empire.

"On a subject which involves so many different interests, it is extremely difficult to form an opinion as to the best mode of establishing a system of economy, which shall effectually relieve

the burdens of the people, preserve inviolate the national faith, and at the same time provide for the just claims of those who have devoted their lives to the service of their country; and likewise make a necessary provision for the support and dignity of this ancient Monarchy.

"But difficult as is the task, Britons must not despond.

"'*Tu ne cede malis sed contra audentior ito.*'

"In circumstances more trying even than the present, a gracious Providence has interposed and saved us from many perils, and more especially and recently from the savage determination of him, who with a fiend-like malice publicly declared that 'Englishmen should be found everywhere, but England nowhere.'

"At this momentous period the country expects that persons of all descriptions and parties shall lay aside their differences on other subjects, and cordially unite their endeavours to reconcile the various interests which will necessarily present themselves on this arduous and important inquiry.

"I must now beg, Sir, that you will accept my ardent wish for your health and happiness, and that you may live long to witness and enjoy the increasing prosperity of this highly favoured country."

THE RIGHT HONORABLE ROBERT PEEL, M.P.

(AFTERWARDS SIR ROBERT PEEL, BARONET).

Wm. Thompson, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Richard Clark, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1829.] At Court of Common Council, 26th February, 1829, it was Resolved :—

"That this Court is fully satisfied that the advice given to His MAJESTY by our illustrious fellow Citizen, His Grace the DUKE of WELLINGTON, and by the Right Honorable ROBERT PEEL, M.P., in reference to His MAJESTY'S most gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of Parliament, recommending, among other important matters, a review of the laws which impose civil disabilities on His MAJESTY'S Roman Catholic subjects, with a view to the removal of such as can be effected consistently with the full and permanent security of Establishments in Church and State, has been dictated alone by feelings of patriotism and duty; and the thanks of this Court are therefore justly due and are hereby offered to them for their conduct upon this most important measure."

"That the Freedom of this City be presented in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas, to the Right Honorable ROBERT PEEL, M.P., in manifestation of the high sense this Court entertains of the honorable and patriotic course he has adopted upon this momentous occasion."

At a Court of Common Council, 8th April, 1829, the Right Honorable ROBERT PEEL, M.P., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, and in pursuance of the Order of this Court of the 26th day of February last, the said Freedom was presented in a Gold Box, and Mr. Chamberlain, after repeating the said Resolution of the 26th day of February last, addressed him in these words :—

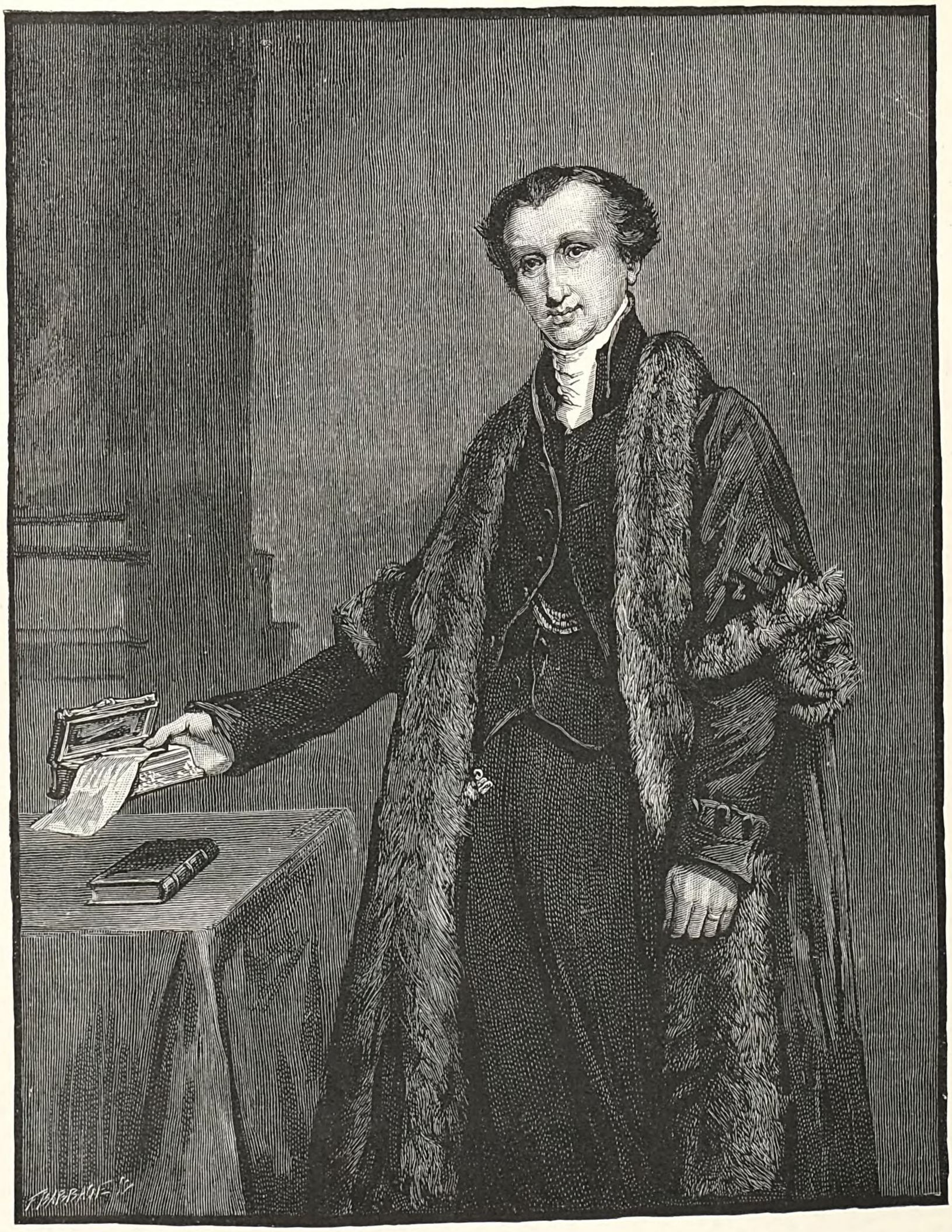
"The Resolution of the Court of Common Council, which I have had the honor to read to you, so fully expresses their sense of your conduct, on a recent and most important occasion, that it would be arrogant in me to offer a single additional remark.

'I may be permitted, at the same time to assure you, Sir, that the Citizens of London have long felt and admired your many valuable public services, in the particular department of the State over which you have been called upon to preside, and I advert, with peculiar

pleasure to one of the most conspicuous of them, one which has called forth an unanimous expression of applause throughout the country—I mean the great work of accomplishing that which the learning and labours of a COKE, a HALE, and a HAWKINS, had not been able to effect.

"To you, Sir, belongs the honor of having abridged and consolidated an almost innumerable and ponderous collection of Statutes on the Criminal Code of the country, a measure which has rendered a knowledge of its contents more easy of attainment to all classes of the community, and facilitating in an incalculable degree the labours of those whose duty it is to administer its penalties.

"And a grateful posterity will hand down your name to the latest period, as *The Justinian* of the British Empire."



SIR JAMES SHAW, BART., CHAMBERLAIN,

1831—1843.

From Painting at Guildhall by Mrs. Charles Pearson.

CHAPTER VII.

THE CHAMBERLAINSHIP OF SIR JAMES SHAW, BART.

31st January, 1831—18th May, 1843.

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THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD JOHN RUSSELL, M.P.

(AFTERWARDS EARL RUSSELL, K.G.).

John Key, Esq.,* *Lord Mayor;* **Sir James Shaw,** Bart., *Chamberlain.*

[1831.] At a Court of Common Council, 31st March, 1831, it was Resolved :—

"That the Right Honorable LORD JOHN RUSSELL, M.P., having been selected by His MAJESTY'S Ministers to bring forward the Bills for a Reform in the Representation of the People in the Commons House of Parliament, this Court offer their most grateful thanks to his Lordship for the able and distinguished manner in which he has introduced and supported the measure in Parliament, and for his constant and zealous exertions in the same cause."

"That the Freedom of this City be presented in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas, to the Right Honorable LORD JOHN RUSSELL, in testimony of the high sense this Court entains of his able and patriotic conduct upon this important occasion."

At a Court of Common Council, 9th July, 1831, the Right Honorable LORD JOHN RUSSELL was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain ; and, in pursuance of the Order of this Court of the 31st day of March last, the said Freedom was presented in a Gold Box ; and Mr. Chamberlain, after repeating the said Resolution of the 31st day of March last, addressed his Lordship in these words :—

"MY LORD JOHN RUSSELL,

"The Corporation of London, ever the uncompromising assertors of civil and religious liberty, have hailed with high approval the intrepid exertions of your Lordship on various occasions, following the bright career of your illustrious House in the same noble cause ; and in having had the distinguished merit, only a few Sessions past, to advocate and carry through Parliament the repeal of the Test Acts, which had long been the reproach and disgrace of our Statute Book. The ability, temper, and discretion evinced by your Lordship on these occasions, naturally and wisely induced the KING'S Government to confide to you the charge of introducing and conducting through the House of Commons the great measure of Parliamentary Reform.

* Created a Baronet 4th August, 1831.

"Already had the principle of this Bill, emanating from an united Cabinet, and sanctioned by the Royal authority, been received by all ranks and descriptions of the community in England, Scotland, and Ireland, with unexampled satisfaction and approval, when its further progress was arrested by the votes of the Honorable House. In this state of things a good and patriotic SOVEREIGN has made an appeal to the sense of his people. A new Parliament has assembled, and the representatives of the people have nobly redeemed the pledge they made to the people on the hustings. The Bill has passed the second reading by a great majority; and in a few days your Lordship will have the proud satisfaction of taking it up to the Lords.

"Here I might stop; but in this crisis of our affairs I feel impelled to offer up my prayers to GOD, in His Providence over the weal of these realms, to convince the reason of the Peers of Parliament, to induce them to adopt this enlightened system of Reform, so well calculated to strengthen and consolidate the Constitution; to satisfy the reasonable expectations of a free and intelligent people, and to conduce to the tranquillity and safety and independence of our beloved country."

LORD JOHN RUSSELL then spoke to this effect (as extracted from the *Times* newspaper) :—

"MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CORPORATION,

"I receive with feelings of the deepest gratitude the honor which you have this day conferred upon me; I feel at the same time how little merited such an honor is by any personal act of my own. Still I cannot help confessing that the honor is most gratifying to me because it proclaims—not a sense of my merits, but a sense of the importance, value, and excellence of the measure which I, as one of His MAJESTY'S Ministers, have been the organ of introducing to Parliament.

"It has pleased your Chamberlain to allude to my former services with respect to the repeal of the Test Act, which, as he has truly stated, was a disgrace to our Statute Book. I, for my own part, felt that so strongly, that even if I had not been supported by the approbation of the City of London and the people in general, I still must have demanded the repeal of those laws which affixed an unjust brand on a numerous and innocent class of persons; but I had the happiness of knowing that the City of London, which at a former period had been opposed to the measure, taking a lesson from the general improvement and enlightened state of the country, had, on mature knowledge and reflection on the subject, also asked for their repeal; and the task which would have otherwise been difficult, if not impossible, became, by the united sense of the nation, easy and practicable.

"My Lord, the present is another measure in which it is likewise my good fortune to bring forward, not in my own name, but in the name of the Government, who propose it in the consideration that it is necessary for the welfare of the people, the security of the aristocracy, and the maintenance of the Throne. In that opinion I rejoice to say they have found nearly the whole nation agree—I rejoice to say it, because, my Lord, I must confess that though I never had those fears with respect to the measure of reform which others may have entertained, yet I did fear that in the transition from one state of things to the other, it might be difficult to guide the reins between the impatience that existed on the one side and the obstinacy that pervaded the other. The degree of that difficulty was the greater because it did not depend on anything the Government could do further than that, in proposing the measure to Parliament, they were bound to show that they respected existing rights and interests in conjunction with the necessity of improving the representation of the country.

"That they have done this successfully has been proved by the generous manner in which persons entitled to those rights and privileges have consented to aid this measure, thereby forfeiting in some degree the value of their privileges in their ardour to secure that great privilege which all may enjoy, that of being free people of England—a common and united blessing—before which all minor and smaller rights and privileges will be found to yield, and must of necessity yield, in the minds of men who love their country.

"My Lord and Gentlemen, your Chamberlain has gone on to allude to the passage of the Bill through the House of Commons, and to look to what may take place in the other House of Parliament. In that view I most sanguinely participate; for I am persuaded that there is that temper in this country, that there is no considerable body of men who will make an opinion of theirs a ground for refusing what has been consented to by the general voice of the nation, and has been stamped, as I may say, with the great seal of the people's approbation.

"My Lord, it is therefore with feelings of gratitude that I become a member of such a community as that of the City of London, which is linked with all that is illustrious and renowned in our history, and which is united and combined with all that is wealthy, prosperous, and great in the present condition of the country. It is with gratitude and joy that I become a member of this community, because I feel, with the rest of the nation, that it has always been connected with the liberty of the country, and has always been ready to support the legal prerogatives of the Crown and the just authority of Parliament; because that prerogative of the Crown and that authority of Parliament are deeply and intimately connected with the security and stability from which we derive all the blessings we enjoy, and by favour of which, under the guidance of a good and merciful Providence, I trust we shall continue to enjoy; thankful for what we have, and at the same time watchful that by no supineness on our part—that by no over-irritation at one moment, or over-tardiness at another—we risk that freedom for which our ancestors bled in former times, and which, I trust, we shall transmit uninjured to posterity."

THE RIGHT HONORABLE EARL GREY

AND

THE RIGHT HONORABLE VISCOUNT ALTHORP, M.P.

(AFTERWARDS EARL SPENCER).

Sir John Key, Bart., *Lord Mayor*; **Sir James Shaw**, Bart., *Chamberlain.*

[1832.] At a Court of Common Council, 26th April, 1832, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That this Court is impressed with a deep and lasting sense of admiration and gratitude towards the Right Honorable EARL GREY for his enlightened wisdom in advising, and his inflexible perseverance in supporting, the great and glorious measure of Reform in the Representation of the People."

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to the Right Honorable EARL GREY in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas, in testimony of the high sense entertained by this Court of his earnest and long-continued exertions in the cause of Parliamentary Reform, and his patriotic endeavours to redeem the pledge given by him upon his acceptance of the high and distinguished office he now holds in His MAJESTY'S Councils."

"That this Court highly appreciates the able and zealous support afforded by the Right Honorable VISCOUNT ALTHORP, M.P., to the measure of Parliamentary Reform, as well as the patient and conciliatory spirit with which he met the frequent and harassing delays and discussions on the details of the Bill during its progress through the House of Commons."

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to the Right Honorable VISCOUNT ALTHORP in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas, in testimony of the gratitude of this Court for his able, patriotic, and consistent conduct in advocating the cause of Reform."

At a Court of Common Council, 11th July, 1832, the Right Honorable EARL GREY was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain; and, in pursuance of the Order of this Court of the 8th day of June last, the said Freedom was presented in a Gold Box;

and Mr. Chamberlain, after repeating the said Resolution of the 8th day of June last, addressed his Lordship in these words :—

"MY LORD GREY,

"The late LORD GREY, your Lordship's gallant father, won the honors of the Peerage, and the Freedom of London,* by his brilliant conquests for his country in the West Indies. In a different career, not less illustrious, his son has given his name to fame as the author and finisher of the Reform Bill—the 'People's Charter.' From early life your Lordship never ceased to advocate the wisdom and necessity of improving the system of Parliamentary Representation, as the best means of serving your country, by uniting the hearts of the people in the support of the Constitution. In this endeavour you had the co-operation of many of the greatest names and highest authorities which have adorned this or any other country. It was reserved, however, for these times, under your Lordship's auspices as Minister of the Crown, with the sanction and approval of an enlightened SOVEREIGN, to propose a measure to Parliament so conservative in its principle and satisfactory in its details as to have been received with enthusiasm by a large majority of all classes of the community in every part of the United Kingdom. This great measure, after long and searching discussion in both Houses of Parliament, and under difficulties at some periods of no ordinary character, has now passed into a law; and most anxiously and earnestly do I express my hope, and send up my ardent prayer to Heaven, that the good contemplated from it may be effective in renovating the pure spirit of our representation, and preserving to the most remote period of time the blessings of our happy Constitution of King, Lords, and Commons, which the experience of ages has proved to be the wisest and best system of government for individual happiness and public strength and security which the wit of man ever conceived."

EARL GREY then rose and addressed the Court to the following effect (as extracted from the *Times* newspaper) :—

"MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

"Never did I feel myself so inadequate to the performance of the duty which has just devolved upon me as I do at this moment. I must therefore entreat you, my Lord Mayor, not to measure by the inadequacy of my expressions the deep, the heartfelt, the overwhelming sense which I entertain of the high honor which you have this day conferred upon me. For let who will gainsay it, I must ever consider it to be the highest honor when I receive from the Corporation of the ancient City of London the privilege of being enrolled among the number of its Freemen.

"To show that it is a distinguished honor you have just conferred upon me, it is only necessary to state that it has been conferred upon me by a public body whose ancient and present influence upon the cause of liberty is universally acknowledged, whose exertions and whose example have contributed so largely to maintain the credit, to increase the commerce, to promote the prosperity, and to establish the power of this Empire; by a body which is not less distinguished by its loyalty to a constitutional king, than it is by that love of

* SIR CHARLES GREY, K.C.B., page 74.

liberty, never more constitutionally shown than it has been during recent events. I have received from such a body this distinguished honor. I must ever consider it to be one of the proudest distinctions of my life which adds my name—and it is satisfactory to reflect that the name of my father preceded my name in your annals—to those upon whom the same privilege has been conferred—a privilege which you have often conferred on those commanders who have led your fleets and armies to victory; a privilege which you have often conferred on those statesmen who by their labours have promoted the prosperity and power of this country; a privilege which you have often conferred on those legislators who have supported in Parliament those constitutional principles on which our liberties depend, and who have improved the laws and the liberty of the subject.

"To be added to such a body is, in my mind, a proud and honorable distinction; but it is accompanied by one painful sensation, for it compels me to look back and see how disproportionated my merits are to the honor which you have just conferred upon me. One merit I undoubtedly possess, and that is, that I have uniformly supported the principles upon which this measure is founded. On all these grounds I have the greatest satisfaction in meeting this day my fellow Citizens of London, and that satisfaction, I must say, is greatly increased by the considerate attention with which they have just received me. It is a high gratification for me to think that in bringing to a successful issue this great cause in which we are all embarked—in accomplishing that reform which is now the law of the land—my conduct has been such as to make you conceive me worthy of election as one of your fellow Citizens.

"My share of merit in this transaction is comparatively small. It has been owing to the zealous and powerful co-operation of the people by whom I have been assisted, and above all by the unanimous support of a generous nation, without which I should never have been able to carry this measure. It is to the exertions of the people, under the sanction of a beneficent KING, who, I trust, will live for ever in the affections of his people, that the successful accomplishment of this work is to be ascribed. That it has been accomplished on the principles laid down by the Chamberlain is a satisfactory reflection to me, for upon no other principles than those which our constitution finds and confirms could I have proposed any other reform. I trust that this measure of reform will be found a truly conservative measure; and that by the operation of this Bill, carrying into effect a full, and fair, and free representation of the people, we shall secure our own liberties, and ensure that good government which is in itself a practical refutation of all the reproaches and sinister predictions of calamity and danger which our enemies have long been in the habit of casting against us, as the result of a measure intended to remove the abuses of that constitution which we all in common admire. I have only, with a full and glowing heart, to return you my thanks for the honor which you have just conferred upon me, and to thank your Chamberlain for the very flattering terms in which this distinction has been conferred upon me."

This day also the Right Honorable VISCOUNT ALTHORP was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, and, in pursuance of the Order of this Court of the 8th day of June last, the said Freedom was presented to the Right Honorable VISCOUNT ALTHORP in a Gold Box; and Mr. Chamberlain, after repeating the said Resolution of the 8th day of June last, addressed his Lordship in these words:—

"MY LORD ALTHORP,

"The bearer of an illustrious name, the heir of a noble fortune, the son of a venerable statesman, who, in a time of singular difficulty, wielded the naval energies of England with such wisdom and success as to have entitled him to the lasting gratitude of his country: to this lofty inheritance your Lordship has added lustre by having devoted your mind and your influence, as leader in the Commons, to the cure of those blots and blemishes and anomalies in the Representation which the lapse of time, the advancement of knowledge, and the generally diffused wealth of the country, had rendered indispensable. The Reform Bill, in its liberal provisions, was the cure, in the view of the Government, re-echoed by the people, for those evils; and this Bill, happily for the peace of the country, has passed into a law. The conscientious scruples and fears of those opposed to this great change are to be respected, but assuredly great good will flow from it; the people will derive from it the blessing and benefit of free representation, and the aristocracy the opportunity and gratification of becoming more intimately acquainted with the virtues of the people. Mutual good-will cannot fail to arise out of such a state of things. Comfort and contentment among the people must speedily follow; and let it never be forgotten that the happiness of the people, whilst it forms the best proof of the wisdom of our institutions, will ever be found the surest bulwark of their permanent duration.

"Amidst the conflict of party, during the protracted discussions on this measure, under circumstances frequently of high excitement, the temper, discretion, judgment, and conciliatory conduct of your Lordship have been above all praise, and obtained for you—to use the language of a gallant and talented opponent, 'the unqualified admiration of all that witnessed it;' and I may be allowed truly to say that in this sentiment the City of London and the whole country fully participate."

LORD ALTHORP then replied in the following words (as extracted from the *Times* newspaper):—

"MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

"I feel the greatest possible difficulty in being called upon to express my thanks for the honor which you have just conferred upon me. I believe that you are well aware that from me you cannot expect an eloquent speech. All that I can do is frankly and sincerely to express to you the great satisfaction it is to me to receive the approbation of such a body of my fellow-countrymen—to be admitted as a Freeman of this great City, which is not more distinguished for its love of liberty than for its wealth and liberality of sentiment.

"It is impossible for me not to feel additional gratification when I reflect that the circumstances which led you to confer upon me, however unworthy, this honor, are the successful efforts of Parliament in carrying into effect a measure for the full and fair representation of the people in the House of Commons. I have long been the feeble advocate of that measure. I was its advocate when I saw no chance of its success; and it is therefore perfectly gratifying to me that at the moment when I receive this honor, that measure is carried which has long been wanted by the people, and without which they cannot have any security for the continuance of good government. It is an additional satisfaction to me of no small account that in receiving this honor my name has been coupled with that of EARL GREY.

"It is an additional satisfaction to me that in the records of your City my name will be found by the side of his, to whom, during the whole of my political life, I have been accustomed to look up to as my pattern and model. It is most gratifying to me that my name should be found with his accompanying the completion of that measure which has been the object of my noble friend's long and arduous political life.

"Your Chamberlain has complimented me upon the mode in which I conducted this measure through Parliament. I have only to say that I know of no other conduct than that which I pursued calculated to bring that measure to a successful issue.

"I stated to you, when I began my address, that you must not expect from me an eloquent speech. I must, however, repeat, that it will be to me the source of gratification to the last day of my existence that I should have received the approbation of this great City, accompanied by circumstances so flattering as those which I have already described to you."

Ordered—"That the addresses of Mr. Chamberlain to the Right Honorable EARL GREY and the Right Honorable VISCOUNT ALTHORP be entered on the Journal of this Court."

THOMAS ATTWOOD, ESQ.

Sir John Key, Bart., *Lord Mayor;* **Sir James Shaw**, Bart., *Chamberlain.*

[1832.] At a Court of Common Council, 23rd May, 1832, it was Resolved:—

"That the Freedom of this City, in a Box made of the Heart of British Oak, be presented to Thomas Attwood, Esq., in testimony of the high estimation in which the Citizens of London hold his distinguished services in the cause of Parliamentary Reform, and also of the ability displayed by him in uniting the intelligent and industrious artizans, and the inhabitants generally of the midland districts, in their firm but peaceable pursuit of that great national object."

At the same Court of Common Council, Thomas Attwood, Esq., was admitted to the Freedom of this City, by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the foregoing Order; and Mr. Chamberlain, after repeating the said Resolution, addressed him in these words:—

"Mr. Attwood,

"The vote of the Corporation of London, which I have had the honor to recite, is so full and perfect to its purpose, that I feel I should weaken its force and efficacy by aught that I could add to it. I may be allowed, however, to say, that the individual who, in these times of high excitement among the people, has exercised his influence over them to secure the lawful and peaceable pursuit of a great constitutional object, has well entitled himself to the gratitude, not only of the good, and orderly, and loyal Citizens of London, but of every good subject in the realm."

Mr. Attwood then addressed the Court (as extracted from the *Times* newspaper) as follows:—

"My Lord Mayor, and Gentlemen of the Court,

"It is not possible that I, on this great occasion, should not feel as a man of true sensibility and honor should feel; it is not possible that the true spirit of a Briton should not be kindled within me. I am here this day crowned with a great and lasting glory. You have conferred upon me an honor which Kings and Emperors have coveted

and deemed it an honor to obtain. It is, too, an honor which warriors and statesmen have looked to as an accumulation of their glory; why then should not I, a plain and humble Citizen, plodding my calm but steady course through the weary and dangerous course of politics, feel more than usual exultation and gratitude at the conferring of such an honor?

"I have, however, one consolation, one cheering hope, one buoyant principle to uphold me—that I have never swerved from the duty which my own conscience and the good confidence of my fellow-countrymen are calculated to inspire. I feel that I have done my duty; and it is to me a great source of gratification that an honorable and upright line of conduct has secured for me this lofty and permanent reward. I have for some time adopted a decided, perhaps bold, line of politics. I have, perhaps, made myself obnoxious to many whose experience, wisdom, and intellect are far superior to my own; but I acted on my knowledge of the exigencies of the times, and the wants and wishes of the people. I never resorted myself to measures, nor countenanced their adoption by others, which would trench on the law until I saw that great, terrible, and general emergencies arose. I have ever respected the prerogatives of the Crown, the rights and privileges of both Houses of Parliament, when fairly and constitutionally exercised.

"But when I saw the foundations of society loosening and breaking under our feet; when I saw storms and tempests gathering and blackening in the distance; when I felt the incipient heavings of a political earthquake that I knew would disorganise and crush all the institutions of this powerful Empire; then I thought it right to step forward and stand between the people and rebellion. I saw there was still a door left open for reconciliation. I did not wish to close it. My efforts and those of my colleagues were incessantly and vigorously directed to inculcate the necessity of obedience to the laws, and the preservation of public order and respect for property.

"Thanks, first to GOD, and next to the people, we have succeeded; but while we did this, we strove to lift the people to the present standard of moral energy. For this useful and well-designed work we have had already a noble portion of our temporal reward. We have been honored with the approbation of this mighty corporation, boundless in influence and wealth, as it is great in character, in talent, and independence. From the remotest period of our history this body has been the bold and able asserter of personal worth, of popular rights, and national glory. It has ever stood in the van of the people in their fight for liberty; and how proud shall we of Birmingham be to adopt so great a precedent, and be tutored by such masters?

"It might be said that the men of Birmingham, and all the populous districts that surrounded it, were guilty of indiscretion. But let their position and circumstances be considered. They were in some degree cut off from all communion with the State; their ignorance was not instructed, and no anodyne of good legislation was applied to heal the burning sores of their political wrongs. They were left unrepresented, unheeded; they were consigned to themselves, to those of a superior station whom accident placed and choice kept amongst them—to accident and the dispensation of Providence. When the news of the rejection of the Reform Bill reached Birmingham they assembled at a moment's notice in tens of thousands, despair and sullen rage painted in their faces. I then strove to calm them. Well, another meeting full of the same terrible resolution was held. I saw it. I was collected, though appalled.

"Then came the news that Lord Grey was reinstated, and I witnessed a scene that I never saw equalled: resolute and gigantic men shedding tears of joy—true tears of gladsome emotion. My nerves never failed me till then. You cannot believe me until you see the men of Birmingham. I have read of the tears of valiant men. I never saw them until then, and it was a sight enough to shake a man to the heart. I have only again to say that I am devoted to the constitutional privileges of the Throne, the Altar, the Lords, and the Commons; and because I am so devoted would resist to my utmost the usurpation of either order.

"And for the great and lasting honor conferred on me by the Corporation of London I will only say that all my life and efforts shall be directed to merit it."

CAPTAIN JOHN ROSS, R.N.

(AFTERWARDS REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN ROSS, K.C.B.).

Charles Farebrother, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* Sir James Shaw, Bart., *Chamberlain.*

[1833.] At a Court of Common Council, 5th December, 1833, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That this Court, highly appreciating the disinterested and patriotic services of Captain Ross, in his late attempt to discover the North-West passage, and viewing his efforts in an immediate connexion with science, as well as the general benefit of the community, in the discovery of an extended fishery, is called upon not only to record an expression of the merit of so distinguished an officer, but also to enrol his name amongst the Citizens of this City."

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to Captain Ross, in a Box of British Oak, of the value of Fifty Guineas, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by this Corporation of his disinterested endeavours to serve his fellow men."

[1834.] At a Court of Common Council, 27th March, 1834, Captain Ross was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain; and in pursuance of the Order of this Court of the 19th day of December last, the said Freedom was presented in a Box of British Oak, and Mr. Chamberlain, after repeating the said Resolution of the 19th day of December last, addressed him in these words:—

"Captain Ross,

"The City of London have ever been forward in bestowing the honor of their Freedom on eminent men who have distinguished themselves in the service of the public. In your person science has been largely and specially indebted for the zeal, public spirit, and disinterestedness shown by you in fitting out and taking charge of an expedition, with the patriotic view to the solution of the problem whether a North-West passage existed to the Pacific. For the courage and perseverance which have marked the whole of your proceedings in this hazardous enterprise, and for the admirable skill and address manifested by you, with the blessing of Heaven, in preserving life, and health, and harmony, among your brave companions, amidst the privations and hardships of four years' navigation in the Arctic Regions. For these services the Corporation of London have recorded their grateful sense by presenting you with the

Freedom of their ancient City in a Box of British Oak. And, Sir, I take leave heartily to offer you my best wishes, that health, honors, and length of days, may be your reward for the toils and perils you have endured, and the benefits you have conferred on your country."

Captain Ross then replied (as extracted from the columns of the *Times* newspaper):

"He declared that he felt most deeply sensible of the distinguished honor which the Corporation of London had conferred upon him in presenting him with the Freedom of that great City. Among the most gratifying notices which he had met with since his return from his expedition, none was more gratifying than that with which he was at that moment honored. He should, he assured those around him, hand down the flattering testimonial of their approbation to his posterity, and he hoped that his future conduct would be such as would prove that he was not unworthy of their esteem."

ANDREW STEVENSON, ESQ.

Charles Farebrother, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Sir James Shaw**, Bart., *Chamberlain.*

[1838.] At a Court of Common Council, 16th February, 1838, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That this Court, entertaining the highest respect and esteem for the public and private character of Andrew Stevenson, Esq., the American Minister in London, does hereby agree to confer upon him the Freedom of this ancient City, in testimony of its admiration of the honorable and conciliatory manner in which he discharges his public duties, as well to express the satisfaction which the Citizens of London feel at his frequent attendance in support of the charitable institutions of this Metropolis, as to evince the desire of this City to preserve inviolate the friendly relations now existing between this country and the United States."

"That the Freedom be presented to the said Andrew Stevenson, Esq., in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas."

"That it be referred to a deputation consisting of Sir James Duke, Knight, M.P., James Harmer, Esq., Alderman, Mr. Jonathan Charles Prior, Mr. Robert Obbard, Mr. Richard Lambert Jones, and Mr. Richard Taylor, to wait upon Andrew Stevenson, Esq., and communicate the foregoing Resolutions, and to ascertain when and in what manner he will be pleased to receive the Freedom of this City."

At a Court of Common Council, 22nd February, 1838, Sir James Duke, Knight, M.P., reported that the deputation appointed by this Court on the 16th instant, attended by the Remembrancer, waited on Andrew Stevenson, Esq., the American Minister, at his house in Portland Place, on Wednesday, the 21st of February instant, and communicated the unanimous Resolution of this Honorable Court in the following terms:—

"Sir,

"We, as members of the Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, have been deputed to announce to you that at a Court, held on the 16th instant, it was unanimously agreed to confer upon you the Freedom of our ancient City by the accompanying Resolutions, which we have the honor to place in your hands.

"Perhaps you will allow us, the deputation, to express the high satisfaction we feel, in being honored to wait upon you on this occasion, and the pleasure it affords us to state our entire concurrence in the sentiments embodied in the Resolutions of the Court, which were the result of a requisition to the Lord Mayor, signed by no less than fifteen Aldermen and eighty-three Commoners, in a few hours.

"It is our anxious hope that you may long be spared to adorn and benefit your native country by your virtues and services, and that you may long live to witness that which we feel confident is nearest your heart—an increase of the prosperity and friendship which now happily subsist between the United States of America and this Empire, on terms of honor and advantage to both countries."

To which the American Minister replied:—

"Gentlemen,

"I receive with deep sensibility these proceedings of the Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, conferring upon me the Freedom of their City as a mark of respect for my public and private character.

"Entertaining as I do a high and just sense of so distinguished an honor, I need not say how gratified I should have been to have had it in my power to have accepted it in the manner proposed. This, however, I am not at liberty to do, under the constitution and usages of my country, and the rules prescribed for the government of its diplomatic functionaries in their intercourse with foreign nations. In declining, therefore, as I respectfully do, the Freedom of your ancient and renowned City,* I pray you, Gentlemen, to assure the Common Council and Freemen of London, that I am not the less deeply and gratefully sensible of the distinguished honor which they have been pleased to offer me, enhanced as it is by the motives which prompted it, and the sentiments it was intended to convey. It is an honor which any man might justly be proud of, and one which I shall cherish as among the most gratifying incidents of my public life.

"I concur with you, Gentlemen, in the wish you express, that peace and good understanding may long be preserved between Great Britain and the United States. I need not dwell upon the obvious and powerful inducements for cultivating these peaceful and friendly relations, the value of which is nowhere better understood than in your great City. Everything in the history of the two countries is calculated to inspire sentiments of mutual esteem and respect, and to convince the liberal and enlightened of both countries that their true interests are those of peace. Such I know to be the disposition of the Government and people of the United States, and I speak with just confidence when I assure you that perpetual friendship with Great Britain, on terms consistent with the rights and honor of both, is what my country most cordially and sincerely desire, and that I can in no manner better fulfil my duties, or serve my country than in doing everything in my power to cherish and invigorate the peaceful relations which now so happily subsist between the two countries, and upon the preservation of which so essentially depend the prosperity and happiness of both. To this end my efforts have been unceasing, and it is to this alone, I am quite sure, that I am indebted, not only for that share which I have the happiness to believe I hold in the esteem and good opinion of your community, but for all the kindness and hospitality I have received during my residence among them.

"I pray you, Gentlemen, to convey to your honorable associates my best wishes for the welfare and prosperity of your ancient and enterprising City, and to accept for yourselves individually my grateful acknowledgments for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate these proceedings, and the interest you so kindly express in my future happiness."

* Declined, doubtless, because as an American Citizen he could not take the Freeman's Oath.

THOMAS CLARKSON, ESQ., M.A.

Samuel Wilson, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Sir James Shaw**, Bart., *Chamberlain.*

[1838.] At a Court of Common Council, 29th November, 1838, it was Resolved unanimously :—

> "That the Freedom of this City be presented to THOMAS CLARKSON, M.A., and that he be requested to sit for a Marble Bust, to be placed in this Court,* as grateful testimonial of the Corporation of London to the public services and worth of one who had the merit of originating, and has the consolation of living to witness, the triumph of the great struggle for the deliverance of the enslaved African from the most oppressive bondage that ever tried the endurance of afflicted humanity; thereby obtaining for his country the high distinction of separating her commercial greatness from principles incompatible with the exercise of the religion of mercy, and achieving a moral victory whose trophies shall endure while justice, freedom, the clemency of power, and the peaceful glories of civilisation, shall have a place in the admiration of mankind."

At a Court of Common Council, 18th April, 1839, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor reported to the Court that in consequence of their Resolutions of the 29th day of November last, for presenting the Freedom of this City to THOMAS CLARKSON, M.A., and requesting him to sit for a Marble Bust to be placed in the Council Chamber, and requesting his Lordship to give the necessary directions for carrying the same into effect, that he had given the necessary directions accordingly, and that Mr. CLARKSON had been admitted to the Freedom of this City at the Mansion House, on Monday, the 15th day of April instant, at the request of the family of Mr. CLARKSON, on account of his advanced age.

Resolved—"That the circumstance of the admission of THOMAS CLARKSON, M.A., to the Freedom of this City taking place at the Mansion House of the Lord Mayor be not drawn into precedent."

* The Bust was executed by Mr. BEHNES, at a cost of £210.

SIR THOMAS PHILLIPS, KNIGHT,

MAYOR OF NEWPORT, MON.

Sir Chapman Marshall, Knight, *Lord Mayor ;* **Sir James Shaw**, Bart., *Chamberlain.*

[1840.] At a Court of Common Council, 26th February, 1840, it was Resolved unanimously :—

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to Sir Thomas Phillips, Knight, late Mayor of Newport, Monmouthshire, as a testimony of the high sense this Court entertains of the firmness, discretion, and deliberation displayed by him on the late occasion of the attack made by a rebellious mob on the town of Newport, by which the town and neighbourhood were rescued from destruction, and the inhabitants from bloodshed."

At a Court of Common Council, 7th April, 1840, Sir Thomas Phillips, Knight, late Mayor of Newport, was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of this Court, of the 26th day of February last ; and Mr. Chamberlain, after repeating the said Resolution, addressed him in these words :—

"Sir Thomas Phillips,

"It occurs but seldom in our free and happy country that the peace of society is disturbed by insurrectionary movements, and perhaps in no part of the empire was there to be found less cause for dissatisfaction than around the thriving and fully employed population of Newport.

"To the practice of agitation by bad and ambitious men deluding the people with pretended grievances and promises which can never be realised, I fear the recent outbreak of the ignorant population of that neighbourhood is to be ascribed. At this crisis the town of Newport had the good fortune to possess a Chief Magistrate who knew his duty, and manfully discharged it, much to his own honor, much to the approbation of his Sovereign, and entitling him to the gratitude of every loyal subject in the United Kingdom."

No reply of Sir Thomas Phillips appears in the Journal of the Court or in the public press.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN COLBORNE, G.C.B.

(AFTERWARDS LORD SEATON).

Sir Chapman Marshall, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Sir James Shaw**, Bart., *Chamberlain.*

[1840.] At a Court of Common Council, 26th February, 1840, it was Resolved :—

"That the thanks of this Court, together with the Freedom of this City, be presented to Lieutenant-General Sir John Colborne, G.C.B., in consideration of the eminent services rendered to his country during a long and brilliant professional career, and more especially for the very able and judicious manner in which he executed the high and important functions of Governor-General and Commander of Her Majesty's forces in Canada.'

At a Court of Common Council 21st May, 1840, the Right Honorable Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of this Court, of the 26th day of February last; and Mr. Chamberlain, after repeating the said Resolution, addressed his Lordship in these words :—

"My Lord Seaton,

"The vote of the Corporation of London, which I have just read, conferring upon your Lordship the Freedom of this ancient City, expresses, though briefly, yet in terms so appropriate, the high estimation in which your services are held by a grateful country, that I am fearful lest in adding to the expression I should impair its force.

"I cannot, however, deny myself the gratification of slightly glancing at a few of the events which have distinguished your equally brilliant and useful career. Having devoted your early years to the profession of arms, it has been your good fortune to serve your country in one of the most eventful periods of her history: in the glorious achievements of the Peninsular War, and the crowning victory of Waterloo, you bore a distinguished part under the illustrious Commander, whose penetrating judgment selected your Lordship in after years to represent your Sovereign in the government of one of the most important dependencies of the British Empire. To wield authority in a country disorganised by domestic feuds, and distracted by the jealousy of rival races, required a combination of military and statesman-like qualities not often comprehended within the grasp of a single mind.

"To the exigencies which the government of the Canadas created your Lordship proved yourself fully equal. By undeviating impartiality and unbending firmness you inspired confidence in the peaceful inhabitants of those Colonies, and for years kept in check the factious disturbers of their tranquillity; and when at length designing agitators, in concert with desperate adventurers from a neighbouring state, succeeded in fanning into open revolt the dying embers of dissatisfaction,

the enthusiastic loyalty of the volunteers and militia of those provinces, rallying under the standard of your high military renown, enabled you, under Providence, speedily to extinguish rebellion, and to become the honored instrument of preserving those valuable Colonies to the British Crown."

To which his Lordship replied* :—

"My Lord Mayor,

"I beg to offer my grateful acknowledgments and thanks for the honor which your Lordship and the Corporation of London have deemed me worthy to receive ; and for the expression of the very favourable opinion of my conduct recorded in the votes conferring on me the Freedom of this ancient City.

"Your Lordship has done me the honor to refer to my military services while serving in the armies commanded by that great man and great Captain, the Duke of Wellington, under whose orders I had the good fortune to be placed ; and to the affairs of Canada, during my administration of the Government of that Colony. I feel much indebted to your Lordship for the terms in which you have mentioned my humble services.

"Through the whole of my long residence in that Colony I was firmly supported by a large portion of its inhabitants, and to their loyalty and exertions, and determination to uphold the Institutions of the mother country, is to be attributed, under Divine Providence, whatever benefit the Provinces have derived from my endeavours to promote their welfare and prosperity. I trust that the attention of the City of London will be closely directed to the value of the North American Colonies, their vast resources, fertile soil, and commercial advantages.

"I again return my thanks for this mark of approbation, and the high distinction it confers upon me."

* This is the first reply which is recorded on the Journal of the Court. The replies previously given, or abbreviations of the same, are contained in the periodicals of the time.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, K.G.

(CONSORT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN).

Sir Chapman Marshall, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Sir James Shaw,** Bart., *Chamberlain.*

[1840.] At a Court of Common Council, 27th February, 1840, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the freedom of this City be presented to His ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, Consort of Her MAJESTY, as a testimony of the affection and profound respect entertained by this Court for his person and distinguished character."

At a Court of Common Council, 28th August, 1840, His ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of this Court of the 27th day of February last; and Mr. Chamberlain, after repeating the said Resolution, addressed His ROYAL HIGHNESS in these words:—

"SIR,

"In recording the vote of the LORD MAYOR, Aldermen, and Common Council, conferring upon your ROYAL HIGHNESS the Freedom of this ancient City, it has been my pleasing duty to inscribe your name in the roll of her Citizens in company with Kings and Princes, Statesmen and Heroes, Patriots and Philosophers, who at various periods of our history have received at the hands of the Corporation of London this distinguishing mark of their honor and regard.

"In your ROYAL HIGHNESS we recognise an illustrious descendant of the Saxon race, to whom this country is so largely indebted for those lights of Civil and Religious Freedom, which, modified and improved by time and experience, have secured to this highly favoured land a state of individual happiness and national prosperity to which no other country has yet attained.

"That the auspicious alliance of your ROYAL HIGHNESS with our beloved QUEEN may consolidate and extend these blessings through the peaceful and prosperous reign of Her MAJESTY, and your mutual prosperity, is the ardent hope, and will form the constant prayer, of every loyal subject of the British Crown."

To which His ROYAL HIGHNESS replied:—

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I meet you upon this occasion, and offer you my warmest thanks for the honor which has been conferred upon me by the presentation of the Freedom of the City of London.

"The wealth and intelligence of this vast City has raised it to the highest eminence amongst the cities of the world, and it must therefore ever be esteemed a great distinction to be numbered amongst the Members of your ancient Corporation.

"I shall always remember with pride and satisfaction the day on which I became your fellow Citizen, and it is especially gratifying to me as marking your loyalty and affection to the QUEEN."

[All the four sons of the lamented and beloved PRINCE CONSORT became free, at the request of the Corporation, on their coming of age respectively. Reference to this fact, believed to have been unique in the history of the City, is made at p. 309.]

ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR ROBERT STOPFORD, G.C.B.,

COMMODORE SIR CHARLES NAPIER, K.C.B.

(AFTERWARDS VICE-ADMIRAL),

AND

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES FELIX SMITH

Thomas Johnson, Esq., *Lord Mayor*; **William Taylor Copeland, Esq.**, *Locum Tenens*;

Sir James Shaw, Bart., *Chamberlain.*

[1841.] At a Court of Common Council, 25th February, 1841, it was Resolved:—

> "That the Freedom of this City be presented to the Honorable Sir Robert Stopford, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, to Commodore Sir Charles Napier, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and to Major-General Sir Felix Smith, in Boxes of Heart of Oak,* not exceeding the value of Fifty Guineas each, as a testimony of the admiration entertained by this Court of the zeal, talent, and bravery, displayed by them during their services on the coast of Syria."

At a Court of Common Council, 23rd September, 1841, Admiral the Honorable Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain in pursuance of the Resolution of this Court of the 25th day of February last; and Mr. Chamberlain, after repeating the said Resolution, addressed him in these words:—

"Sir Robert Stopford,

"After a life spent in the service of your country, in various parts of the world, during the late war, and being honored by the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for your share in the naval glories of that eventful period, you were selected, at a critical moment of our affairs in the East, to the important command in the Mediterranean.

* Mr. Alderman Copeland, acting as *locum tenens*, gave orders for three boxes in silver, representing the fortress of Acre; the Lord Mayor, not knowing what his representative had done, ordered three boxes of oak, gold mounted. The silver boxes, being applicable to this special occasion, were presented to the recipients. Two of the oak boxes were utilised on subsequent occasions, and one remains in the custody of the Chamberlain at date. Since this date, the ordering of Swords and Boxes for presentation has been entrusted to a Committee.—Ed.

"Diplomacy having failed in bringing to a satisfactory settlement the Turkish and Egyptian question, it became necessary for the fleet to be put in motion, and so promptly and successfully was this duty performed, that in a space of time almost incredible, the whole coast and strongholds of Syria, from Beirout to Acre, were in your possession. Acre, the scene of the glories of our lion-hearted Richard, and the not less chivalric and undaunted Sir Sidney Smith, will now have a third hero to grace the association in the name of Stopford.

"For these services, Sir Robert, you have again received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and the thanks, with the Freedom of the City of London, and in your retirement you will enjoy the proud satisfaction that you have done your duty to your country, leaving your name to go down to posterity as one of the bravest and ablest of her noble defenders."

To which Sir Robert Stopford replied—

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I receive with great gratification and pride, the high honor of becoming a Freeman of the first City of the first country in the world, for services rendered to that country.

"The eloquent manner in which the Chamberlain has been pleased to speak of those services enhances the value of that flattering mark of distinction.

"I was placed in a situation of much doubt and difficulty in commencing the operations upon the coast of Syria, but the unabating vigour and skill of the officers and men under my command, both by sea and land, and the hearty co-operation of Her Majesty's ally, the Emperor of Austria, from whose naval forces, under the command of Rear-Admiral the Baron de Bandeira, I received at all times the most cordial assistance, soon removed all doubts and apprehensions; and our joint exertions ended, under the blessing of Providence, in that success which has been already honored by the unanimous vote of thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

"Great and meritorious as the services of all the officers and men under my command are acknowledged to have been, the important results immediately arising therefrom must not be overlooked.

"That the peace of Europe has been maintained through the means of our success, appears to be an undoubted fact, and one which casts more than usual interest upon the events which have been so honorably acknowledged by those, whom I may now have the honor of calling my brother Citizens of the City of London."

This day also Commodore Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of this Court, of the 25th day of February last; and Mr. Chamberlain, after repeating the said Resolution, addressed him in these words:—

"Sir Charles Napier,

"The character of Captain Napier as a brave energetic officer, evinced on a variety of occasions in different parts of the world, gave assurance to the people of England of the

wisdom of his appointment to a broad pennant in the Mediterranean, as second in command under the gallant veteran Sir Robert Stopford.

"The brilliant success of the British Navy, in reducing the whole coast and strongholds of Syria, with almost miraculous rapidity, will rank in history among our most splendid achievements.

"In all these operations the name of Napier stood prominent. The storm and capture of Sidon, briskly followed up by the attack and defeat of a numerous Egyptian army, by a handful of seamen and marines and Turkish soldiers, directed by the bold spirit of Commodore Napier in person, are exploits in themselves which will long be remembered by his countrymen with admiration.

"For these services, Sir Charles, you have received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and the thanks, with the Freedom, of the City of London, and you will permit me to wish you health, and length of days, to enjoy the honors you have so nobly won."

To which Sir Charles Napier replied:—

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I beg leave to return you my most cordial thanks for the high honor you have done me in presenting me with the Freedom of this great City, and to assure you, that if ever again I should be employed in the service of my country, I shall use every exertion to deserve the acknowledgments which I have received. In performing the duties allotted to me, it happened that I was placed in an unusual command, considering the service in which I have been engaged; but I believe that we did our duty to the satisfaction of the country and of the Allies; and I beg once more that you will, my Lord and Gentlemen, accept of my most heartfelt thanks."

Sir John Pirie, Bart., *Lord Mayor*; **Sir James Shaw**, Bart., *Chamberlain.*

At a Court of Common Council, 25th November, 1841, Major-General Sir Charles Felix Smith, K.C.B., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of this Court of the 25th day of February last; and Mr. Chamberlain after repeating the said Resolution, addressed him in these words:—

"Sir Charles Smith,

"The Resolution of the Court of Common Council of this ancient City so fully expresses the sense they entertain of the important services rendered by you in the recent brilliant transactions on the coast of Syria, that little is left me beyond the gratifying duty of tendering you the thanks of that Court, for the zeal, talent, and bravery, displayed by you, in conjunction with your gallant associates in arms, in that arduous service, terminating in the surrender of the important fortress of Acre, and thus affording unquestionable evidence of the undiminished bravery, skill, and heroism, of the naval and military forces of the country.

"Associated in the same perils with the gallant Stopford and Napier, dividing with them the burden of responsibility, participating in the same successes, you have the gratification of sharing with them the same reward—the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and also the thanks, with the Freedom, of the City of London."

To which Sir Charles Felix Smith replied:—

"I have to offer my unfeigned and most grateful acknowledgments for this especial mark of your favour. Generally speaking, the less military men say of their own performances and exploits the higher will be the estimation in which their services are held. On this Syrian affair, however, so much of misrepresentation has gone forth to the world that it becomes essential—a duty I owe to you, to clear up one point, lest my fellow Citizens (for such I presume I may now have the honor of designating you)—lest, I say, my fellow Citizens might imagine that they had conferred a signal mark of their approbation upon one who had done little to deserve it. I will pass over the amusing fictions with which the British public have been diverted, and come at once to the report in the newspapers of Sir Robert Stopford's speech at the Mansion House.

"A perusal of that report would lead an otherwise uninformed person to suppose that I was only 'intended' to command the land forces at the siege of Acre, and that my health was such as to prevent me from participating largely in the operations of the campaign. I have an assurance from the lips of my respected friend, the gallant Admiral, that such was not a faithful representation of what it was his Excellency's intention to impart. It is true that I was taken seriously ill the day after I left Gibraltar, and that I arrived on the Syrian coast in a state of health far from satisfactory—so much so, indeed, that I could not take a very active part on shore in the establishment of our first depôt station for the distribution of arms to the natives; but, like the Admiral, I issued my orders from the flag-ship, and gave my counsel to him, being held by his Excellency as jointly responsible with himself.

"I was absent for eighteen days, having gone to Constantinople for the purpose of seeking instructions from the British Ambassador as to general operations, and to define all that had theretofore been ambiguous or equivocal in our respective positions; for it will hardly be credited that my instructions from Her Majesty's Government were only dated in London on the 10th of September, the day on which (although contrary to the orders then in the Admiral's possession) we bombarded Beyrout, and were received by me the 10th of October, the day on which I took possession of that place, after having returned from Constantinople with the Sultan's firman, empowering me to command the whole of His Imperial Majesty's troops in Syria, coupled with an instruction giving me the control over the Turkish squadron in all matters connected with military movements. That I so continued to command, having to contend with unparalleled obstructions and difficulties, is shown by the official despatches of the time; but, if more be required, I have the unfortunate evidence of a severe wound, disabling one limb, which will remind me of Acre at every future step in life.

"A family is one of the last things that a soldier of fortune ought to desire, but I, for the first time in my practice, and probably the only occasion I may have during my life, lament that I have not a son to whom might pass as an heirloom this splendid mark of distinction. I have been thirty-two years on foreign service, for the most part contending against the climate of the tropics, or actively engaged with the enemies of our country. I am now about to return to my station abroad, but if ever I come back to England it shall be my earnest endeavour so to qualify myself as to cultivate and improve my acquaintance with the Citizens of London. To you, my Lord Mayor, I am under peculiar obligation, not only for having convened this special Court, but for the urbanity and marked attention I have received at your Lordship's hands."

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

Sir John Pirie, Bart., *Lord Mayor*; **Sir James Shaw**, Bart., *Chamberlain.*

[1841.] At a Court of Common Council, 2nd December, 1841, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to His ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, in testimony of the deep sense entertained by this Court, in common with their fellow Citizens, of the exemplary manner in which His ROYAL HIGHNESS has performed all the duties of his exalted station, and advocated and promoted the numerous measures of benevolence throughout the United Kingdom, especially the many public charitable institutions within this City and its vicinity, thereby adding lustre to his high birth, and meriting the attachment, respect, and gratitude of the Citizens of London."

"That the said Freedom be presented to His ROYAL HIGHNESS in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas."

At a Court of Common Council, 17th March, 1842, His ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of this Court, of the 2nd day of December last; and Mr. Chamberlain, after repeating the said Resolution, addressed His ROYAL HIGHNESS in these words:—

"SIR,

"It is matter of much gratification to me, as Chamberlain, to have to record the name of the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE as a Freeman of the ancient and loyal City of London.

"In this record, Sir, are to be found Kings and Princes, Commanders who have led our fleets and armies to victory, Statesmen, who by their counsels have promoted the prosperity of the country, and other distinguished individuals in science and the arts, whose labours have conferred lustre on our native land.

"In the person of your ROYAL HIGHNESS we are proud to recognise the beloved son of the father of his people, the good KING GEORGE the THIRD, a son, the true inheritor of

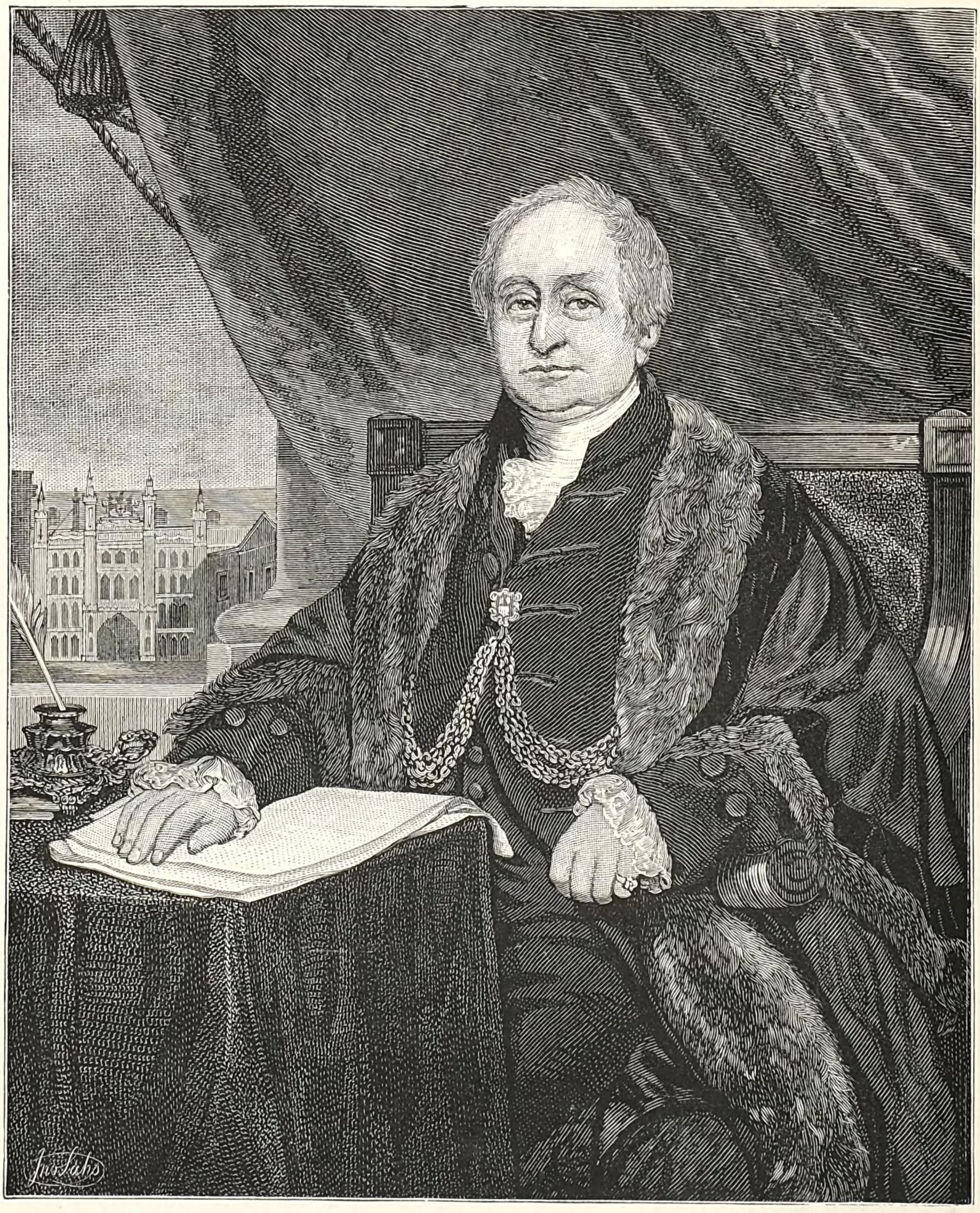
his father's virtues, of his charities, his philanthropy, and his love and veneration for the institutions of the country, and the interest and happiness of the British people."

To which His Royal Highness replied:—

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen of the Common Council,

"I am highly flattered by this distinction, and the more so as it brings me in closer connection with the City of London, to which I have ever felt particularly attached from my recollection of the unvaried kindness I have always met with during the six years I commanded the Home District, in the whole of which period I never had a difficulty or difference with any of the successive Lord Mayors, whatever their politics might be.

"I look upon this as one of the proudest days of my life, and shall continue to take the deepest interest in everything that concerns the welfare and prosperity of the greatest Capital of the world."



ANTHONY BROWN, ESQ., CHAMBERLAIN,

1844—1853.

From a Painting by Samuel Lane.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE CHAMBERLAINSHIP OF ANTHONY BROWN, ESQ.

13th September, 1844—15th May, 1853.

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* This Freedom was voted during the Chamberlainship of A. Brown, Esq., but Mr. Layard was not admitted and addressed until the subsequent Chamberlainship of Sir John Key.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT HENRY SALE, G.C.B.

Michael Gibbs, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Anthony Brown, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1844.] At a Court of Common Council, 12th December, 1844, it was Resolved:—

"That the Freedom of this City, with a Silver Cup of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to Major-General Sir Robert Henry Sale, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, as a testimony of the admiration entertained by this Court, in common with their fellow Citizens, of the many distinguished military services rendered by him in India, and particularly in his arduous and successful operations in the defence of Jellalabad, by which he contributed to uphold the reputation of Her Majesty's arms, the security of the British dominions in India, and the honor of the British Empire."

At a Court of Common Council, 17th July, 1845, it was ordered:—

"That the Silver Cup provided for Major-General Sir Robert Henry Sale, K.G.C.B., in pursuance of the Resolution of this Court of the 12th day of December last, with the ornamentally written copy of the Resolution, be sent to Sir Robert Henry Sale, in India, under the directions of the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor."*

* Sir Robert Sale died in India in 1845, and hence his name does not appear in the Admission Book of the Chamberlain.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM NOTT, G.C.B.

Michael Gibbs, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* Anthony Brown, Esq., *Chamberlain.*

[1844.] At a Court of Common Council, 12th December, 1844, it was Resolved:—

"That the Freedom of this City, with a Silver Cup of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to Major-General Sir William Nott, G.C.B., in testimony of the estimation entertained by this Court, in common with their fellow Citizens, of the many distinguished military services rendered by him in Afghanistan, particularly for his undaunted bravery and successful operations in the defence of Candahar and the re-capture of Ghuznee and Cabul, thereby upholding the reputation of Her Majesty's arms, adding increased security to the British dominions in India, and maintaining the honor of the British Empire."

At a Court of Common Council, 17th July, 1845, it was ordered:—

"That the Silver Cup provided for Major-General Sir William Nott, G.C.B., in pursuance of the Resolution of this Court of the 12th day of December last, with the ornamentally written copy of the Resolution, be conveyed to the widow of Sir William Nott, under the directions of the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor."*

* Sir William Nott died before he could be admitted to the Freedom.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY POTTINGER, BART., G.C.B.

Michael Gibbs, Esq., *Lord Mayor.* **Anthony Brown, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1845.] At a Court of Common Council, 13th February, 1845, it was Resolved unanimously :—

> " That the Freedom of this City, in a Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to Major-General Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B., in testimony of the estimation entertained by this Court, in common with their fellow Citizens, in regard to his important services in negociating a treaty of peace and commerce with the Chinese Empire."

At a Court of Common Council, 17th July, 1845, Major-General Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 13th day of February last ; and Mr. Chamberlain, after repeating the said Resolution, addressed Sir Henry Pottinger in these words :—

" Sir,

" It is a good old custom, which our forefathers have been wont to observe, which they have left upon record for us their children, and which we shall do well to hand down to future generations, that upon the admission of a Freeman to the rights of Citizenship, the individual holding the office with which, by the favor of my fellow Citizens, I have been invested, should offer to him the right hand of fellowship, and address to him a few words of congratulation, as it respects the privileges to which he has attained.

" This custom, in its entirety, cannot be observed to day ; as it respects the former part, I hope that I may be permitted, with all the respect and cordiality which the occasion is calculated to inspire, to welcome you as a Citizen of that which may well be termed 'no mean City.' My congratulations, however, must take a different direction. They must be tendered to my Right Honorable friend, if he will allow me so to designate him, who sustains with so much ability the arduous and important office of Chief Magistrate of this City, to the Members of this Corporation, and to the great body of my fellow Citizens, upon the auspicious occasion of our being allowed to enrol upon our Municipal List the name of the gallant General and able Diplomatist whom I have now the honor to address ; those congratulations will, I feel assured, be received with acclamation, while, in return for them, each individual within the sound of my voice will join in according to me the warmest congratulations on the honor which I enjoy, in being the instrument of tendering the homage so justly due, for the distinguished services which you have rendered to a grateful country.

" Sir, a year has not rolled round since the Citizens of London were honored by a visit from our Most Gracious Sovereign, upon which occasion she condescended to open that which we

fondly trust will be, to the present and to future generations, the Emporium of British Commerce. On that auspicious day Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express a hope that the completion of the magnificent structure which she deigned to grace with her presence might prove one of the peaceful triumphs of her Reign. To the wish so kindly and so graciously expressed, every heart responded, and I would fain express a hope that another of those triumphs will be found in the results of the treaty which it has been your honor and your happiness to conclude. As one of those results the British Merchant sees that a wide field is opened for the extension of commercial enterprise, and he duly appreciates the advantages thus rendered to our own and to other lands.

"But, Sir, this is not only a commercial, but, blessed be God, it is a Christian country; and those to whom was entrusted the building of our Royal Exchange, feeling that such was the case, and desirous, to their honor be it spoken, to give the glory of all our prosperity to Him to whom it is so eminently due,—while they adorned the splendid edifice with various devices, emblematic of our commercial greatness,—caused to be inscribed, in our vernacular tongue, on the forefront of the entrance to the building, the all important truth, 'The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof.' I should indeed be inexcusable if I did not, seeking to catch the spirit by which they were actuated, express my firm conviction that, in addition to every temporal good, the Christian, while he turns his mind's eye towards the vista of futurity, may discern, as one of the results of our intercourse with the immense population of China, the dawn of a day when 'the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, when swords shall be beaten into ploughshares, and spears into pruning hooks, when Nation shall not lift up sword against Nation, neither shall they learn war any more.'

"Nothing, Sir, remains but that I should present to you the copy of your Freedom, and offer to you, and to this Honorable Court, my best thanks for the patience with which you have listened to that which has been spoken from the abundance of the heart, and that I should most cordially welcome you to the rights of Citizenship, and assure you of my best wishes, that every blessing, both here and hereafter, may be your portion."

To which Sir Henry Pottinger replied:—

"I assure you that I feel most deeply and sincerely the great honor you have conferred upon me in electing me one of your fellow Citizens. There is no honor (and the honors are not few which I have received from the kindness and generous consideration of my countrymen) upon which I set a higher value, or which has gone more to my heart, than this which I now receive at your hands; for I consider it as a matter of vast importance that my services should have attracted the approbation and, I may say, the regard of such a body of my fellow-subjects. I have upon so many occasions expressed my feelings with respect to China, that it has become quite unnecessary even to allude to the occasion on which I was engaged there; but I must say that I did go there to make such a treaty as, at the same time that it would be advantageous to England, would be serviceable to that nation.

"As far as rested with me, I did all in my power to accomplish that object; for I considered that any treaty not purely and wholly reciprocal would be equal to no treaty at all. The negotiation succeeded, I rejoice to say, beyond all our hopes and expectations; the Chinese are exerting themselves zealously to improve the trade between the nations, and I trust that nothing will occur to interrupt the good fellowship and good feeling which are gradually springing up. In

the part which I took I was most moderate in my demands upon China, convinced that England should study not to set a bad example by going too far. I trust that the course of moderation commenced will be followed up; for other nations will certainly look to and be guided by the conduct of England in the course they may pursue, and will see the necessity of following the example of a moderation which proved so favourable in its consequences in this instance.

"As to the question of Christianity, I have reason to believe that its blessings will be diffused throughout China. The Government has withdrawn the restrictions upon the circulation of religious and moral works. There is one thing, however, which must be borne in mind—which must not be forgotten: the missionaries must take care to do nothing, in the progress of their labours, to create alarm amongst the population. Any injudicious interference upon the part of the missionaries would retard, rather than accelerate, the growth of the Christian religion, and require years of peace and conciliation to rectify its consequences. Allow me to express again to you the deep sense I entertain of the honor you have done me in making me your fellow Citizen, and to assure you that I will remember the honor with gratitude to the last moment of my existence."

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR HENRY HARDINGE, G.C.B.

(AFTERWARDS LORD VISCOUNT HARDINGE, FIELD-MARSHAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF).

John Johnson, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Anthony Brown, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1846.] At a Court of Common Council, 6th April, 1846, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the thanks and congratulations of this Court, with the Freedom of this City, in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to Lieutenant-General the Right Honorable SIR HENRY HARDINGE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Governor-General of India, for the distinguished talent and energy with which the resources of the British Empire in India have been applied, under his directions, in successfully repelling the unprovoked invasion of the British Territory, by the Sikh nation, for the firmness and gallantry with which he directed the portion of the army under his immediate command on the 21st and 22nd December last, and for the zeal and valour he displayed at the important and memorable Battle of Sobraon, on the 10th day of February last, when the enemy's force was totally and signally defeated."

John Kinnersley Hooper, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Anthony Brown, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1848.] At a Court of Common Council, 13th April, 1848, Lieutenant-General the Right Honorable LORD VISCOUNT HARDINGE, G.C.B., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of this Court of the 6th day of April, 1846; and Mr. Chamberlain, after repeating the Resolution, addressed His Lordship in these words:—

"MY LORD HARDINGE,

"The brilliant achievements referred to in the unanimous Resolution of this Court which it has been alike my duty and my privilege to read to your Lordship, immediately upon the receipt of the dispatches by which they were announced being made known to our most gracious SOVEREIGN (whom may it please a merciful GOD long to spare to reign in the hearts of a free, a loyal, and a grateful people), elicited from Her MAJESTY an expression of her Royal approbation, and of her intention of raising your Lordship to the Peerage. That intention has since been carried into effect, and your Lordship has thereby

become the member of an order which we trust will, to the latest posterity, remain as a safeguard of true, of rational, and, I will add, of Scriptural liberty, against the encroachments of prerogative on the one hand, and of democracy on the other.

"The two Houses of Parliament have likewise awarded to your Lordship the tribute of their thanks, and it is to this Corporation, representing, as it does, the Freemen of the Metropolitan City of the Empire, a source at once of pleasure and of honest pride, to follow in the train of the executive and legislative branches of our glorious constitution, in rendering honor to whom honor is so eminently due.

"My Lord, a few short years have passed away since, under circumstances to which it is unnecessary that I should allude, the eyes of all who had authority in those matters were, as by a common impulse, directed to your Lordship, as the most eligible individual to whose administration the Government of British India should be confided. The wisdom of the selection was universally admitted the instant that it was made known to the public. Your Lordship responded to the call, and, to quote your Lordship's own graphic description of your feelings, 'having witnessed the miseries of war, went to India without any propensities of a warlike character.'

"Your Lordship had not long applied yourself to the duties of your high and responsible office, when events occurred which led to a course of action tending to afford additional proof, if any indeed were wanting, that the military ardour of a British officer, dormant though for a season it may have been, has only to be needed, in order to its renewed development in all its pristine vigour.

"Manifestations having been made by an unprincipled, a licentious, and a warlike people, of an intention to invade the territory of their unoffending British neighbours, your Lordship deemed it to be your duty to quit the seat of Government and to repair to the Army, which, under the command of the noble and the gallant LORD GOUGH, was encamped upon the banks of the Sutlej. My Lord, the result is soon told, and it is so impressed on the minds of all who hear me, that I need only say that a righteous retribution was inflicted on the enemy when attempting to carry his iniquitous designs into effect, the character of our army, European and Native, was sustained, peace restored, and the integrity of our Indian possessions secured.

"Such, my Lord, is a brief and most imperfect outline of events which have been the occasion of our present meeting; there, are, however, certain *minutiæ*, if indeed in such a case any thing can be minute, to which it would be inexcusable not to advert.

"Previously to doing this, allow me to assure your Lordship, of our perfect concurrence with your Lordship, and the noble and gallant officer who was the Commander-in-Chief on those memorable days, in ascribing the glory to Him to whom it is eminently due, and of our full conviction that from Him proceedeth every gift, whether it be patriotism inducing the acceptance of high and most responsible offices, or talent, be it civil or military, for the performance of the duties attaching to them.

"My Lord, in the review of the past we are called to contemplate, in the person of your Lordship, one eminently gifted with a noble disinterestedness and self devotion to the service of your country, with transcendent talents for government, whether civil or military, with indomitable British courage, with the most considerate regard for those under your command, with an almost unexampled moderation in the hour of victory, and with as large a share as is allotted to any of our species of the tenderest and most refined social affections.

"In proof, my Lord, of all this, I would observe that your Lordship having, for a large portion of your previous life been exposed to the severity of 'the Battle and the Breeze,' and having not only fought but bled in your country's cause, had, in the comparative retirement of official life, attained to the enjoyment of a repose, alike solacing to yourself, and beneficial to your country—that, with a most exemplary promptitude, you rose from that retirement at your country's call, and again embarked upon the tempestuous sea of arduous duty in a far distant land—that, with an utter disregard of self, you relinquished the dignity of your high office, and placed yourself as second in command under a noble and gallant Chieftain—that during the glorious days in which you were thus engaged you formed a noble exemplar to the private soldier, while you submitted to all his hardships, and encountered all his dangers, and that, in the hour of victory, you granted to the vanquished and submissive foe, terms of peace, which manifested to him and to the world a moderation not less honorable and dignified, than your prowess had been effective.

"Thus much, my Lord, for the virtues of the Statesman, the Warrior, the Pacificator. As the representative and mouthpiece of an assemblage composed of men of social and domestic habits and affections, permit me to assure your Lordship of our veneration of the admixture of the softer feelings of our nature with qualities which by some, though most erroneously, might be considered as excluding them from the bosom of the soldier. The son who was trained to arms had only to imitate the gallantry of his noble father, but as to the younger, who was a civilian, the hero of many a fight quailed at his exposure to danger, and it became necessary to remove him to a place of safety, ere the father could compose himself to his duty—the subject is indeed edifying and instructive, and worthy of being commemorated by the painter's pencil and the poet's pen.

"My Lord, we live in most eventful times—permit me therefore, while I most respectfully tender to your Lordship's acceptance these tokens of a gratitude far too sincere and unbounded to be measured by the smallness of the gift, and while I, with like respect, offer to your Lordship, as to a brother Freeman, the right hand of fellowship, to express a hope that your Lordship's valuable life may long be spared to your country, your family, and your friends, and that the desire evinced by your Lordship for the preservation of peace, coupled with a state of preparation for whatever might occur, may be imitated by, as it furnishes a noble example to, British Statesmen of the present and succeeding generations."

To which his Lordship replied:—

"MY LORD MAYOR,

"In receiving these tokens of the approbation of this Corporation, representing the Freemen of the Metropolitan City of this Empire, I am most deeply sensible of the honor which you, my Lord, and my brother Freemen have conferred upon me. I feel very grateful for the obliging terms in which the Chamberlain's Address is worded, and I am happy to learn that my endeavours to use the authority placed in my hands for the government of a large and distinct Empire should, in your Lordship's opinion, and in that of the Freemen of the City of London, have been exercised for the benefit of the Indian community and the security of Her MAJESTY'S Eastern possessions.

"In obeying Her MAJESTY'S summons, when selected by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to undertake the high and responsible duties of the government of India, I

hoped to earn the approbation of my SOVEREIGN and my country by maintaining peace as the means of promoting the social interests and welfare of the people of India.

"When war broke out by the unprovoked aggression of a licentious and warlike people, the Indian army, under the command of its distinguished and experienced leader, LORD GOUGH, nobly sustained its former reputation for valour, discipline, and fidelity. The successes of the army not only gave me the power of obtaining an honorable and lasting peace, and with it all those blessings of an improved condition which constitute a nation's happiness; but it enabled me greatly to relieve the population of the Punjab itself from the anarchy and oppression under which it had so severely laboured. The moral influence of education and civilisation under a just rule must have the effect of raising the native population to a higher social position, and thus gradually to achieve, by peaceful means, the increased prosperity of all classes of the community.

"In a commercial point of view, and in proportion as the condition of the population is improved, India will offer a large outlet for British manufactures, and the employment of our shipping. The principal staples of Indian commerce are capable of great extension, and, by a reciprocity of benefits, will become each year more conducive to the prosperity of both countries.

"These ameliorations depend on the maintenance of peace, which in my opinion will be preserved, inasmuch as a just and benevolent rule will cause the elements of resistance to disappear by the contentment of all classes; or if any refractory spirit should display itself, such is the irresistible force of the British paramount power, that our army on the frontier can have no difficulty in enforcing order.

"It is most true, as the Chamberlain has stated in his address, that 'we live in eventful times;' but, in common with all England, I am proud of the loyalty and good sense of my fellow Citizens; and, being well acquainted with the military service of Her MAJESTY, in whose ranks I have been trained, I know that our soldiers will ever be found as obedient to the civil authorities in guarding the THRONE, and maintaining the law of the land at home, as they have always been ready to maintain our national honor abroad. I say this, my Lord, because I am convinced that our Citizens and our soldiers are determined to preserve unimpaired the glory and strength of this unrivalled empire.

"I again beg to thank your Lordship and the Corporation for the high honor which has this day been conferred upon me."

Ordered—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, with the Answer of the Right Honorable LORD VISCOUNT HARDINGE, be entered on the Journal of this Court."

GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, Bart., G.C.B.

(AFTERWARDS LORD VISCOUNT GOUGH).

John Johnson, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* Anthony Brown, Esq., *Chamberlain.*

[1846.] At a Court of Common Council, 6th April, 1846, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the thanks and congratulations of this Court, with the Freedom of this City, in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to General Sir Hugh Gough, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, for the distinguished valour with which he led the attacks on the enemy, and the eminent services he rendered in the Battles of the 18th, 21st, and 22nd December, 1845, at Moodkee and Ferozeshah, and for the gallantry he so conspicuously displayed at the decisive Battle at Sobraon on the 10th day of February last."

Thomas Farncomb, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* Anthony Brown, Esq., *Chamberlain.*

[1850.] At a Court of Common Council, 30th May, 1850, Lieutenant-General the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Gough, K.G.C.B., was admitted to the Freedom of this City, by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of this Court of the 6th day of April, 1846; and Mr. Chamberlain, after repeating the Resolution, addressed his Lordship in these words:—

"My Lord Gough,

"In reflecting upon the events which have been the occasion of our meeting this day, the mind is naturally led to contemplate a fact in connexion with our history as a nation, which forcibly illustrates one peculiarity in the character of the British people. It has pleased Him 'who giveth no account of any of His matters,' to permit, if not to ordain, that wars and fightings should desolate the fair globe which He has assigned to man as his earthly residence. It may almost seem strange that I should advert to this circumstance, unless it were to draw attention to the happy fact that, although our Colonies and dependencies have not altogether escaped the ravages of war, yet it hath pleased that All-wise and Merciful Providence to vouchsafe to this highly-favoured island, that none of its actual disasters, but merely the rumours of war should reach us.

"The goodness of the same gracious God has been manifested in raising up, from time to time, those who have been eminently conspicuous in sustaining the honor of our arms. Not less worthy of observation is the disposition which He has implanted in the minds of all classes to acknowledge

with the liveliest gratitude the services of those who have deserved well of their country. This feeling exists in the heart of the Highest Personage in the Realm, from whom it descends, disseminating itself through every grade of society, until it rests in the bosom of the humblest of her subjects.

"My Lord, I would invite, not indeed your Lordship, but the other portions of this numerous assemblage, to join with me in contemplating that which is recorded as having occurred somewhat more than half a century since. My Lord, we may picture to ourselves a youth of some sixteen or seventeen years of age, serving as a subaltern at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Dutch Fleet in Saldanha Bay, and there obtaining the approbation of his superiors, and affording many adumbrations of future greatness. My Lord, years rolled on; our subaltern obtained—I should rather have said earned—promotion: the West Indies, the Peninsula, and subsequently China and British India, were the scenes of his glorious achievements; and, although thrice he bled in his country's cause, his valuable life was spared, until we are now privileged in seeing him amongst us, in the person of your Lordship, after having, as we are assured by the testimony of a late Chairman of the East India Company, 'fought fifteen pitched battles, of which every one has been a victory.'

"My Lord, your Lordship has from time to time received from your Sovereign testimonies of the high estimation in which your services were held; and, no sooner were the events which have brought us together made known to her, for whom, and for blessings on whose head, a nation's prayers are constantly ascending to Him by whom 'Kings reign and Princes decree justice,' than that illustrious Lady—illustrious whether we view her as wielding the sceptre of a mighty empire, or as, in unison with her Royal Consort, setting a bright example of every social and domestic virtue—signified her intention of raising your Lordship to the Peerage. That intention has been carried into effect, and the successful issue of a subsequent campaign has been the occasion of accumulated honors upon your Lordship's venerable and venerated head.

"The two Houses of Parliament have likewise awarded to your Lordship the tribute of their thanks, and it is to this Corporation a source of pleasure and of honest pride to be permitted to place your Lordship's honored name upon our Municipal Roll, while we cannot but rejoice that the Court of Assistants of one of the most ancient and distinguished of our City Companies have tendered to your Lordship's acceptance, and that your Lordship has honored them by accepting, the Freedom of their Art or Mystery, whereby I am enabled to receive your Lordship, not only as a Citizen of London, but as a Freeman also of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths. All this, my Lord, is but the expression of national feeling; and I hesitate not to assure your Lordship that there is not an Englishman—and, I will add, neither is there an Irishman—who will not join with us in the sentiment which, if I mistake not, is to be found in the motto of the armorial bearings granted to the immortal Nelson, '*Palmam qui meruit ferat.*'

"My Lord, I am quite aware that the characters of the soldier and the politician are widely and essentially different, and that it is the duty of the former simply to carry into effect, to the utmost of his power, and of the means placed at his disposal, the work which he is entrusted to accomplish; still it cannot but be gratifying to your Lordship, as it must be to every well-regulated mind, that the result of your Lordship's achievements in India, while it has sustained the character of our army, European and Native, has inflicted a righteous retribution on a daring and licentious foe, who was seeking to disturb the quiet of his

unoffending British neighbours, and has restored peace and secured the integrity of our Indian possessions.

"My Lord, I desire to remember that I am addressing your Lordship in the capital of Christian England, and in the presence of those who, over the portal of their Royal Exchange, have caused to be inscribed the acknowledgment that 'the earth is the LORD'S, and the fulness thereof.' To His mercy do we desire to ascribe every blessing we enjoy, and we would hail the presence of your Lordship amongst us as that of an instrument in the hand of Him who has taught 'your hands to war and your fingers to fight' in doing great and glorious things for British India.

"I rejoice unfeignedly that this is a feeling in perfect unison with that which has dictated all your Lordship's despatches, and which was manifested by your Lordship and the noble and gallant Viscount the then Governor-General of India,* in the public ascriptions of praise and thanksgiving which followed the victories referred to in the Resolution that has been read.

"And now, my Lord, while with the most unfeigned respect I offer to your Lordship's acceptance the accompanying very inadequate testimonial of our gratitude, and tender to your Lordship, as to a brother Freeman, the right hand of fellowship, with my hearty congratulations on your return to your native land, I would express a fervent hope that years of usefulness may yet be in store for you, and that with the calm and quiet enjoyment of social and domestic life may be mingled the satisfaction arising from the consciousness that, as a Peer of Parliament, you are still rendering to your country effective service.

"And oh, my Lord, in that hour when heart and flesh shall fail, and all earthly honors shall fade away and be as nothing, may you, who have conquered in many conflicts, be more than conqueror in that warfare in which, if we be what we profess, we are all engaged!"

To which his LORDSHIP replied:—

"MY LORD MAYOR, MR. CHAMBERLAIN, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CORPORATION OF THIS CITY,

"I receive with the greatest satisfaction this very flattering testimonial—so eloquently prefaced by the gentleman who has addressed me—of the estimation in which my services throughout a very lengthened period are held by the Corporation of this great metropolis—a city pre-eminently distinguished for its wisdom, its influence, and its wealth. In common with my countrymen, I acknowledge the goodness of an All-wise and Merciful GOD in having successfully sustained British exertions in a just cause, and crowned with signal success operations rendered unavoidable by the aggression or the treachery of a powerful foe. It has pleased Providence to decree that my military career from a very early age should embrace in its sphere the four quarters of the globe, in each manifesting signal mercies. A gracious SOVEREIGN has been pleased to mark, by repeated proofs of favour, my humble exertions; both Houses of Parliament have repeatedly acknowledged their sense of the prowess of British arms in the East, as well Native as European; and all classes since my return to Europe have proved that they watch with deep interest the exertions of their fellow-countrymen when engaged in their public duties in distant climes, and are ready to record, by their approving voice, those exertions

* LORD VISCOUNT HARDINGE. Page 178.

when honestly performed. The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths—one of the most ancient and distinguished of your companies—have honored me with the freedom of their art.

"Yet, with all these manifestations of approval, there would have been a void, had not the Corporation of this great emporium of wealth and commerce evinced its sense of the importance of the services of our British Army in the East; for without commerce there would neither be the means of prosecuting successful war, nor of reaping the benefits which flow from the blessings of peace. The distinguished and proud mark of approval now presented to me by the Corporate body of the City of London completes that series of distinctions which I have derived from the proud position in which my Queen and the Court of Directors had placed me in the East, and amply compensates for the toils and anxiety inseparable from high command.

"I shall consider the placing my name upon the Municipal Roll of this great City as one of the proudest marks of distinction conferred upon me; and I shall hand down this testimonial to my posterity, satisfied that that posterity will regard the tribute, as I regard it myself, as one of the highest honors that could be conferred upon me."

Ordered—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, with the Reply of the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Gough, be entered on the Journal of this Court."

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GEORGE WAKELYN SMITH, K.C.B.

John Johnson, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Anthony Brown, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1846.] At a Court of Common Council, 6th April, 1846, it was Resolved unanimously :—

" That the thanks and congratulations of this Court, with the Freedom of this City, in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to Major-General Sir Henry George Wakelyn Smith, K.C.B., for the eminent services rendered by him in the arduous and successful operations on the 18th, 21st, and 22nd December, 1845, at Moodkee and Ferozeshah, and for the distinguished skill, valour, and judgment, he manifested in the important Battle of Aliwal, on the 28th day of January last, when a greatly superior force of the Sikh Army was totally defeated, and increased lustre shed upon the reputation of the British arms."

Sir George Carroll, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Anthony Brown, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1847.] At a Court of Common Council, 20th May, 1847, Major-General Sir Henry George Wakelyn Smith, Bart., K.C.B., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of this Court of the 6th day of April, 1846; and Mr. Chamberlain, after repeating the said Resolution, addressed him in these words :—

" Having, Sir, read to you a Resolution of this Court, framed with a view to render honor to one to whom honor is so eminently due, and having, under the authority of that Resolution, administered to you the Freeman's oath, it is now alike my duty and my privilege, in accordance with a custom handed down to us from the olden time, to address to you a few words, on occasion of your name being enrolled amongst those of the Freemen of this ancient, this loyal, and, to all who have deserved well of their country, this grateful City.

" Sir, it will be readily believed that, in thought, I have often anticipated the interesting proceeding in which we are engaged, and which we are now about completing; and it will not be matter of surprise to any, that the terms of my Address to you should have been the occasion to me of no small solicitude.

" I have felt, Sir, that I should be speaking to a gallant officer, gifted, in no ordinary degree, with heroic courage and consummate military skill; one who has, upon many occasions, been the instrument in the hands of a gracious Providence of rendering signal good to a country dear alike to you and to ourselves; one whom our most gracious Sovereign has delighted to honor, to whom the two branches of the Legislature have awarded their thanks, and to whom

also this Court, yielding not to any of their fellow subjects in high appreciation of the benefits effected by your instrumentality, have hastened to do the like.

" Sir, I have felt embarrassed by the vastness of the field open to my view, coupled as it is with the recollection that, however your former exploits may pass in rapid succession through my mind, I must not travel beyond the boundary of the Resolution of this Court, and must therefore confine myself to your recent achievements in British India, where you have so highly distinguished yourself in assisting to repel an unprincipled enemy, and to inflict upon him a righteous retribution for his incursions upon the territories of his peaceable and unoffending neighbours: my embarrassment has been augmented by the recollection that, even upon this fruitful theme, I can touch but hastily and lightly.

" Sir, there are those, who have heretofore, both here and elsewhere, spoken of your gallant achievements; splendid as has been their detail, in the Senate, and forcibly as the observations of the speakers must have been felt by those who heard them, they must have furnished but a faint outline of the inward minds of those by whom they were uttered; and wheresoever, and before whomsoever the subject has been discussed, your absence must have been the absence also of a restraint which, by your presence, I feel imposed on me. But for this I would have attempted, feeble as the attempt would have been, and abortive though it might have proved, to have gone somewhat into detail on the interesting subject.

" After adverting to the splendour of your victories, and the results to which they have led I would have glanced, as I cannot even now resist the temptation to do, at the beauty, the clearness and the modesty of your dispatches, so well and so graphically described by the Right Honorable Baronet,* the late Prime Minister of England, in the memorable expressions, that 'the hand that held the pen used it with the same success with which it had wielded the sword,' and at the silent yet convincing eloquence of the military, who turned out to welcome your return to your native shores.

" But, Sir, I check myself, remembering, as I desire to do, that those who, like you, have fought and bled in the service of their country, and who would, should necessity so require, again expose their lives in her defence, would shrink from the recital of their deeds of valour, and from the expressions, in their presence, of their country's gratitude.

" You will, I trust, Sir, do the Corporation, of whom I have the honor to be the organ, the justice to believe, that the proceedings which have been the occasion of our meeting to-day are founded in—and that you will receive the memorials which I now most respectfully tender for your acceptance as tokens of—our veneration, esteem, and gratitude.

" A word of congratulation I would address to the Right Honorable Gentleman (my Right Honorable friend, if he will allow me so to call him) who presides over us, to this Court, and to my fellow Citizens generally, on the distinguished honor this day conferred upon us by the hero of Aliwal; nor can I omit to congratulate the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths on the judgment and good taste evinced by the Court of Assistants of that ancient and honorable fraternity, in conferring upon you a Freedom, which enables me to record your honored name as that of a Citizen and Goldsmith of London.

" And now, Sir, permit me, in the names of this Court, my fellow Citizens, and myself, to present to you, as a brother Freeman, the right hand of fellowship; and to express a sincere and fervent hope that He who has shielded you in the hour of danger, and who has thus

* Sir Robert Peel, M.P.

highly honored you, will be pleased long to spare your valuable life, that you may continue to wear and to adorn the laurels which you have so nobly won."

To which Sir Henry George Wakelyn Smith replied:—

"My Lord Mayor, and Gentlemen of the Council,

"For the distinguished honor you have thus conferred upon me, in the name of the City of London, I return you my sincere thanks. To the elegant speech in which your sentiments were delivered to me by Mr. Chamberlain, it is impossible for me to reply paragraph by paragraph; but I must say that the terms in which I have been addressed, increases, if possible, my gratitude to this great Corporation. It is true Her Most Gracious Majesty has conferred upon me high honors and distinctions; it is true that Parliament has given to me a proud testimonial of its approbation; and it is true that at this moment I am receiving in this great City, which has been celebrated from the days of Alfred for its glorious spirit of liberty, the privilege of its Citizenship—that I am put in possession of the Freedom of the City which has never been trod upon by the foot of a foreign enemy.

"Freedom is the first word we are taught to lisp in this mighty Empire. Connected with that bright principle are all the honors and advantages to which England lays so unanswerable a claim in the comparison with other nations, and in this City are exhibited the most authentic evidences of the effects of the noble principle which was framed for the protection of all. It has been my fate to see many countries—to observe the institutions by which the machinery of many nations is worked, and the contrasted force of their operations.

"There is no human institution without defects; but England possesses so dignified a station, the genius of liberty has poured in upon her so rich a flood of benefits, moral, commercial, and intellectual, that it is impossible to contemplate her without a deep feeling of pride and admiration. It is impossible to behold her without pride and admiration struggling to avert the horrors of war, to stop the effusion of blood. Let England continue to be but true to herself; let her people flock round their Sovereign with their accustomed zeal and vigour and loyalty, and the presence of a foe will never excite alarm or apprehension. She will still maintain her superiority at sea, and victory will still wait upon the energies which necessity may call into action, supported by rectitude of intention by which all her actions have been distinguished.

"I return you thanks for this great honor. I return you thanks in the name, too, of the army, to whose exertions the success which you are celebrating has been mainly attributable. There are probably several members of this Court who have relations amongst those lately engaged in the operations abroad. It has been my fate to call upon the British soldier to follow to victory, and never have I known him to fail. The fear of defeat never entered the bosom of any man whom I have seen with the blood of John Bull in his veins. So long as England is true to herself, and loyal to the Sovereign, she will stand, as she now stands, the paramount power of the world."

Ordered.—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, with the Reply of Major-General Sir H. G. Smith, be entered on the Journal of this Court."

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE POLLOCK, G.C.B.

John Johnson, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* Anthony Brown, Esq., *Chamberlain.*

[1846.] At a Court of Common Council, 6th April, 1846, it was Resolved unanimously :—

"That the Freedom of this City, in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to Major-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., in testimony of the estimation entertained by this Court, in common with their fellow Citizens, of the distinguished Military Services rendered by him in Afghanistan, and of his indefatigable zeal and energy throughout that campaign."

John Kinnersley Hooper, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* Anthony Brown, Esq., *Chamberlain.*

[1847.] At a Court of Common Council, 17th December, 1847, Major-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 6th day of April, 1846; and Mr. Chamberlain, after repeating the Resolution, addressed him in these words :—

"Assembled, Sir, as we are, for the purpose of giving full effect to a unanimous Resolution of this Court, passed so long ago as the 6th of April in the last year, with the view of offering to you the assurance of, and of proclaiming to, our fellow Citizens, our fellow subjects, and the world, our admiration of the services which it has been alike your honor and your happiness to render to our beloved country in the distinguished and important position which you occupied in the prosecution of the campaign in Afghanistan, it becomes my duty, in this stage of the proceedings, to address to you a few words in reference to the interesting occasion of our meeting.

"This, Sir, is not the first time, by several, that I have been called to administer the Freeman's oath to, and to welcome as a fellow Citizen, one who has been the instrument, in the hands of a Gracious Providence, of sustaining the honor of the British Arms.

"Sir, upon former occasions I have had the honor of tendering within these walls the Freedom of this ancient City to distinguished and gallant officers, who have borne Her Majesty's Commission: this day we are seeking—and, by your acceptance of our proffered token of veneration and respect, we are enabled—to place upon our Municipal Roll the name of one who, from his earliest youth to the evening of an honorable life, has devoted his talents to military pursuits, and has acquired great and merited renown in the service of the Honorable the East India Company.

"If, Sir, any one should be disposed to question the propriety of my alluding to the distinction between the two services, and should ask me wherefore I have done so, I would reply to the querist

that I have acted advisedly and from a sense of duty. I would add that nothing could be further from my intention than to place the one service in any opposition to the other; my view has been to sustain the national character, by pointing to the fact that British valour, British military skill, indomitable patience and perseverance, amidst difficulties which by many might be deemed insurmountable, together with the most humane and considerate attention to the infirmities and comforts of those under his command, are to be found in a British officer, whatsoever may be the authority under which he is discharging the duties of his profession.

"I rejoice, Sir, that in this opinion I am borne out by the public acts of those towards whom we are, and I trust shall always continue, in the habit of looking as examples to the nation. Our Most Gracious Sovereign, desirous at all times of manifesting her approval of the merits of her subjects, in every station and under all circumstances, has been pleased to confer upon you honors which leave no doubt of the estimation in which Her Majesty is graciously pleased to hold your services; and, while the two branches of the Legislature have awarded to you the tribute of their thanks, the inhabitants of Calcutta have done honor alike to you and to themselves, in seeking, by the institution of the 'Pollock Prize,' to perpetuate the memory of your achievements, and to hold up your example to the imitation of the students of military science of the present and future generations. And here it must be added that the Court of Directors of the Honorable Company, ever anxious to countenance all that is generous and grateful in acknowledging the merits of their servants, have kindly undertaken the office of Trustees of the Fund to be raised for securing the continued distribution of the Prize.

"Desirous, Sir, as this Court always are to render honor to those to whom—as is eminently the case with you—honor is due, and acting, in this case, as in all others, upon their own sense of what is right and just, still they cannot but feel highly gratified when they find that other municipal bodies connected with this City are like-minded with themselves; they hail therefore with peculiar pleasure the manifestation on the part of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors, of respect for your character and conduct, and rejoice in the opportunity thus afforded them of enrolling your name as a Citizen of London and also as a Member of that ancient and honorable fraternity.

"Although, Sir, in strict regularity, I should confine myself to the immediate subject of the Resolution of this Court, I feel that in the situation I have the honor to hold I should be guilty of a high dereliction of duty were I to withhold the mention of a great moral lesson taught by the proceedings of this day,

"It is well known, Sir, to those who are acquainted with the customs of this City, that to the Chamberlain is confided the oversight of many of the rising generation. Upon all fitting occasions it has been my earnest endeavour to impress upon those of the youth of London to whom I have been called to address a word of admonition, the fact that it is their privilege to live in a country where the road to distinction is open to all who will seek to improve the talents bestowed upon them by a Gracious Providence, while all who seek His guidance and blessing may hope to attain as much of respectability and comfort as shall be good for them.

"Now, Sir, I cannot but think that the proceedings in which we are engaged afford an abundant illustration of the truth I am anxious to impress. Sir, I appear to-day as the mouthpiece of a Corporation composed, for the most part, of members of that most useful though not always duly appreciated, portion of society, designated the middle class; I am called, in the discharge of a most pleasing duty, to address myself to one, descended from parents who, in that class, faithfully discharged the duties of a station in which they were

placed by an all-wise Providence, whose hand, in all their ways they were desirous of acknowledging. In you, Sir, as one of their descendants, I contemplate one who, endowed with talents which it has been his earnest endeavour to cultivate and improve, has acquired the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been associated, has risen to high military fame, and will leave to his descendants an example which it will be alike their honor and advantage to emulate.

"The same improvement of talent on the part of your Right Honorable and learned Brother,* first evidenced by the honors to which he attained in the University of Cambridge, and subsequently the ability which he manifested in his professional pursuits, coupled always with kindness to those who sought his advocacy or advice, secured to him the regard and respect of his associates and clients, and has led to his advancement to the Bench where he adorns the ermine intended to designate the wearer as the occupant of the high and honorable office of a judge.

"One word more, Sir, and I have done: it remains that I present to you the accompanying memorials, and that I offer to you, as a brother Freeman, the right hand of fellowship. I cannot do this without a degree of emotion which I can ill express. I feel that I hold the hand of one who, for about the same period as myself, has been journeying on the road of this transitory state. Our stations and circumstances present, in many points of view, a striking contrast; but there are circumstances of great similarity in the lot of each. In our onward course we have been called to part company with many who have been our companions, some of whom we have survived, while others have met with calamities from which we have been mercifully exempted. We, too, have not been without our trials and our difficulties, but, amidst all, we have been graciously sustained, and to hoary hairs have been borne and carried.

"Allow me, Sir, to express a hope that you may be many years spared to enjoy the laurels you have won, and to add the assurance of my wish—a wish which I am sure will, in spirit, be reciprocated towards him who addresses you—that, in that hour when all earthly honors shall pass away as a tale that is told, you may prove more than conqueror in the warfare in which it is to be hoped that we, and all by whom we are surrounded, as inhabitants of this professedly Christian country, are engaged."

To which Sir George Pollock replied as follows:—

"My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,

"It is not possible for me to express adequately how deeply sensible I am of the honor you have conferred upon me by presenting me with the Freedom of the City of London—the largest, wealthiest, and most important City in the world, and, Gentlemen—I mention it with pride—the City in which I was born. To be thus welcomed by my fellow Citizens on my return to my native country, after a service in a foreign clime during forty-four years, is most gratifying

My Lord Mayor, the very flattering manner in which mention has been made of my services greatly enhances the gratification I feel on this occasion. How far I merit such encomiums it is not for me to say; I had the opportunity given me by the Governor-General of India, the Right Honorable the Earl of Auckland, and the advantage of such an opening to distinction falls to

* Sir Jonathan Frederick Pollock, Knight, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 1844-1866; died 23rd August, 1870.

the lot of but few men. I had some serious and unforeseen difficulties to overcome in the commencement of my command; but, having mastered them, the army under my command entered heart and soul into the cause. I felt that we had to retrieve a somewhat tarnished name, and to do so it was necessary to plant the British standard on the capital of the enemy to release our countrymen. This was effected, and although for some fifty or sixty miles we passed over the unburied remains of the troops so lately sacrificed, the conduct and forbearance of my army—as fine and brave an army as ever was led into action—was most admirable. I advert to this because it has been said that acts of cruelty were committed; but I, who was aware of everything that occurred, knew of none.

"My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen, that I have merited your approbation of my services in Afghanistan and elsewhere is, and ever will be, one of the proudest recollections of my life"

HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES BROOKE, RAJAH OF SARAWAK

(AFTERWARDS SIR JAMES BROOKE, K.C.B.).

Sir George Carroll, Knight, *Lord Mayor*; **Anthony Brown, Esq.**, *Chamberlain*.

[1847.] At a Court of Common Council, 21st October, 1847, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City, in a Gold Box of the value of Fifty Guineas, be presented to His Excellency JAMES BROOKE, Rajah of Sarawak, in testimony of the admiration of this Court of the courage, zeal, ability, discretion, and disinterestedness displayed by him during his adventurous voyage to the Island of Borneo, and his residence there, and in the peaceful establishment by him of order and good government at Sarawak in that island, thereby promoting civilisation, and increasing the safety of the commerce of the world."

At a Court of Common Council, 29th October, 1847, His Excellency JAMES BROOKE, Rajah of Sarawak, was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 21st day of October instant; and Mr. Chamberlain, after repeating the said Resolution addressed his Excellency in these words:—

"SIR,

"The time has now arrived when I am to address to your Excellency a few words expressive of the deep sense entertained by this Corporation of the honor you have conferred upon them by your acceptance of the Freedom of this City, and the consequent insertion of your distinguished name upon our Municipal Roll.

"Under any circumstances, Sir, it will be readily believed that I should hail with feelings of no ordinary pleasure the privilege which I now enjoy. That pleasure is not a little enhanced by the fact that the interesting transaction of this day—originating as it has done in the admiration elicited by the contemplation of your high character, and truly patriotic conduct—may be viewed also as the renewal of a union which in bygone days existed between the family of which you are a member, and this ancient and loyal City; for be it known to all present, and to all who may become acquainted with the proceedings of this day, that, in the person of your Excellency are to be found united the friend and benefactor of our species and the lineal representative of one who, in the reign of the second CHARLES, sustained the high and important office of Lord Mayor of this our beloved City.

"I trust that your Excellency and the Court, of which I now have the honor to be the organ, will bear with me while I respectfully crave indulgence for the crude and imperfect manner in which I may discharge the duties of the day—duties which, while they are the source of unfeigned and unalloyed pleasure to myself, have nevertheless presented difficulties of no small amount in preparation

for their performance, difficulties of which the existence would not at first sight be suspected, but some of which will be most obvious to the penetrating mind of your Excellency.

"Sir, it is no easy thing, under any circumstances, to speak, in the presence of an individual, of his acts which admit only of the language of unqualified praise, and which might savour of adulation, were it not known to all that no expressions could adequately represent the respect entertained for him by the speaker, and by those as whose mouthpiece he must be considered; added to this, I have felt the difficulties arising from a very short period for preparation, and from the necessity imposed on me of suppressing all mention of many circumstances upon which my inclination would have led me to dilate.

"Sir, it has been no uncommon thing for the Corporation to offer their grateful acknowledgments, and to tender, in the Freedom of this City, the utmost expression of their gratitude within their power to bestow, to illustrious men who, in the battle-field or on the mighty waters, have sustained the honor of the British arms, and avenged their country's wrongs—eminent Statesmen, too, and able Diplomatists, have entitled themselves to, and have had awarded to them, similar acknowledgments and honors; but the circumstances under which we are now assembled, are, I believe—at all events they are in modern times—as unique in their nature, as, by the blessing of a gracious GOD upon the labours of your Excellency, I trust they will be beneficial in their effects. But a few short years have rolled away since your Excellency, with a view, if I mistake not, solely to the pursuits of science, was induced to visit the islands of the Asiatic Archipelago. Such, Sir, were your intentions, and they were honorable to you as an English gentleman, who had leisure and other means at his comand; but He in whom our breath is, and whose are all our ways, and who deigns, in effecting His gracious purposes to avail himself of human instrumentality, had ordained you to the accomplishment of a higher, and I will add, a holier work—a work of which the fruits may be expected to issue in the temporal, and, I would fain hope, the eternal welfare of many of our race.

"The attempt to describe in an Address like this the beauties and capabilities of Borneo, the island whither you had resorted, would be utterly abortive. You have witnessed, and those only who have done so can appreciate, the grandeur of her mountains, the beauties of her woods, her valleys and her rivers, her soil and her productions. Your Excellency, too, has witnessed and has felt the contrast to all these presented by the degraded state of an uncivilised population—many of them, however, of kindly dispositions, which, if duly cultivated, might render them happy in themselves and the means of promoting happiness in others; but they were destitute of all knowledge of the GOD who created them, and of the SAVIOUR who gave His life for the redemption of our race. There the soil and climate presented that which was greatly to be desired; while of Borneo it must be said, as to everything connected with religious truth, 'Darkness covered the earth, and gross darkness the people.'

"Such was the state of things when your Excellency, unaided and almost alone, and at your own individual cost, set yourself to apply a remedy to these monstrous evils. You felt, to quote your own words, that 'Christianity might easily be introduced amongst them; that then civilisation would advance, commerce be greatly extended, and that vast island laid open as a field for the enterprise and knowledge of enlightened beings.'

"But, Sir, I must be brief, and I therefore hasten to observe that Her MAJESTY'S Government have listened to the representations which you felt it your duty to make to them, and that, in the person of your Excellency, we have now the honor to see within these walls the Rajah of Sarawak, the accredited representative in Borneo of our Most Gracious SOVEREIGN, and the Governor of

Labuan—a British Settlement, and an island between Singapore and Hong Kong, commanding the capital of Borneo.

"We read in the Volume of Inspiration that 'The path of the just is as the shining light, which shineth more and more unto the perfect day,' and in my conscience I believe that what has been hitherto achieved is but the dawn of blessings yet in store for the people of your adoption.

"It would have afforded me much gratification if, with the Freedom of this City and the Memorial which I now tender to your acceptance, I could have presented your Excellency, as is usual upon occasions like the present, an emblazoned copy of the Resolution I have read. The period which has elapsed since the passing of such Resolution has been too short to allow of the completion of that work of art, but it shall, on the earliest possible day, be forwarded to your Excellency.

"And now, Sir, permit me most respectfully to tender to your Excellency, as to a brother Freeman, the right hand of fellowship, and to express an earnest hope that Borneo, under the fostering care of Her MAJESTY'S Government, and the watchful superintendence of your Excellency, may be abundantly prospered; that the Scriptures may there be freely circulated, and the truths of the Everlasting Gospel faithfully dispensed; that it may please a gracious GOD long to spare your valuable life; and that ere you shall be gathered to your fathers it may be manifested that, both as it regards the temporal and spiritual good of the great family of man, your Excellency has not laboured in vain, nor spent your strength for nought."

To which His Excellency replied:—

"MY LORD MAYOR, MR. CHAMBERLAIN, AND GENTLEMEN,

"I am so sensible of the very high honor that I have now received, that I find some difficulty adequately to express my feelings on the occasion. The feelings I experience are those of pride, of gratitude, and of surprise. Every Englishman fully knows the privilege of being a citizen of a free country, but to become a Citizen of London—a member of a Corporation which is the first and most influential in the world—may well excite sentiments of very just and rational pride.

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, those honors you have now conferred upon me; and in reverting to my ancestors, I am proud to renew links which have been so long broken. I am gratified in receiving your approbation and applause, for I am well aware that they proceed from a body capable of forming a fair and just opinion.

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, I am surprised at the honor that has been done me, for I can truly say that I did not expect it. I will not say that I have not deserved it, for my fellow Citizens declare that it is so.

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, allow me very briefly to speak concerning my own affairs. I will only repeat what I have said before—that I am conscious of good motives, and that I do desire to act rightly. It is repugnant to me to dwell on anything that concerns myself, and I am sure it would be repugnant to the feelings and the good taste of all who are present that I should do so; for after what has been said so kindly by your Chamberlain I need not sing my own praises, nor dwell upon my own achievements. What I have done you are all acquainted with. Allow me to say what I hope from the future. I trust that piracy will be so entirely crushed in

those seas that a small boat may be able to proceed in safety from one end of them to the other. I trust that the resources of the country will be developed—that the poorer classes of the natives will be allowed to reap the benefit of their honest industry. I hope that these and other adjacent countries will be opened to British enterprise, and to the commerce and enterprise of this our own City. And I trust that ultimately, after a long time, by gentle means, and by patient endeavours, the blessings of civilisation and the light of the Gospel may shine on those benighted lands.

"My Lord Mayor, and Gentlemen, I trust you will pardon my vanity when I state that hereafter I hope you will be able to say that a Citizen of London attempted to attain these great objects. I thank you again and again for the high honor you have conferred upon me; and if ever it should lie in my power to be able to advance the interests of this great City in the slightest degree, I can assure you that both my head and my heart will be in the work, and that I will do it as a good Citizen ought.

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, I shall remember this day to my dying hour."

Ordered—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, with the Reply of His Excellency Rajah Brooke, be enteerd on the Journal of this Court."

THE REV. GEORGE FERRIS WHIDBORNE MORTIMER, D.D.,
AND
ROBERT PITT EDKINS, ESQ., M.A.

John Kinnersley Hooper, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Anthony Brown, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1848.] At a Court of Common Council, 25th May, 1848, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to the Rev. George Ferris Whidborne Mortimer, D.D., in testimony of the high esteem entertained by this Court of the great public services he has rendered during the last eight years as Head Master of the City of London School, in which important office he has evinced a zeal, ability, and judgment, which, aided by the cordial co-operation of the other Masters, have been highly conducive to the successful progress of the School, as shown by the extension of its advantages to a greatly increased number of pupils, and by the elevation of its character and reputation to the distinguished position it now enjoys."

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to Robert Pitt Edkins, M.A., Second Master of the City of London School, for the valuable services he has rendered since the foundation of the establishment; during which period he has evinced a zeal and ability which have conduced to the increase of the number of pupils, and have materially contributed in obtaining the present high character and reputation of the School."

At a Court of Common Council, 15th June, 1848, letters from the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, Head Master of the City of London School, and from Robert Pitt Edkins, Esq., M.A., in reply to the Resolution of the last Court, for presenting them with the Freedom of the City, were read, and ordered to be entered on the Journal of this Court, and the same are in these words:—

"City of London School, *5th June,* 1848.

"My Dear Sir

"In reply to the intimation which I have received from the Town Clerk's Office that the Court of Common Council have been pleased to bestow upon me the Freedom of the City of London by an unanimous vote, permit me to express my deep sense of the honor which has been conferred upon me. It is doubly welcome, not only as an act most gratifying to my individual feelings, but as assuring me of the continued interest which the Court takes in the cause of education, and of the manner in which it appreciates every attempt, however

weak, to prepare our youthful citizens for the performance of their future duties by the cultivation of their moral and intellectual powers.

"I am,

"Yours with great respect,

"G. F. W. MORTIMER.

"Mr. Serjeant Merewether, Q.C.,
"*Town Clerk.*"

"City of London School, 12th *June*, 1848.

"Sir,

"I beg to acknowledge with gratitude the honor conferred on me by the Court of Common Council as a mark of approval of my humble services in the cause of education. If I required any additional motive to devote myself to that cause, and to promote the success and well-being of the pupils of the City of London School, I should find it in the kind Testimonial which you have conveyed to me.

"I have the honor to be,

"Your obedient and faithful servant,

"R. P. EDKINS.

Mr. Serjeant Merewether, Q.C.,
"*Town Clerk.*"

John Carpenter, who was Town Clerk of London from 1417 to 1438, left for the education of four boys, property which, in 1833, had so greatly increased in value that the Corporation, on the motion of Warren Stormes Hale, Esq., afterwards Lord Mayor, resolved to found a great day-school for the City of London. The site of Honey Lane Market was appropriated, and the first stone was laid by Lord Brougham, 21st October, 1835, and in February, 1837, the building was finished and ready for use. It cost £20,000, which was defrayed by the Corporation, who also gave the site. A long list could be given of pupils who have distinguished themselves in the School and at the Universities, whither many of them proceeded to carry on their studies, many munificent citizens having instituted Scholarships for this purpose. Dr. Mortimer filled with great honor and success the post of Head Master until 1865, when he was succeeded by Dr. Abbott, a former pupil of the School, under whom it has maintained and increased its renown, especially since its removal to new and more convenient premises erected by the Corporation on the Victoria Embankment.—Ed.

AUSTEN HENRY LAYARD, ESQ., D.C.L., M.P.

Thomas Challis, Esq., *Lord Mayor*; **Anthony Brown, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1853.] At a Court of Common Council, 3rd March, 1853, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City, in a Box of the value of Fifty Guineas, be presented to Austen Henry Layard, Esq., D.C.L., M.P., as a Testimonial of his persevering and zealous exertions in the discovery of the long-lost remains of Eastern Antiquity, and for securing them in so perfect a state as to demonstrate the accuracy of Sacred History and illustrate the early habits of the human race; and for his indefatigable labour and skill by which this country has been enabled to place such valuable memorials of ancient grandeur amongst the collections of the British Museum."

Thomas Sidney, Esq., *Lord Mayor*; **Sir John Key**, Bart., *Chamberlain.*

[1854.] At a Court of Common Council, 9th February, 1854, Austen Henry Layard, Esq., D.C.L., M.P., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 3rd day of March, 1853; and Mr. Chamberlain, after reading the Resolution, addressed him in these words:—

"Sir,

"Having had the honor of admitting you to the Freedom of this Ancient City, it becomes my gratifying, at the same time somewhat difficult, duty to address you in reference to the Resolution which I have just read. Gratifying, indeed, it is, Sir, to be the instrument of communicating to one so highly deserving that respect and esteem in which he is so justly held by that honorable and independent body, whose organ it is on this occasion my privilege to be; difficult, from the conviction of my total inability to do justice either to its feelings or to the merits of the honored individual to whom I have the pleasure of conveying its sentiments.

"Distinguished, Sir, as our body has ever been for its promptitude to render honor to whom honor is due, and anxious as it is to select for the reception of its Freedom those whom posterity will place in the foremost rank of our country's benefactors, it may well be doubted whether we have ever offered this mark of our respect or gratitude to one whose labours can compare

with yours, for the vastness of their moral benefits, and the place they will hereafter hold in the estimation and remembrance of mankind.

"True, Sir, we number amongst those who have been pleased to accept these our Municipal favours, men whom our nation has revered as its brightest ornaments; men who have upheld the glory of our arms, enriched the treasures of our literature, advanced our science and extended the arts of life; but it is no disparagement to those eminent men to say that the benefit of their services is limited, that it can reach no further than exalting our character as a nation, or the promotion of our happiness as members of a civil community; whilst of the discoveries of which we are this day to testify our grateful appreciation, the chief characteristic is that they look on man, not as he is a Citizen, but as he is a Christian—not as he is intellectual only, but as he is immortal—not as he has possessions to gain, or tastes to cultivate, or rights to defend, or liberty to achieve, but as he has a GOD to serve and a soul to educate for the life to come.

"For, Sir, that this was the feature on which the attention of this Court was chiefly fixed when designing to ask your acceptance of the present distinction, you would learn from the terms of the Resolution in which these sentiments are conveyed. Thus aware of the importance of that axiom, that 'the proper study of mankind is man,' not lightly would this Court regard any discoveries which should illustrate the early habits of the human race.

"Persuaded of the value of Archæological science as enlarging the boundaries of human thought, and throwing a light on the yesterday of nations; however others might have neglected their duty, it was not likely that this Court would undervalue those zealous exertions which have revealed to our astonished gaze the long-lost remains of Eastern antiquity. But, Sir, that which, if I read aright the language of this Resolution, impressed the mind of this Court most deeply, was that you had placed within reach and sight of this Christian nation those memorials of ancient grandeur, which had reduced to a demonstration the accuracy of Sacred History, and fixed on a basis more enduring than these venerable relics themselves, the faith of believers and the Scriptures of the Living GOD.

"For, Sir, I do not think it possible to imagine an intellectual condition of society in which discoveries like these could have been unimportant; in which it would not have been a gain to the strongest faith to see testimonies to the sacred records rescued from the slumber and oblivion of three thousand years, in which it must not have awakened the holiest sensibilities of the Christian mind, to be able to see with our eyes, and touch with our hands, these sculptured forms which Israel's prophets describe, which Israel's kings beheld, and Israel's oppressors boasted of till the time of their own retribution came.

"But, Sir, invaluable as such monumental evidences would have been at any time, they are more than ever important now, when the destruction of the peace of the world is threatened by the ambition of one man, when the fabric of social society may be shaken to its very foundation, and Europe converted into a state of bloodshed, anarchy, and confusion, from one end to the other; when the comfort of families and the happiness of millions may be destroyed under the mask of religion by a despot, for no other purpose than the gratification of his boundless ambition and rapacity, and the extension of what he may deem (falsely I believe) his invincible power.*

* This Address was delivered during the Crimean War, waged by England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey, against the Emperor Nicholas of Russia.

"These monumental evidences might remind him, as I doubt not they do remind us, of times over which centuries upon centuries have rolled; when projects as unhallowed have been frustrated and tyrants still more powerful—whose names are almost forgotten, and the place of whose abode you, Sir, so well know may be sought for in vain—have been arrested in their career by that Almighty Hand to whose sovereign and irresistible power your discoveries have added so remarkable and unanswerable a testimony.

"The age in which we live is spoken of by some as the age of intelligence and inquiry and moral thoughtfulness, I fear, Sir, it may also be looked upon as an age in which superstition the most degrading, hypocrisy the most disgusting, and scepticism the most appalling, are making rapid advances also. I feel therefore in times like these we can never be sufficiently thankful to one, who from the neglected mounds which have long shed their hoary wildness over the face of a Turkish desert has brought up portions of God's Holy Word graven on stone, as if its Divine Author would frown all superstitious mummeries and all irreverent questions into silence, and would call up from graves far older than the inventors of these superstitions, or than infidelity itself, a new witness to the truth of prophecy, as well as of that Wise and Over-ruling Providence which from age to age has guarded His written Word.

"Within the limits of an Address like this it would be utterly impossible to enter, however slightly, upon those wide fields of moral and intellectual inquiry which have been opened up by your novel and unprecedented researches; still less could I attempt to speak of those personal qualities which seem so pre-eminently to have fitted you for this great work.

"Whether we take note of your penetrating judgment, your knowledge of Eastern habits, your accurate and varied scholarship on the one hand, or your indomitable perseverance, your untiring self-sacrifice, your patience of difficulty, discouragement, and toil, on the other; whether, we regard you as the enterprising traveller fired with an irrepressible desire to penetrate the regions beyond the Euphrates, which history and tradition point out as the birthplace of the Wisdom of the West; or as the laborious antiquarian, fetching up from the depths of the earth the sculptured records of a people whom you well describe as almost forgotten before history began; or as the careful student, sitting down for weeks and months and years, to the hard and dry analysis of a forgotten literature, in order to put upon something more than a conjectural basis the true understanding of the cuneiform character; or as the religious philosopher looking at the results of your own enterprise and sagacity, chiefly as they afforded new testimonies of the superintendence of a moral providence, or new corroboration of the historic faithfulness of Scripture—in whichever of these characters, Sir, we contemplate you, or your labours, we cannot but feel that, in any honor we are permitted to offer you, we are at the same time conferring double honor on ourselves.

"Whether, Sir, now that the fame of your profound and varied acquirements has called you to a seat in the great Council of the nation, you will be enabled hereafter to prosecute these important researches by which you have already strengthened the conviction of the pious and enlarged the contemplation of the wise, it is not mine to say; but I know I utter a sentiment which will find a response in your heart as well as in the hearts of all who hear me, when I express a wish for our beloved country, that as she is foremost amongst the nations of the earth in giving encouragement to those high and sanctified forms of moral enterprise, in forwarding the cause of civilisation and humanity, in arresting the despot's career, in relieving the distressed, in succouring the oppressed, in setting the captive free, and in upholding the great cause of civil and religious liberty throughout the world—so she may be foremost amongst them also in learning that standing admonition

and lesson of all your discoveries—namely, that piety is the only pledge for the continuance of a nation's greatness, and that a people who fear God shall be had in remembrance when the last vestige of Nineveh and Babylon shall have mouldered and passed away.

"I cannot conclude these brief remarks without congratulating this Court in having voted the Freedom of this City to one so distinguished, honored, and enlightened; and congratulating you, Sir, on your admission to the Freedom of this Ancient City, in which liberty has ever been cherished in the worst of times and under the most adverse circumstances. I know full well, Sir, should the necessity arise, you will lend the aid of your powerful talents to support its rights and uphold its privileges, convinced as you may be from past experience, that as these rights and privileges have heretofore been exerted to uphold the liberties of the people, so they will ever be devoted to the same great cause; remembering, as you doubtless must, Sir, the period when a tyrannical Government sought to lay hold of and imprison those members of the Legislature who had the patriotism and courage to oppose its despotic and unconstitutional measures, yet within the walls of this City and under the fostering care of its Citizens, they ever found a safe and secure refuge.*

"Although, Sir, under the benignant reign of our beloved Queen we have no fear of such scenes occurring now, yet the experience of what has occurred, and is occurring on the Continent, may convince us that such a time may again arrive; and should such unhappily be the case, the Citizens of London will rally around the same glorious banner, and be found as determined as their ancestors were in opposing the encroachments of the Crown, in defending their rights and privileges, and upholding and maintaining the liberties of the people. Under this conviction I am certain those rights and privileges will ever find in you an able, firm and constant advocate. I have great pleasure, Sir, in presenting you this splendid Box, in which the copy of the Freedom, to which I have just had the honor of admitting you, in accordance with the unanimous Resolution of this Court, is contained. I trust, Sir, it may please a kind and gracious Providence long to preserve your valuable life to adorn this City, and to benefit our beloved country, of which you are so bright, so distinguished, and so enlightened an ornament."

To which Mr. Layard made the following reply:—

"My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,

"It would be difficult for me, more especially after the very eloquent speech you have just heard from your Chamberlain, to find terms to express in a manner which would in any way convey my true feelings, the gratification and pride I experience at the honor you have this day conferred upon me. It could be with no ordinary sentiments that I found my name added to a long list of names illustrious in the annals of my country, and that I saw myself classed amongst those whom the City of London has deemed worthy of enrolling amongst its Citizens; I cannot but reflect that those who have been thus honored have for the most part been instrumental in bringing to a successful issue, or have been engaged in the mightiest events which any age or country has witnessed, and that without an exception they have, by the untarnished honor and integrity of their lives, justified the confidence which the City of London placed in them."

"When I think of these things how can I but feel how utterly unworthy I am to have my name added to the list? Nor can I but remember that whatever I may have done, or whatever my most

* The attempt made by Charles I. to seize the Five Members of the House of Commons.

ardent aspiration may lead me to hope I may hereafter do, will be insignificant indeed when compared with the works of the great men to whom I have alluded. I cannot but admit that what I have accomplished might have been equally accomplished by any man who would have improved such opportunities as I undoubtedly possessed, by ordinary perseverance, industry, and intelligence. Such being the case I must fain seek for some cause which may explain the honor I have this day received from you ; and I am at no loss to find it in the desire which has ever been shown by this great Corporation to encourage and promote such objects and pursuits as are in accordance with the spirit of the age, and to mark its approbation of any labours, however humble, which may tend to the establishment of the truth, to an increase of reverence for our holy religion, and to the general diffusion of knowledge.

"In looking over the list of those who have enjoyed the distinguished honor you have extended to me, I cannot but perceive that the City of London has always been animated, by the same spirit. After a long list of names, ever glorious in our annals, as those of men who in the senate, and by sea and by land, defended and maintained for more more than twenty years the honor of England, we come to that of JENNER. The City of London delighted to honor one who, whilst we were engaged in a terrible struggle which deluged Europe with blood, employed his great talents in investigating the means of alleviating human suffering, and of preserving and prolonging human life. Again we have a long series of names of great men called forth by an unexampled war—amongst them NELSON and WELLINGTON. We then come to a happy time of peace, but still the City of London had to extend the hand of encouragement, and to mark its approbation of those who were engaged in struggles less bloody, but no less important—indeed no less vital to us—than those which had preceded, I mean the struggles waged for the establishment and maintenance of our constitutional liberties, and in the great cause of civil and religious liberty ; so that when the names of warriors cease in your list, we find those of BROUGHAM, DENMAN, LUSHINGTON, PEEL, RUSSELL, and GREY.

"A time of almost complete quiet ensued, only interrupted by partial contests in the East, in which, however, the valour, the conduct, and the character of Englishmen were no less eminently displayed, than in more widespread but scarcely less hard-fought wars, and which the City of London promptly rewarded in a NAPIER, a SALE, a NOTT, and a HARDINGE. The cause of Christianity, of civilisation, and of commerce, once more apppeared to prevail, and the City of London hastened to honor one who had successfully contributed to their advancement in almost unknown regions and amongst the most barbarous people. It conferred upon SIR JAMES BROOKE the Freedom of the City. It might reasonably have been supposed that the blessings of peace were now secured to us for a period at least, and that no nation calling itself Christian and civilised, would outrage and dishonor the cause of Christianity and civilisation, by plunging Europe into a war.

"The City of London, therefore, true to the spirit in which it had always acted, desired to encourage and to show its approval of those who were engaged in pursuits which might tend to illustrate the history of mankind, to increase its civilisation, and to strengthen its belief in the great truths of Holy Writ.

"I have been the fortunate individual who has been first selected as the object of this encouragement and approbation. I should, indeed, be wanting in modesty, were I to attribute the honor you have done me to any merits of my own rather than to the desire of the Corporation to mark their sense of the importance of the studies and researches in which I have been engaged, if directed to a good and useful object.

"With regard to myself, it is highly probable that I shall never again see those spots which are naturally so dear to me as being connected with the labours which have earned for me the

distinction which I have received from you. I may even be compelled to abandon henceforth those studies and researches which have been so kindly alluded to by your Chamberlain. I have embarked in public life, and only one endeavour and one hope must remain to me—that as a public man, I may be of some use to my country. You, my Lord Mayor and Gentlemen of the Corporation, have to-day given me an encouragement to persevere in an honest, independent, and conscientious discharge of my duty in whatever station I may be placed, which, I trust, may some day render me more worthy to be a Citizen of this great City, and to have my name enrolled amongst those who have, as a most honorable distinction, been admitted to its Freedom.

"As your Chamberlain in his admirable, though, I fear, too partial address to me, has especially alluded to the objects and results of my labours, I trust you will permit me to say a very few words with reference to them—not to boast of any share that I may have had in them, but to point out how far we may be justified in attributing to those results the importance which you have attached to them. Doubtless, if I had undertaken these excavations and researches with no other end than that of gratifying an idle curiosity or an ordinary spirit of enterprise, I should be utterly unworthy of the honor you have shown me. I trust they were embarked in for a higher motive. Archæology, if pursued in a truly liberal spirit, becomes of the utmost importance, as illustrating the history of mankind.

"I confess that, sanguine as I was as to the results of my researches amongst the great ruins on the Tigris and Euphrates, I could not, nor indeed probably could any human being, have anticipated those which they have produced. I do not say this in self-praise. I consider myself but an humble agent, whose good fortune it has been to labour successfully in bringing about these results. I could not doubt that every spadeful of earth which was removed from those vast remains would tend to confirm the truth of prophecy, and to illustrate the meaning of Scripture. But who could have believed that records themselves should have been found, which within the minuteness of their details, and the wonderful accuracy of their statements, should confirm almost word for word the very text of Scripture?

"And remember that these were no fabrications of a later date, nor monuments erected centuries after the deeds which they professed to relate had taken place, but records engraven by those who had actually taken part in, and had indeed mainly contributed to, the very events referred to, and who moreover would have been induced, from the very share they undoubtedly appear to have taken in them, to suppress many particulars there mentioned; and all given with a minuteness, an accuracy, and—what is even more remarkable for an Eastern nation—with an absence of exaggeration and boasting, which afford almost internal evidence of the genuineness of the monuments themselves. It had been often said that the historical events mentioned in the Bible—events which must naturally from their importance have attracted the notice of contemporary nations—have never been confirmed by any contemporary or subsequent authentic history, and this argument had been used to throw discredit upon the authenticity of the historical portions of the Old Testament.

"But this argument is now completely refuted; in even the most minute details we find those historical accounts completely corroborated, although the Holy Scriptures do not claim to contain accurate records of events which do not directly bear upon the great object of the sacred writings. As your Chamberlain has justly observed, it would seem that Providence had preserved these monuments to us to confound the sceptic, and to strengthen our faith in God's Holy Word. Every fresh discovery in the interpretation of the cuneiform character tends to confirm what I have stated, and still further to illustrate the Scriptures. And whilst making

this remark, it would be ungenerous in me to omit the mention of those eminent scholars who have contributed far more than I have to these results, and have by their learning succeeded in revealing to us the contents of these inscriptions. The names of Rawlinson and Hincks will ever be connected with the discoveries in Assyria.

"Your Chamberlain has very eloquently and wisely dwelt upon another point—the great lesson which the ruins of Nineveh affords us. Here, indeed, was a city as great, if not greater, than any now existing, and a people almost equalling ourselves in civilisation, and rivalling us in all those sources of comfort and enjoyment which the arts and commerce can afford. Yet of this city and this people scarcely a trace remains, except in the shapeless heaps and ruined edifices which have been recently explored. For centuries, indeed, their very names were almost swept from the history of the world. How, we naturally ask, has this come to pass?—why should we not hereafter share the same fate?—what guarantees have we that this great city, this mighty nation, will be more stable? The answer appears to me evident. Those vast nations of antiquity which, like Assyria, have disappeared from the face of the earth, were utterly wanting in the two great elements of true power and durability: they had no rational faith nor true liberty; their religion was a gross and demoralising superstition; their political condition the mere arbitary will of one man or of one class, and the utter degradation and servitude of the rest.

"Under such conditions I believe it utterly impossible for any nation to exist for any time; and, as your Chamberlain has most justly observed, those Powers which now seek to establish themselves upon such a basis, and who for the furtherance of their ambitious and unprincipled schemes, would endeavour to retard the progress of civilisation, and to check the development of the intellect of man, by plunging us again into the horrors of war, must inevitably perish as those have perished, who, like them, have outraged the great principles upon which Providence has intended that communities of reasonable and civilised men should be founded.

"At such a time as this, and especially as your Chamberlain has referred to the subject, it would be a great want of proper feeling on my part—indeed I might almost say a dereliction of duty—were I not to seize this opportunity of calling to your recollection the person to whom, above all others, we are indebted for the discoveries that have been made, and for the relics, whatever their value may be, which adorn our great national collection. We are indebted for them to His Majesty the Sultan. Had it not been for the protection which I long enjoyed under his enlightened rule—had it not been for his most liberal permission to explore those ruins and to remove such objects as might be desired—a permission which he personally granted—these monuments would never have been secured to England. Let us remember, too, that their very importance, and the value we attach to them, consists in their confirming and strengthening our belief in a religion which he and his people consider false, and antagonistic to their own. I should like to know of what European Power we could say as much.

"At such a moment as this it is necessary for us to bear in mind such things. I have resided long in every part of the Sultan's dominions, and I am not ignorant of the acts of oppression and injustice which unfortunately are too frequently committed in various parts of Turkey—acts which I would never venture to excuse or to palliate; but this I will say, that whenever such acts have been brought under the notice of the Sultan, or of those enlightened men who have recently been his ministers, the most complete redress has been immediately granted. I am truly gratified at being able to bear this testimony to the humane, benevolent, and enlightened character of the Sultan. I do so from personal knowledge, and I trust it may be to some extent a refutation of the calumnies which have been industriously circulated of late to his disadvantage.

Under his tolerant rule all religions have enjoyed a complete liberty of conscience and the unrestricted performance of their ceremonies. A spirit of inquiry has consequently got abroad, superstition has in many instances been destroyed, and one result—only natural and inevitable I hope in our opinion—has been the consequence, that the Protestant religion has made wonderful progress in the SULTAN'S dominions, and promises ere long to become one of the principal recognised creeds of the East.

"Again let me ask, of what European country, calling itself civilised and Christian, could such things be said? And it is of the utmost importance that, at such a crisis as this, these facts should be publicly known, and that those who, like myself, can bear witness to them should boldly come forward and proclaim the truth. We see an unexampled effort made to raise a crusade against Turkey. The most outrageous and wicked calumnies are industriously propagated to enlist our sympathies against her—and this, with shame be it said, in the holy name of Christianity. Fortunately this country has now found out that which is behind this mask of Christian zeal—an intolerable and dangerous ambition, a greedy desire for power—which, if gratified, would threaten the liberties of Europe and our own, and might again plunge the civilised world into its pristine state of barbarism.

"Do not for a moment think that I stand here to advocate a creed which is false, and which for various causes is most repugnant to our religious feelings and principles. The great question now at issue is no religious question; it is not, I will contend, even a Turkish question. It is a great European, and consequently, an English question. It is a struggle between right and wrong, between justice and injustice, between freedom and oppression, between barbarism and civilisation. I cannot conceive how any Englishman dare avow that he must not support the Turks because they are of a religion in which we do not believe. Such sentiments are, to my mind, equally opposed to every principle of political morality, and to the very essence of Christianity, which teaches us to do that which is just under any circumstances—to punish the wrong-doer, and to help the weak and the oppressed.

"I believe that, in politics as well as in morals and in science, there are great principles which no nation can with impunity forget or betray. Let us rejoice that there is scarcely any man in this great country who has not so judged, and that there is now but one universal feeling as to the insolent and wicked aggressions on the dominions of our ally, which now unfortunately threatens Europe with a war. I trust that the Government will now spare no exertions to afford effective assistance to Turkey, and will thus enable her to repel and to punish her aggressor. Let her be saved from the dangers which now threaten her, let her be encouraged to persevere in those reforms which have been so well begun, and which only require for their successful carrying out peace and a protection from the jealous and interested interference of her neighbours, and I feel convinced that Turkey will ere long be in a position to point triumphantly to the condition of her population, and to the liberty and prosperity they enjoy, in refutation of the calumnies which her enemies have spread against her, and will offer a comparison, infinitely to her advantage, to the much-boasted civilisation of Russia.

"I must again apologise for venturing to touch on this occasion upon such topics, irrelevant as they must seem to the object of my appearing before you this day; but connected as I have been with Turkey, indebted as I am—and as we all are—to the SULTAN, for the success of that undertaking which has won for me the distinguished honor I have just received, and at this critical state of affairs, I believe that I should have neglected the performance

of even a sacred duty did I not thus publicly bear my testimony to the facts I have just mentioned.

"I trust I need scarcely assure you, in conclusion, that the appeal which your Chamberlain has made to me has not been made in vain. Whether in my public or private capacity, and as far as my humble means will permit, I shall be ever ready to forward the interests of this great City, and to protect the privileges and liberties of this Corporation. In doing so I shall only fulfil a duty which you have imposed upon me by enrolling me amongst your Freemen."

Ordered—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, and the Reply of Mr. Layard, be entered on the Journal of this Court."

SIR JOHN KEY, BART., CHAMBERLAIN,

1853—1858.

From a Painting by Mrs. Charles Pearson.

CHAPTER IX.

THE CHAMBERLAINSHIP OF SIR JOHN KEY, BART.

31st May, 1853—14th July, 1858.

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* This Freedom was voted during the Chamberlainship of SIR JOHN KEY, but SIR JOHN LAWRENCE was not admitted and addressed until the subsequent Chamberlainship of Mr. BENJAMIN SCOTT.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, KNIGHT.

Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart., *Lord Mayor;* **Sir John Key**, Bart., *Chamberla.*

[1855.] At a Court of Common Council, 14th April, 1855, it was Resolved unanimously :—

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, of Bombay, in the East Indies, Knight, as a testimonial of the high estimation entertained of him by the Corporation of the City of London, and from respect for his justly-renowned character as a princely benefactor of his country and mankind, a noble example of blameless private life and public worth as a Citizen of Bombay, and of spotless commercial integrity as a most eminent British subject and Merchant in India."

"That the said Resolution be ornamentally written on vellum, signed by the Town Clerk, properly emblazoned, framed, and glazed, and presented to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy." *

* As the Recipient of the compliment did not visit England, he could not take up his Freedom, but the Resolution of the Court, ornamentally written, was forwarded to him at Bombay.

ADMIRAL SIR EDMUND LYONS, BART., G.C.B.

(AFTERWARDS LORD LYONS).

David Salamons, Esq.,* *Lord Mayor;* **Sir John Key,** Bart., *Chamberlain.*

[1856.] At a Court of Common Council, 28th February, 1856, it was Resolved unanimously :—

> "That the Freedom of this Ancient City in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas be presented to Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., in testimony of its admiration of his distinguished services."

At a Court of Common Council, 19th May, 1856, Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 28th day of February last; and Mr. Chamberlain, after reading the Resolution, addressed Sir Edmund Lyons in these words :—

"Sir,

"If ever an opportunity more appropriate than another could have been fixed on, when the honor which it is my privilege on behalf of this Court to offer you, should be presented, surely the present is that opportunity,—when, as you have just heard, we have entered on the Minutes of this Court the Address of Congratulation from this Corporation to Her Majesty, with Her Majesty's gracious Reply, on the conclusion of that war in which you have taken so prominent and distinguished a part, and in which you have so largely added to the laurels which already so justly adorned your brow.

"Grateful as is the duty which devolves upon me to offer to a newly-admitted member of our brotherhood the first token of civic welcome, yet is it a part of my office which was far more pleasant to anticipate than I find it easy to discharge; for, Sir, the tribute of respect which it is my privilege, on behalf of this Court, to offer you on the present occasion, I need hardly say is no tribute from us, as a mere assemblage of Citizens, but from us as the trustees of a great national distinction—from us as the dispensers of an honor which has been thought to add lustre to the patriot's name and new laurels to the victor's brow—from us as those accredited exponents of public feeling from whom the rest of the country learns how to do homage to its wise, and how to reward its brave. To be the trusted interpreter of the Court under such circumstance, therefore, I feel to be no common responsibility. For though nothing I could say could add to your honor from this day's proceedings, I may well fear lest by my omissions I should disparage or lessen them.

* The first Jew elected to the offices of Alderman and Lord Mayor; created a Baronet, 1869.

"Neither, Sir, does it diminish the difficulty of an Address like this that your claims on the regards of your countrymen are so many and various, that all the powers of an eulogist's judgment must be taxed to decide whether in his honorable mentions he shall give the foremost place to the commander or the diplomatist, to the organiser of martial enterprises or the keen observer of the intrigues of Courts, to the hero who in war has upheld the British seaman's untarnished fame, or the Councillor honored with a Monarch's confidence to advise advisers, and to consider the best terms of peace. Still, Sir, I think I know enough of a sailor's heart to know that he will allow no honors to stand in competition with professional honors, with the rewards of those adventurous exploits bodied forth in life's youngest and fondest dreams, with the insignia he bears about him of a country's gratitude for drawing his faithful sword in the conflict, and guiding his noble vessel through the deep; and in you, Sir, especially, should I expect to find this preference, for, eclipse the lustre of your professional reputation nothing can.

"Already have been recited in this Court some of those early auguries of noble promise which made expectation fasten itself upon you as the man raised for the country's day of trial. Already have we heard of that feat of daring on the coast of Java in which, with your two boats' crews of kindred spirits, you stormed, captured, and destroyed the strongly-mounted fort of the enemy, modestly bearing back to your incredulous superior the torn-down and dishonored flag, a testimony to after ages of that characteristic of our seaman's valour, which, when his country's honor is at stake, rejoices in the difficult, thinks scorn of the dangerous, ignores and denies the impossible.

"Already has attention been called to another bold and successful enterprise, which we deem it now no presumption to attribute to that Divine Power which doth shape human events—to that far-seeing Providence which was even then ordaining the means for our success in the on-coming European struggle. I allude, as you will suppose, to your skilful conduct of the *Blonde* into Turkish waters in the year 1829; to the keen insight you acquired thereby into the warlike capabilities of an unscrupulous and aspiring power; to your determination not to rest till the British flag was seen in the very harbour of that far-famed fortress which it had required years of unexampled energy to construct, as it has cost the best blood of two great nations to capture and destroy. Yes, Sir, already have we heard of these achievements, and of others like them, and yet you will not wonder if to us, as civilians, there is one passage in your professional life which outshines in glory all your deeds of daring.

"Sir, think not we account lightly of the imperishable honors which have accrued to you from the victories of Kertch and Kinburn. Deem not there is among us an imagination so dull, or a heart so cold and dead, as not to sympathise with the dauntless crew of the *Agamemnon*, when they seemed almost to vie with the granite walls beside them in the bold front they opposed to a hostile and determined fire. But we feel that we give utterance to a sentiment to which your brave heart will be the first to respond when we say that no honor which could have come of having destroyed an enemy's forces could compare with the glory of having, under circumstances of unexampled difficulties and peril, been permitted to save your own; and this glory, under the guidance of God's good Providence is yours.

"Even now do we tremble to think what might have befallen our nation's martial pride and strength if the embarkation of the army at Varna, or the arrangements for its transport across the Black Sea, or the preparation for landing a force extending over sixteen miles of water, had been entrusted to a mind of ordinary energy, or to a commander of common genius and power. But the eyes of Europe were to be drawn to a spectacle of unparalleled martial grandeur—to a mighty armada moving in obedient lines upon the troubled ocean, with all the precision of troops on a

peaceful and untented field, and then to the descent of nearly 60,000 men, without an enemy to oppose their landing, or a single casualty to mar the triumphs of the day.

"Sir, the present may not be the time to advert to that painful narrative of official incompetency and neglect, by which so much of precious treasure, and more precious life, has been lost to our country; but it is the time to testify with grateful emphasis to those high and commanding qualities by which, in the hour of our nation's peril, all that we hold dear to us was saved; and, therefore—taking up the words of one of whom it is not too much to say that he has elevated newspaper writing to the dignity of history, and the office of an agent of the daily press to that of an unpaid people's ambassador *—I repeat it, Sir, as the conviction of this Court, that 'but for you the mightiest armament of our own, or of any time, might have rotted in the camp, or, at the best, have wasted itself in ignoble enterprises of no benefit to the expedition and no honor to our country's arms.'

"But, Sir, while in deference to your professional predilection, and in admiration of your heroic conduct and untiring energy in your country's cause, I have chosen to give the prominence in these remarks to your services as a naval commander, I cannot consent to cast into the shade the fame which has gathered round your diplomatic character, or omit to notice how much a nation's hopes were centred in you as an adviser in the councils of peace. Surely the instance is no common one, even in the lives of England's noblest worthies, of a man called at the outbreak of a war from the duties of a pacific embassy because his country had need of him to guard her fleet, and then, before war concluded, called from that fleet again because his country could not spare him from her councils in negotiating terms with a disheartened foe.

"But in both these measures we recognise on the part of Her Majesty's Government a wise and discriminating choice, a right appreciation of that varied experience and those locked-up stores of wisdom acquired by your long political residence at Athens and at Stockholm—a residence which they knew you had employed, not only in keeping a vigilant outlook upon all the statecraft and policy of the great power of the North, but which you had made subservient also to the enlargement of your professional knowledge of the extent of his material resources and the nature of the struggle in which you felt your country would soon have to engage. To you, we nothing doubt, during these nearly thirty years of diplomatic service it was becoming every year more apparent how insidiously, but surely, the plans of Muscovite ambition were becoming developed; how the avowed policy of the Czar Peter with regard to Turkey was being cherished by his successors—a secret but sacred heirloom of ancestral pride which their right hand should lose its cunning before any occupant of his throne should forget; how the successive Treaties of Kainardje, and Bucharest, and Adrianople, were all being made steps in the march of Russian encroachment—grounds for seeking a quarrel with the Ottoman Porte, till the time should come, as two years ago it did come, when the Sultan must either throw himself upon the other European Powers for protection, or submit to a form of interference with the internal government of his kingdom which should degrade the empire of the Constantines to a Russian province, and his own authority to an empty name.

"All this, we question not, you saw long ago, and therefore you responded cheerfully to the call to bear your part in what had become an unavoidable and righteous war. But as cheerfully, we are sure, would you receive a summons to confer with Her Majesty's advisers

* Mr. W. H. Russell, the *Times* correspondent in the Crimea.

on the practicabilities of peace—a peace such as it would be to the honor of England to conclude and to the interest of all Europe to maintain; a peace which should vindicate the forbearing spirit of the allies, while it should put an arrest for ever on the further aggressions of the foe; a peace which justice should approve, religion sanction, history honor—which should advance the interest of a moral civilisation, and be hailed as a blessing to mankind.

"On the historical consequences of the struggle in which we have been engaged—on the momentous providential issues which may be suspended on its conclusion, it becomes me not to speak. Whether there be vigour enough in the Turkish character for the country ever to work its own regeneration, and in prosperity and independence to lift up its head among the nations of the earth, or whether, a prey to its own effeminate and sensual habits, the Ottoman Empire shall fall, leaving the Armenian and Greek to construct a new kingdom on its remains, or whether the events we have recently witnessed are to be regarded as the early links in that chain of prophetic purposes by which we are taught to look for the overthrow of the great Eastern apostacy, and the Crescent waning and dying out before the spreading glory of the Cross, are speculations which we leave to others. We are grateful for the promise of good which this great struggle seems to have drawn forth already.

"We see a little cloud arising out of that troubled sea, which, though only like a man's hand, bids fair to rain blessings on Eastern Christendom, to be a pledge of lifting up to the degraded, and of equal law to the persecuted and oppressed. Yes, Sir, only let the successor of the Caliphs be true to the spirit of his recent firman; only let his Christian subjects feel that they are no longer to be a mark for the finger of Mussulman scorn to point at; in a word, only let them be assured that by moderation, by equity, by a system of wise and paternal rule, he is anxious to atone to them for the cruel insults of four hundred years, and he will find they will be the first to retort upon their pretended Muscovite protectors, 'We want no change, and least of all such change as you would bring us.'

"Animated with these feelings, I have the greatest pleasure in presenting to you this Box, which I know you will estimate, not so much for its intrinsic value as because it contains the Freedom of this Ancient City, within whose walls constitutional liberty has ever been cherished, in the worst of times and under the most adverse circumstances—a Freedom which a Rodney, a Drake, a Cornwallis, a Jervis, a Howe, a Nelson, a Duckworth, a Wellington,* with many of our most illustrious warriors and patriots, have felt proud of accepting, and which I now have the happiness of placing in your hands, a lasting Memorial how highly this great Corporation appreciates your services, and how richly deserving they feel you to be, of any honor which a grateful country may have in its power to bestow."

To which Sir Edmund Lyons made the following reply:—

"My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,

"It would be vain for me to attempt to express how deeply sensible I am of the distinguished honor conferred upon me by you whom I am indeed proud to address as fellow Citizens.

"The Freedom of the City of London, in acknowledgment of services rendered to the Sovereign and the country, has ever been considered a laudable object of ambition by naval

* For references to these names see the Index of Subjects.

officers. The hopes of arriving at this honor were awakened in my breast at a very early age by reading, when a boy, that it had been conferred upon Nelson. Those hopes I have cherished ever since, and now that they are happily realised I find that, instead of the reality falling short of the anticipation, as is too often the case, my feelings of pride and satisfaction are, on the contrary, unbounded; for it is indeed a proud thing to receive such a proof of confidence and good-will from the most enlightened and important commercial body that ever existed—a body whose influence is beneficially felt, not only at home, but all over the civilised world.

"The Chamberlain has done me the honor to speak in very complimentary terms of my public life. In zeal for the good of the public service I yield to no man, and during the two-and-forty years I have served abroad in diplomacy and in the navy I certainly have conscientiously performed my duty, to the best of my humble abilities; and I must say that on all occasions I have been so ably supported by those serving under me as to render my task comparatively easy, and particularly during the last three winters in the Black Sea, and on no occasion more than when the *Agamemnon*—as alluded to by the Chamberlain—seconded by the *Sanspareil* and *London*, attacked Fort Constantine. And here I must observe that in every general action, both by sea and land, though all are animated by the same ardent desire to be foremost in the fight, some ships and some regiments have the good fortune to be in a more prominent position than the others. On this occasion every ship in the fleet took up her appointed station with the greatest precision, and performed her part nobly when in it.

"Gentlemen, as your interests and feelings are, I know, so much identified with those of the Navy, it may not be irrelevant to say a word or two on that subject. I believe that most of us were at Spithead last month, when the Queen reviewed a fleet which for combined grandeur, power, and originality, was never equalled. It was impossible not to be struck with admiration at the external appearance of that imposing armament as it presented itself to our view—a proof of the marvellous resources of this country, and forming, as it did, but a portion of Her Majesty's naval forces, for we have a large fleet in the Mediterranean, and ships of war in all parts of the world; but the admiration so excited is much increased when we reflect upon the order, discipline, cheerfulness, and patriotism that reigned within; and still further increased by a fact which I have mentioned on more than one occasion, and which is worthy of being mentioned again and again, for it will figure in a bright page of our history when contrasted with the state of things that existed in former wars. I allude to the fact of the whole of Her Majesty's fleet being manned by volunteers—men who came forward of their own free will to serve their Queen and country. I think too much credit cannot be given to the naval branch of Her Majesty's Government for the manner in which the manning of the navy has been lately conducted; and I learn with great satisfaction that in the reduction consequent on the peace the men are discharged in a way which shows them that their good conduct is appreciated and their convenience consulted.

"I fear I have very inadequately expressed my feelings of pride in becoming your fellow Citizen, and my gratitude to you for the kind and handsome manner in which you have received me. This beautiful Box will be handed down as an heirloom, and preserved by my children and children's children, as a memorial of one of the proudest events of my life."

Ordered.—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, with the Reply of Sir E. Lyons, be entered on the Journal of this Court."

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS, BART., OF KARS, K.C.B.

David Salamons, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Sir John Key**, Bart., *Chamberlain.*

[1856.] At a Court of Common Council, 26th June, 1856, it was Moved :—

"That the Freedom of this City, in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams, Bart., as an acknowledgment of his gallantry, devotion, and military skill, in defending the important town of Kars during the late memorable siege."

Upon which an Amendment was proposed.

"That the Corporation of London deeply sympathise with General Sir William Fenwick Williams, of Kars, Bart., Knight-Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, on the severe sufferings he has undergone at Kars, and regard with sentiments of ardent admiration the discipline, the calm bravery, the judgment, and sagacity, evinced throughout the siege of Kars, as also the honorable terms of capitulation secured by the General at the time of surrender."

"That the Corporation, in testimony of such distinguished services, present the Freedom of this ancient City to the General, accompanying the gift with a Sword of the value of One Hundred Guineas."*

Resolved unanimously in the Affirmative.

At a Court of Common Council, 31st July, 1856, General Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, Bart., G.C.B., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 26th day of June last; and Mr. Chamberlain, after reading the Resolution, addressed him in these words :—

"Sir,

"Honored among national distinctions as is the Freedom of this ancient City, looked upon by .the country at large as a sacredly reserved tribute to great qualities—to the sagacity of the Statesman, the zeal of the Philanthropist, the wisdom of the Learned, or the heroism of the Brave—it may fairly admit of question whether on the present occasion the Court is not consulting

* A Portrait of General Williams, painted and presented by G. E. Tuson, Esq., is in the Lobby of the Guildhall.

somewhat for its own dignity, or at least whether, in admitting you to a share of its privileges, it does not receive greater honor than it confers.

"For, varied as were the incidents of the recent war—and they were stirring incidents, many as were the names associated with it—and amongst them are many mighty names, there is one fact which no future historian can pass by, and it is this—that to one passage only of his narrative can he refer where a glorious incident and a glorious name will always be associated together. Tell us he will of that gallant feat which planted the colours of European civilisation on the heights of Alma—tell he will of the magnificent exploits which have given to Balaclava and Inkerman their imperishable renown; but in these examples the honor belongs not to one more than another—to the general in command more than to the subaltern in the ranks. The only chapter in the history of the Russian war in which a great achievement will be indissolubly united with a great name will be headed 'General Sir William Fenwick Williams and the Defence of Kars.'

"It is customary for one occupying my responsible position, on admitting a new member to our ancient guild, to set forth the grounds on which we tender this expression of our feeling towards him, and to trace, however imperfectly, the circumstances which have raised him to that public estimation and dignity of which a place on our Municipal Roll is the time-honored sign and seal. And if in the discharge of this part of my duty I dwell with marked and almost exclusive emphasis on events of more recent date; if, in the prominence I give to such events, I seem to ignore your antecedent claims upon your country's gratitude, you will pardon me for saying the fault is mine, not yours.

"It is no disparagement of the earlier prowess of a Nelson that we think of him chiefly in connection with the imperishable glory with which Trafalgar and the Nile have adorned his name. Neither mean we any slight to the memory of the hero of Waterloo when in gratitude for his later achievements we almost forget what he had previously done for Europe and the world. And in like manner, easy as it would have been to have vindicated your claim to the present distinction on the ground of your earlier services, yet, since by one crowning act of skill, intrepidity, and endurance, you have thrown your former self into the shade, you must not wonder if the City of London, if the acclamations of your countrymen, if the preserved annals of England's brave, hold you up to the admiration of posterity as a model to every commander of a beleaguered fortress, as the immortal hero of Kars.

"While, therefore, I hope you will not think so meanly of the intelligence and public spirit of the members of this Honorable Court as to suppose them unacquainted with your early scientific services at Gibraltar and Ceylon, or with the circumstances which led to your being selected by the English Government to instruct the subjects of the Sultan in the practice of artillery; or with the reputation for quick and observant powers which, during your residence in Southern Europe, pointed you out as eminently qualified for diplomatic service; or, finally, with that ascendency over the Eastern mind which, based as it was upon a deep insight into Oriental character, and strengthened as it was by your successful exertions on behalf of the injured and oppressed, led to your appointment as Commissioner for settling the Turco-Persian boundary.

"While, I say, I trust you will give us credit for a due appreciation of such eminent services, you will forgive me if I seem rather to concentrate the sympathies of the present audience in the defence of that frontier fortress which you felt to be the key of Asiatic Turkey, and therefore the stronghold of Ottoman independence. And here, Sir, how shall we sufficiently applaud the vigour, the promptitude, the spirit of moral determination, which marked your

first entrance into that threatened and endangered town? How shall we sufficiently impress upon all future agents sent out to represent our country on foreign service that great lesson of your example, that they must be prepared to rise to the emergencies of the occasion—that there are discretions which go beyond the letter of all written instructions, and that the man who has not the self-reliance to deal promptly with an uncontemplated difficulty will neither do honor to the Court that sends him, nor benefit the people he goes out to serve?

"You, Sir, went out to Kars as a Commissioner; you were to inquire into its state; you were to report on its means of defence; you were to advise with the authorities, both at home and at the seat of war, as to the steps needful to be taken to protect the Asiatic possessions of the Porte. But, on your arrival, what did you find? Soldiers without discipline, officers without courage, a body of faithless and disaffected Armenians in the very heart of the camp, and an army of some of the finest troops in the world hastening rapidly to an assault of the town. Breathes there the man who does not see what must have followed if you had been a slave to your parchments—if you had paused to inquire, How is it written in the bond?—in a word, if you had stood looking on at all this misery, and misrule, and demoralisation, and paralysed power, while you were sending home for fresh instructions. Instead of this, however (to use the words of one of your intelligent and noble colleagues), you determined 'to commit a breach of etiquette, and save Asia Minor.'

"Yes, Sir, from the diplomatic agent you became a military chief; from a Commissioner to inquire into abuses, you became a reformer to correct them; and the rebel Kurd, as he laid down his arms, and the corrupt Pasha as he restored his unrighteous gains, and every official military and civil, as he stood self-convicted of peculations and frauds upon the soldiers, became pledges to that disheartened and enfeebled army that the hour of their deliverance had arrived assuring them that under the rule of Williams Pasha they should have a strong mind to guide their councils, and a strong arm to redress their wrongs; and hence, Sir, as friend and foe have been ready to acknowledge, the marvellous change wrought in that army in the course of a few weeks—a change which may be said to have developed new capabilities in the Ottoman nature, which transformed feebleness into vigour, Mussulman sloth into activity, infusing a spirit of soldierly ardour and soldierly endurance into races we are accustomed to regard as the most nerveless and apathetic of mankind.

"Noble indeed were the first fruits of this military regeneration, as seen in that brilliant victory of the 29th September, in which these newly-instructed troops, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, with all their own ammunition spent, repulsed 40,000 of their assailants, leaving a number nearly equal to the whole of their own forces slaughtered before their walls. But, Sir, how shall I approach the last scene of this most eventful history? With what mingled feelings of admiration and astonishment, unconcealed indignation, and ineffable contempt, has all Europe read the history of the last two months which preceded the surrender of Kars?

"What a soul-harrowing task would mine be if I were obliged to recite all that the pitying Angels of Heaven saw within the walls of that town and garrison, of the pestilence slaying its hundreds daily, and the famine laying low its thousands; of the dogs surfeited with the abundance of the corpses, and leaving to the hovering vultures the remainder of their horrible banquet; of mothers, in wild despair, casting their famishing children at the officers' feet; of soldiers with no disease but hunger just able to creep to an hospital bed and die. But no, Sir, I spare this Court, I spare myself, but above all, I spare you, all further reference to this painful subject, only consigning to the darkest page of military history the perfidy which withheld the needful succours, and

challenging for him who only yielded when all possibility of relief was gone the approving suffrage of Europe and the lasting benediction of mankind.

"Sir, I will detain you no longer than merely to add that if on the hilt of this Sword, which I have now, in the name of this Court, the honor of presenting you, any testimony had been required in addition to the simple words it bears, none more appropriate could be found than that address of your valiant, generous, and noble foe:—'General Williams, you have made yourself a name in history, and posterity will stand amazed at the endurance, the courage, and the discipline, which this siege has called forth in the remainder of an army. Let us arrange a capitulation which shall satisfy the demands of war without outraging humanity.' Sentiments such as these are equally honorable to him by whom they were uttered, and to him to whom they were addressed; and richly deserving them, as you do, it is my prayer, and the prayer of this Court, that it may please Him in whose hand our breath is, long to preserve your valuable life, an honor to yourself, and an ornament and credit to your country."

To which General Sir William Fenwick Williams made the following reply:—

"My Lord Mayor,

"It is with feelings of unfeigned gratitude that I receive this Sword, accompanied as it is by the Freedom of the great City over which your Lordship so worthily presides. The gift is, indeed, dear to me as a soldier; moreover, much enhanced by the flattering manner in which it was proposed and seconded in Council, and still more so by the gratifying recapitulation of my services which marked the proceedings of this day.

"Your Lordship and this Honorable Court will not doubt the sincerity of my sentiments when I tell you that, however much credit you may award me for capacity and forethought in the conduct of the campaign of Asia, however cordial your approval may be of the boldness with which I seized power, and the tenacity with which I held that power, I still conceive that I owe this mark of your high approbation to the support of the band of incomparable European officers, and to the heroic conduct of as valiant an army as had ever fallen to the lot of a general to command—a courage which entitles the Turkish race to the lasting sympathies of Great Britain, and to the earnest and deep solicitude of her present and future legislators.

"Whether I shall ever use the Sword in active warfare is beyond the power of any man this day to decide. The nations of Europe take breath after the conclusion of a sanguinary struggle, but they do not disarm. On the contrary, they are ready to meet each in deadly combat at a week's notice.

"My Lord, this state of things cannot be regarded with indifference by the people of England. They will, I feel sure, insist upon the preservation of their present military establishments, and thus avoid the repetition of those dreadful losses and deep mortifications which the decay of those institutions, and the depression of our military spirit anterior to the late war, brought upon the nation. As I do not, and shall not, hold a place under this or any future Administration, I shall be free to state my views in Parliament, both as to the extent of our armaments, and of the military education of our officers. I shall do so with the full conviction that the country will support any reasonable expense towards the formation of a permanent staff, which can in peace conduct the affairs of the army, and in war secure to the generals a prompt and scientific execution of their plans and conceptions. We have the bravest army in the world, and we have the most chivalrous band of officers throughout all ranks to command it; but we are totally in want of books of the highest order, as well as an institution for the formation of staff officers, without which we must ever remain exposed to the chances of military catastrophes and deep national disgrace.

"My Lord, I thank you again for the honor which, under your auspices, I have this day received."

THE REVEREND DAVID LIVINGSTONE, LL.D.

Thomas Quested Finnis, Esq., *Lord Mayor*; **Sir John Key**, Bart., *Chamberlain.*

[1857.] At a Court of Common Council, 5th March, 1857, it was Resolved unanimously :—

"That the Freedom of this City, in a Box of the value of Fifty Guineas, be presented to the Rev. DAVID LIVINGSTONE, LL.D., as a Testimonial, in recognition of his zealous and persevering exertions in the important discoveries he has made in Africa, by which geographical, geological, and their kindred sciences, have been advanced, facts ascertained that may extend the trade and commerce of this country, and hereafter secure to the native tribes of the vast African continent the blessings of knowledge and civilisation."

At a Court of Common Council, 21st May, 1857, the Rev. DAVID LIVINGSTONE, LL.D., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 5th day of March last; and Mr. Chamberlain, after reading the Resolution, addressed him in these words :—

"Admitting, SIR, as we occasionally do, to the Freedom of this ancient City, by the public Resolution and unanimous vote of this Court, those who have rendered essential service to their country, and to mankind, yet hardly could two successive presentations exhibit a more striking contrast than the one recently accorded by this Court to a distinguished General, and that which I am the privileged medium of conveying to you this day. True, Sir, in both cases, we recognise in the objects of this honorable distinction the friends of civilisation, the friends of humanity, and the friends of moral progress, throughout the world. But the vocation of the one led him to seek the accomplishment of these objects in the 'grappling vigour and rough form of war,' in unparalleled hardships of camp and siege—in those incredible displays of heroism and patient endurance which brought more honor to his country's name in the surrender of a fortress than its capture will ever procure for the foe.

"Your calling, on the contrary, has led you to seek the honor of your country and the moral elevation of mankind by the peaceful triumph of the missionary, by the expanding influences of scientific discovery, by preparing the way for that intercommunion and commerce between alienated races, the tendency of which is to make a corporate guild of all nations, to unite all the tribes of the earth in a bond of universal brotherhood, to hasten that grand millennium of the whole civilised world, 'when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.'

"But, Sir, on occasions like the present, it is expected that I should explain to a newly-admitted member of our body the grounds on which this Court has designated him to an enrolment with patriots, with heroes, with statesmen—with all who have left on their generation

the stamp of greatness, and whose labours will outlive their name. In fulfilling this expectation my only difficulty is in deciding on which aspect of your beneficent labours it would become me chiefly to insist. The commercial constitution of our body, however, would perhaps suggest that I mention first that which, except as subservient to ulterior results, you would yourself only think of last—I mean the vast openings for commerce which, by means of your geographical discoveries, are now made to the interior of the African continent.

"Considering the enterprise and zeal which mark the age in which we live, there is, perhaps, hardly a fact more remarkable than the ignorance—the contented ignorance—in which we have allowed ourselves to remain in reference to this part of the world, leaving it on our maps a hopeless blank—a great unknown of waste, and barrenness, and interminable sands—as if the malediction, which by some is supposed to attach to the inhabitants, was thought by travellers to be extended to the soil. But what, Sir, has been elicited in the course of your laborious journeys of eleven thousand miles through the damp morass and the arid desert, across rolling torrents and under scorching suns, in feverish sickness and with wasted frame? Why that instead of a waste howling wilderness, there is in the heart of that unexplored continent a mine of material wealth; that Nature has scattered there with lavish hand the choicest of her products; that roots are embedded in that soil of highest value to the healing art; that the indigo plant throws out its spreading leaf in wild and useless luxuriance; and that tusks of ivory, which would be well bartered for the best commodities of European merchandise, lie rotting in the rain or bleaching under a torrid sun.

"Nor are there wanting, we are rejoiced to learn from you, facilities for entering upon this most desirable commerce. The African mind is awake. The Portuguese colonists are casting off their jealousies. The slave dealers, taught by your wise counsels, are turning their thoughts to the prospect of more lawful commerce, insomuch that it seems not too much to expect that, if a ship were to sail up the Zambese river to-morrow, not only might she be soon filled with the most valuable materials for our home manufactures, but that every facility for international barter would be afforded by the natives themselves.

"Sir, I mentioned the slave dealer just now, and the word suggests an anticipated and glorious result of your labours, which, if realised, would make Africa worship the very sands which bore the imprint of your footsteps, and cause every wind that swept over her deserts to resound to her deliverer's name. I allude to the ultimate extinction of the base trafficking in human blood, and so effacing from the world's history the foulest blot that ever stained its page. Sir, a nation which has expended twenty millions of her money in the abolition of slavery, and still devotes a quarter of a million annually to the same sacred purpose, cannot be supposed to be indifferent to any plans by which her righteous efforts might be brought to a successful issue.

"And if, as some of our most enlightened travellers concur with you in thinking, the Moorish slave dealer only persists in his nefarious calling because he can find no other gainful employment; and if, as your discoveries have abundantly proved, there is nothing to forbid the great Zambese river, teeming as it does on either side with all that could minister to man's material wants, from becoming the permanent commercial path into the interior of Central Africa—all hope favours the probability that, on mere consideration of worldly policy, the trading in human flesh and blood will soon be driven out of the field, and the last vestige disappear of a practice which for centuries has been a reproach to civilisation and a stigma on the Christian name.

"But all this time, Sir, I feel I am overlooking that feature of your successes, the hope of which first led you to embark in these perilous undertakings—successes which alone could have borne

you up under the unexampled privations and dangers of the last fifteen years; and which when the ships of merchandise have ceased, when the fine gold of earth shall have become dim, when there shall be no mercenary to drag the negro from his home, and no oppressor to bind on the fetters of the slave, will be your own satisfaction, your own never-ending reward.

"I am glad to be recalled from all further allusion to the commercial and social benefits of your discoveries by the remembrance that I stand in the presence not of the accomplished traveller only noting down with discriminating accuracy all that could throw light on the phenomena of climes and races, nor yet of the man of science only enlarging the field of human thought and knowledge by the careful philosophy of his observations, nor yet of the enlightened statist only opening up to the enterprise of his country new channels for the development of the national resources—but that I stand in the presence of a man of GOD, of a Christian Missionary, of one who is willing to spend and be spent in the noblest of services, and that on behalf of the most injured and oppressed of men.

"Sir, let me in the presence of this Court, and in their name, do all honor to that sentiment of yours, breathing, as it does, the spirit of a high-toned Christian chivalry—that 'the end of the geographical feat is but the beginning of the missionary enterprise.' Yes, Sir, what we are now doing for the evangelisation of this distant Continent is but the commencement of the liquidation of that righteous debt with which all Christendom is chargeable for Africa's protracted wrongs; the first instalment of that mighty deodand which the retribution of Heaven demands of us for the hearts we have broken and the homes we have desolated, and the blood which has been shed—enough to have saturated whole acres of those burning sands—when every year saw 150,000 of Africa's sons transported with ruthless violence to other climes, to furnish victims for cupidity and fraud. Oh, Sir, what heart is there so cold as not to respond to that touching aspiration in one of your letters, 'May GOD grant me life to do good to this poor Africa!'—in this assembly I am sure not one.

"We do, indeed, tender you this token of our grateful esteem for your services to commerce, for your contributions to science, for the advanced post to which you have conducted us in the march of moral civilisation; but we would also that you should bear back with you to the scene of your honored labours the assurance of our heartfelt prayer, that the eye of an unslumbering Providence may watch over your path, that the promised presence of your SAVIOUR may cheer under all opposition and discouragement, that idols abolished, superstition renounced, eyes opened, hearts converted, may be heaven-granted tokens to you of a prospering work, and that you may not be called to your rest till your eyes have looked upon the dawn of Africa's regeneration—till you have seen 'her wilderness become like Eden, and her desert like the Garden of the LORD.'"

To which Dr. LIVINGSTONE made the following reply:—

"MY LORD MAYOR,

"I beg leave to tender my most heartfelt thanks for the honor which this Court has conferred upon me. I only know that my heart is full. I feel that I cannot express myself in the eloquent language of my friend who has just addressed me; but I can assure you that it has a great effect upon my heart to see the deep interest which you take in Africa. I had not the smallest idea of being so honored as I now am in my own country. I was engaged in simply trying to do my duty, without any expectations of fame, and when I hear the kind

expressions of approbation which have been made use of in reference to my past labours, I feel encouraged, and my heart looks forward to what is to come.

"In a mercantile City like this, where most of the merchants are self-made men, it is not necessary for me to make any apology for the smallness of the beginning of the African enterprise. All I wish to say is, that although the opening be small, the result may and probably will be glorious. And, further, I believe that commerce has not yet done half its work; commerce and civilisation have but just commenced their work; before them stands a still greater work for the future. Some dozen years ago we knew nothing of many articles of commerce which are now in common use. For instance, we knew nothing of gutta-percha, which now you find imported to such a considerable extent that it is known to almost every family.

"I believe that in the country which I have had the honor to open to European commerce there are many useful articles that have yet to become known to us, and our feeling of dependence on which will lead us to do our duty in encouraging intercourse. I brought some of those articles with me, and there is one, a fibrous tissue which I have the opinion of one of the foremost mercantile firms in this City that, when prepared, it is worth from £50 to £60 a ton. It is quite unknown in Europe, and is a most excellent flax, though growing wild on the north bank of the Zambese. This is only one of the articles which may be useful to us.

"When I went through the countries I have visited I did not wish to excite the cupidity of the natives, and therefore I had as little luggage with me as possible, and upon that account I could not bring away with me many of those articles which I thought might be useful to my countrymen at home. During my researches I found upwards of a dozen fruits entirely unknown in England, and probably, too, to botanists everywhere; and although I could not always be a good judge of what their eatable qualities were exactly, because I was usually very hungry when I got them, this I knew, that they were much better than the crab-apples of England, from which our other apples have come; or the sloes, from which we have got our plums; and I believe, if the exotics I have seen were properly cultivated, we should have, no doubt, a very acceptable addition to our fruits.

"The natives of Central Africa are very anxious for intercourse with us, but they have been surrounded by a band of illiberal tribes, from whom they differ very greatly. They have always been very anxious to have intercourse with white men, of whom they know but very little, and various parties in the interior have tried to reach the coast. When they see the English printed cotton, they express their wonder by calling it in their language 'a supernatural thing,' and suppose it to have been produced by some supernatural agency. They imagine that, as they are told these things come from the sea—as 'from' and 'of' is the same word in their language—they imagine the white men, who make them, come from beneath the water. When I went with my men into a village, and the natives asked questions about me, the answer used often to be, 'Why, he comes out of the sea: don't you see his hair is straight!' Their hair is always woolly and curly, and, because mine was straight, they therefore imagined it was made so by swimming in the sea, and I must have come out of the water. I forbade my men to convey this idea, but it was too good, and when I was out of hearing they always passed me off as a genuine 'Merman.'

"The natives in the wild districts I have visited are anxious to obtain English goods, and would be glad to cultivate what they have in order to effect an exchange. They have a little cotton growing in small portions all over the country, and the soil is exceedingly fertile; and

if one of the members of this Court were to go over to that country, and find the grass growing over the head of his horse as he rode along, he would come to the conclusion which I have done—that almost every vegetable production might be grown there. I hope GOD will spare my life to go back again, to endeavour to promote a union between that country and my own. The Africans have a soil and climate capable of producing any amount of the raw materials of our manufactures, for which their country is now becoming anxious, and we could exchange them with great advantage to ourselves and to them.

"I hope that Africa will thereby be opened to the Gospel, and I hope that it will be opened to commerce and received into the general community of nations. We have ourselves but lately cast off the restrictions of trade, and we must remember that we have to do with those who have been so restricted by outskirting tribes, and unable to get our manufactures except by selling their children. I have seen them sold for 12s.—nay, I have seen them sold even for two shells, which in the centre of the country are very valuable, quite as valuable as the Lord Mayor's badge. As a proof of their value I may tell you that one of their chiefs, in a village where I was, being anxious to show his gratitude to me, came in the night to my tent, the door of which he closed carefully after him, in order that his people might not see his extravagance, and hung round my neck one of these shells, and said to me, 'There, now you have a proof of my friendship.' And he then added, 'When you make your path from the coast let it come through my town.'

"I will again return to this Court my heartfelt thanks for the honor which you have conferred upon me; and as to the future, you will make an allowance for the difficulties of the undertaking. There must necessarily be but a small beginning. It can only be done by hard work, entering in as the way is opened by Providence; but, however small the opening, I have no doubt that the result will be glorious. I shall devote myself to the general benefit on the same principles which have actuated me in times past; and if I see the dawn mentioned by your Chamberlain, I shall feel content. I have again to thank you for the honor which you have conferred upon me."

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA

(AFTERWARDS THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY).

Thomas Quested Finnis, Esq., *Lord Mayor*; Sir John Key, Bart., *Chamberlain.*

[1857.] At a Court of Common Council, 27th June, 1857, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to His ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA on the occasion of his visit to our Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN."

At a Court of Common Council, 13th July, 1857, His ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of this Court of the 27th day of June last;* and Mr. Chamberlain, after reading the Resolution, addressed His ROYAL HIGHNESS in these words:—

"SIR,

"As the representative of that ancient Corporation in whose Hall we are now assembled, it becomes my privilege to tender for your ROYAL HIGHNESS'S acceptance a distinction which, though deserving to be set forth with all the advantages of human eloquence, has happily a dignity of its own as much beyond any powers of mine to magnify as it is beyond any deficiency of mine to diminish or impair.

"To you, illustrious Sir, who have shown such interest in a country with which, next to your own, will henceforth be entertwined the nearest ties and destinies of your social being, I need hardly say that the Freedom of this City is a great national institution, an institution which reflects back upon the great and wise, and good whom it admits into its brotherhood all the glory of their own name and deeds: upon the brave, the lustre of their triumphs; upon the learned, the honor of their discoveries; upon the philanthropist, the light of his own good works; upon the noble, the high-born, and the illustrious, the greatness of their forefathers' achievements and the imperishableness of the ancestral name. On this last ground, Sir, even if there had been no other, this Court had been abundantly justified in singling out your ROYAL HIGHNESS for the present distinction.

"We may not forget that the guest whom our QUEEN has delighted to honor comes of the time-honored house of Brandenberg, is descended from a distinguished line of Princes, beginning with one on whom the suffrages of contemporaneous history bestowed the name of 'Great,'† and brought down to the times of one who has everything of greatness but the name. Yes, Sir, we are not

* The PRINCE OF PRUSSIA, being an Alien, could not take the Oath of Allegiance, and, therefore, instead of being recorded as a Freeman, was presented with the Resolution of the Court in a Gold Box.

† FREDERICK II. OF PRUSSIA, A.D. 1740—1786.

ignorant how grateful to your ears, as well as to those of your fellow-subjects at home, will be any expressions of respect which this Court may offer to him who now fills the throne of your ancestors. If, owing to his lot having been cast upon more settled and peaceful times, he has not exhibited those extraordinary and commanding qualities which distinguished the founder of his dynasty, or if he can point to fewer of those military trophies by which the immediate successors of that great man first raised the Electorate to a Kingdom, and then consolidated and enlarged its powers, yet are there qualities in your Royal relative which, in this country, at least, place him higher in the rank of potentates than any of his predecessors—qualities which, more than that genius which laid the foundation of your nation's greatness, more than those conquests which enlarged its territorial rule, more than that vigorous intellect which, if it dazzled the people by its brilliancy, dazzled only to lead astray, entitle him to the love of his subjects and to the moral esteem of mankind.

"For, Sir, I need scarcely remind you that we are a peace-loving nation. Renowned as we are in the rough strife of war, of which His ROYAL HIGHNESS the Commander-in-Chief has in his own person afforded abundant proof; and always ready for it, as I am equally sure His ROYAL HIGHNESS will most effectually show; yet it is our nobler boast to occupy the advanced post of European civilisation; to be the herald everywhere of social and moral progress; to hail as brother every potentate and every man who has at heart the interests of suffering humanity and the course of pure and undefiled religion. And such an one, illustrious PRINCE, we see in your Royal kinsman. He has strengthened the bonds of our political alliance by visiting and sojourning among us, by studying the bent and bias of our national sympathies, by throwing himself into our benevolent plans for amèliorating the condition of the prisoner and the outcast, and by consenting to go hand in hand with us in a new bloodless crusade, whereby, under the auspices of a Protestant Episcopate, the lands of the REDEEMER might be evangelised and the children of the dispersed be gathered in.

"Reason enough, however, as there would seem to be in these circumstances for tendering to your ROYAL HIGHNESS this municipal token of respect, it is not to be concealed that we are moved thereto by considerations of a higer, closer, and even more sacred kind. You are about to contract a relation with this country which will henceforth make you as one of us. You are on the point of being entrusted by the people of this nation with one of their most cherished and deeply-prized possessions. You are about to have bestowed upon you the hand of England's Daughter, because the first-born of England's QUEEN. Yes, Sir, I nothing doubt you are aware that your approaching marriage has become in the highest sense a nation's matter—that in anxiety for the future fortunes of the Royal offspring the people's heart in this country and the Monarch's heart beat together; in a word, so bound up are our country's happiness and our country's good with the SOVEREIGN that reigns over us, that not only do we acknowledge that whatever is ours is hers, but that so far as loyal love and sympathy can make it so, whatever is hers is ours.

"Indeed, Sir, loyalty with us is no mere sentiment, it is a principle, a nationality, as much a part of the British character as the fidelity which never forsakes a friend, or the courage which never feared a foe. And if upon this aboriginal and instinctive loyalty of our people you suppose to be engrafted all that affection which is inspired towards our beloved QUEEN by an unsurpassed combination of personal qualities—by wisdom, by moderation, by a heart that feels for the meanest of her subjects—by all that could make a throne glorious, a people happy, a Court virtuous, a palace bright with pictures of domestic joy and peace, you can well understand with

what feelings of emotion we contemplate the separation from us of an illustrious Princess, and how earnestly we pray that she may find in the country of her adoption the virtues of an English Court and the happiness of an English home.

"Of your Royal Highness personally I feel it would ill become me to speak. If I am rightly informed of the sentiments entertained towards you by your own countrymen, of their respect for those moral and intellectual qualities by which your life has hitherto been distinguished, they are as incredulous of there being a Princess worthy to be honored with your affection as we are of any Prince being found worthy of the daughter of our unrivalled Queen. In this reciprocated persuasion of the two nations, therefore, that each is offering of its best to cement ancient ties, to strengthen the bulwarks of the Protestant faith, to hasten the reign of a world-wide brotherhood and peace, our country bids you God speed, and this Court tenders to you this expression of its homage.

"Whether, Sir, in the Providential orderings of 'Him by whom Kings reign and Princes decree justice,' it may ever be yours to ascend the throne of your ancestors we know not; but, shou'd such be His will, I feel that in the name of this Court and of our common country I can express for you no higher or better wish than that, as much as our Monarch does, you may enjoy the affections of your subjects and have history to testify of you, when you die, that you as much deserved them."

To which His Royal Highness replied:—

"I thank you very sincerely for the kind sentiments which you have uttered towards my Sovereign, my country, and myself. These feelings will be appreciated, I feel certain, by them no less than by myself. It has given me the greatest satisfaction to receive from the hands of the municipal authorities of this ancient City an honor which I must ever highly prize; and I acknowledge in the distinction so conferred upon me an additional token of the kindly feeling evinced towards me by the British people.

"I trust that the confidence which they are willing to repose in me will not be unmerited, and that the future happiness of the Princess, my affianced bride, may prove equal to my endeavours to secure it, and to the devoted and hearty attachment which I bear to the Queen your Sovereign.

"Allow me once more to thank you with all my heart for the cordiality of your welcome, and to assure you of my most fervent wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the City of London."

Ordered—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, with the most gracious Answer of His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, be entered on the Journal of this Court."

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Thomas Quested Finnis, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Sir John Key**, Bart., *Chamberlain.*

[1857]. At a Court of Common Council, 16th July, 1857, it was Resolved :—

"That the Freedom of this City be presented to His ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, the Cousin of our beloved QUEEN and the Commander-in-Chief of Her MAJESTY'S Forces, as a testimony of the attachment to the QUEEN and Royal Family of the Citizens of London represented by this Court; as a grateful recognition of the support His ROYAL HIGHNESS has given to the various public charities of the Metropolis; of the undaunted valour displayed by him in the late war in the Crimea; and of the judgment, energy, and success, with which he has conducted the military affairs of the Empire since he has accepted the high and responsible office of Commander-in-Chief of the British Army."

"That the Freedom be presented with a Sword of the value of Two Hundred Guineas."

At a Court of Common Council, 4th November, 1857, His ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of this Court of the 16th day of July last; and Mr. Chamberlain, after reading the Resolution, addressed His ROYAL HIGHNESS in these words :—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

"The connection so long existing between you and this ancient Corporation, honored as one of its most respectable Companies (the Merchant Taylors) is by having your name enrolled as its oldest and most esteemed honorary member, and your presence at a recent and long-to-be-remembered meeting of this Court, when it tendered the expression of its respect to a Prince illustrious by descent, illustrious by personal character, and about to become more illustrious by an alliance which would ennoble the proudest ancestry and add grace to the most brilliant throne, would seem to supersede the necessity of dwelling upon the nature of that distinction which you have signified your pleasure to accept at our hands to-day.

"From what transpired on that occasion you would perceive that it is in no light estimation we hold the honors of our civic guild; that we use nothing of an apologetic tone in presenting them, but have a confident persuasion that rank however illustrious, talents however distinguished, services however transcendent or enduring, will find in the freedom of this City a distinction which extends their celebrity, and a privilege which enhances their reward.

"It is under the fulness of this conviction we have invited your ROYAL HIGHNESS here to-day. We felt how acceptable it would be to you to cast in your historic lot with the great

spirits of the past—with CHATHAM, with PITT, with NELSON, with WELLINGTON, with BECKFORD—men whose names are on our enrolments, whose Busts are upon our walls, but whose deeds have a more imperishable monument still in the shrine of the nation's heart. We knew your ROYAL HIGHNESS'S estimate of rank, of birth, of near connection with Royalty. You esteemed those things great according as the conduct of their possessors made them great—as they were adorned by the graces of character, as they were turned to the account of a nation's happiness, as in the beneficent purposes for which they were employed there was seen to be reflected upon them a brighter lustre than they gave; inasmuch that, if I were to select a designation most welcome to your ears now, and most likely to go down with history to other times, it would be not the illustrious prince, but the useful public servant; not the monarch's kinsman, but the humblest soldier's friend.

"The soldier's friend, I said—and the very name leads us back to a passage in our nation's life characterised by more chequered incidents, calling up more of mingled feeling, destined to be referred to hereafter with stronger alternations of pride and shame than any event in the annals of history. And yet, Sir, I believe I give utterance to the sentiments of this Court when, in any retrospect we take of the late war, I say the uppermost feelings of an Englishman's heart should be those of permitted elation, heartfelt thankfulness, and honest pride. Mistakes there were of economy, of administrative rule, of unpractised generalship, such as might have been looked for, perhaps, in the people of a land which had had rest for forty years; but still, of dishonour to our flag, of stain upon our sword, of shadow of reproach upon the stoutness of the English heart, or the indomitableness of the English will, no trace ever appeared from the first landing of our troops at Gallipoli to the firing of the last shot against the shattered fortress of Sebastopol.

"It is evident we owed, under GOD'S blessing, our successes to the valiant spirit of the many, our losses only to the mismanagement of the few. The characteristic of the English soldiery is to lean with unquestioning confidence upon those who lead them, ready to rush upon destruction, if destruction be set before them, in the hope to cover any error on their general's part by a doubled measure of intrepidity on their own; and by this intrepidity, by GOD'S blessing, we conquered; for as a Christian nation we must ever bear in mind that even the consummate skill and unrivalled generalship of a WELLINGTON, with the indomitable courage and spirit of British soldiers, would, without GOD'S blessing, be of no avail. Our battles—to use an expression which, if I mistake not, belongs of right to yourself—were not the battles of the officers, but the battles of the men.

"Of the part sustained by your ROYAL HIGHNESS in this ever-memorable campaign it would not become me to speak particularly. Nor is it needful. The tidings used to reach us through that widely-diffused organ of public opinion which morning by morning announced to its million readers the privations of our country's brave troops. The whole scene was brought before us by a pen as fearless in its exposure of abuses as it was unsurpassed by the vividness of its graphic power;* and in the midst of that scene, wherever difficulties were to be faced, or dangers were to be shared, or hardships were to be endured, wherever the countenance of a noble presence was needed to decide the wavering, or the sympathies of a feeling heart were required to sustain and comfort the distressed, we saw your ROYAL HIGHNESS.

"We followed you in imagination through that eventful night, the first spent by our troops on Crimean soil, when in tentless and unsheltered misery you lay exposed to the night-long storm.

* W. H. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the *Times*.

We realised the sound of your voice on the victorious heights of Alma, calling attention to the flying enemy, and heartening the exhausted troops in their work; while when we saw you in the thick of that murderous fire at Inkermann, more than half your noble guards lying dead or wounded upon the field, a body of Russians singling you out for vengeful and deliberate aim, and even your faithful horse struck from under you, we confess to having felt a national pride in Royalty that he who so nobly led on England's armies was so nearly allied to England's QUEEN.

"It seems, therefore, needless to say how entirely our Gracious SOVEREIGN carried with her the suffrages of her loving subjects when in the selection of a fitting person to occupy the highest military position in the country she was led to the nomination of your ROYAL HIGHNESS. How little hereditary preferences would be permitted to influence this choice, how little the prestige accorded as of right to one in your ROYAL HIGHNESS'S position, how little any consideration save a desire to promote the honour, the happiness, the efficiency, of her beloved army, let any man tell who has ever heard of the deep emotion of the MONARCH at the story of her soldiers' sufferings, or who has ever listened to the loud outburst of grateful and loving loyalty when soldiers are gathered round their QUEEN.

"Yes, Sir, you were designated by your Royal Mistress to your exalted office because she would that he who was to bear rule in military affairs should be one who could sympathise with bravery, had had experience of hardship, who could lend a helping hand to struggling merit, could remember past services and reward them; and already are both the army and the country reaping the first fruits of this wise selection. We see in our military councils a vigour of purpose, a discrimination of character, a breadth of plan and object in the educational arrangements, and a considerate regard for the circumstances of the lowest subaltern, which, if permitted to be carried out, will cause the British soldier to be as much respected for his high-toned moral deportment in the barracks as for his fearless and undaunted spirit in the field.

"Nor can I conclude without adverting to another feature of your ROYAL HIGHNESS'S public services likely to elicit strong feelings of admiration from the members of this Court. I allude to the active, diligent, painstaking interest you have evinced in those noble institutions which have made our country as pre-eminent for her moral achievements as she is unrivalled for the glory of her arms. England, Sir, in the orderings of a moral Providence, has a great mission to fulfil. If she is to wage war abroad with the despot, the oppressor, with the man who would encroach upon European liberties or roll back the waves of an advancing civilisation, she is also to wage war at home with sin, and misery, and suffering—with the incursions of ignorance upon our national institutions, or the inroads of poverty upon our social happiness.

"Her two types of patriotism are the soldier and the philanthropist—the defender of our liberties and the benefactor of our homes—and we tender our respect to you in both capacities. I am commissioned to present to you both the badge of Citizenship and the ensign of war. Honoring your ROYAL HIGHNESS as we do for all those personal qualities you have displayed in material warfare, we must honor you yet more for your inherited partiality for the great warfare with evil, for your desire to be identified with the noblest achievements of Christian philanthropy—for your wish that the school, the hospital, and the asylum, should never be dissociated from your honored name, and that anything you may be able to do for your country in disciplining her sons to the use of arms may be eclipsed by yet nobler services in the cause of charity and in the arts of peace."

To which His Royal Highness replied:—

"My Lord Mayor,

"It becomes my duty to express to your Lordship and this Court my sense of the honor which has just been conferred upon me in such flattering terms by the City of London.

"Gentlemen, I can assure you that I am deeply sensible of the compliment and the distinction paid to me, and although I do not for one moment think that I have any right to be mentioned with the illustrious names which have been brought under your notice by the kindness and favour of the Chamberlain who has just addressed me, the very fact of my name being coupled with such men as a Chatham, a Nelson, or a Wellington, in itself constitutes a distinction of which any man—whatever his feelings may be—may, I think, be justly proud. My Lord Mayor, I naturally ask myself how it is that I have attained the proud distinction which has thus been conferred upon me by my fellow Citizens of the metropolis of London—I think I may fairly say one of the greatest, if not the greatest, commercial City in the world.

"Gentlemen, I have merely performed my duty to the best of my ability. From the commencement of my career I have endeavoured to do so, and it is the simple performance of that duty which has now placed me in the proud position in which I feel myself, not alone as the head of the army, through the favour of my Sovereign, but at this moment as your honored guest, as a fellow Citizen of the Citizens of London. But, Gentlemen, I cannot but think that, in placing this great, this distinguished mark of your good opinion upon myself as an individual, it has occurred to the Citizens of London that in doing honor to me they were at the same time paying me the greatest compliment in their power by paying a compliment to the honor of the army.

"I never can forget that, although individually from a sense of duty I may have obtained the esteem, the affection, and the regard of my fellow Citizens and of the country, it is to the army that I owe the high and distinguished position in which I feel myself placed. Therefore, any compliment that the Citizens of London are disposed to pay to the army, if it is in my person, I can only esteem as a double and a most graceful favour.

"Gentlemen, it will hardly be expected on your part, and it would ill become me if I ventured in any respect to allude to the very limited and humble services which I have performed on various occasions in different parts of the world. The worthy Chamberlain has alluded to those services in terms which I really think go beyond the merit which they deserve; for after all, what I have done is that which would be done by, I think, any one who had the feelings of a man, and who had the interests and the honor of his country at heart. I therefore pass over those events, which have now become matters of history, and which will, no doubt, be recorded in their proper light for ages to come.

"That I should have had the advantage, the honor, of participating in those great events, I certainly now look back upon as one of the greatest pleasures and one of the greatest satisfactions that I can possibly experience. But such as these services were, they certainly were not of a character to place me alone in the proud position in which I find myself; for I venture to hope that in various other ways I have also deserved and obtained the esteem and the approbation of my fellow Citizens. From an early period, taking the example of one most dear to myself, most dear, I believe, to the Citizens of London, my honored father—I have endeavoured on all occasions to assist and promote as far as I could the interests and the welfare of my fellow Citizens, and those unfortunate persons of various grades in life who call for the assistance and

support of their neighbours and fellow kinsmen. The endeavour, I am glad to find, has been in many respects successful; in every respect I have met with the hearty and the zealous support of the Citizens of London. As far as I can, I shall continue, in spite of the very different position in which I am placed, to add my mite and my humble endeavour to the furtherance of the great institutions, not only of this metropolis, but of the country at large.

"I have been a member for some time of one of the greatest Corporate bodies of the City—the Merchant Taylors—who by a deputation have this day done me the honor of introducing me to the Lord Mayor, a compliment which I highly prize. I am gratified to be a member of that body. I have the further gratification of being at the head of one of the noblest institutions of this metropolis. I assure you, Gentlemen, that although I am a soldier in heart, and love the army, I confess I have the deepest interest and affection for my young friends over whom I preside at Christ's Hospital. I am merely stating these things to prove that a man, although a soldier, may at the same time be a Citizen; and I trust that from being a soldier he is not on that account less a good Citizen. I therefore hope that his Lordship will find that the honor, the high compliment, which he with the Citizens of London has conferred upon me, they will not have reason to lament; for I assure them that they will find me just as devout, as obedient, and as good a Citizen as they have complimented me upon being a soldier.

"Gentlemen, I again repeat that the honor that has been conferred upon me is one of which any man may be justly proud, whatever his station or position in life; that I am justly proud of that honor; that I am confident, from the kind expressions which I receive from all quarters, that that honor is conferred upon me not because of the official position which I occupy, but because, in various ways and through the advantages which I have derived, I have been enabled to obtain the esteem, the affection, and the regard of my fellow-countrymen. Gentlemen, it is upon these conditions chiefly that I feel proud in finding myself placed in that position; and it is my anxious hope and desire, as long as I continue a public man, that I shall continue to merit the favour of my SOVEREIGN and the approbation of the country; and my anxious desire will be to promote by every means in my power the efficiency and the renown of the army, so that when I lay down my rule I may feel the conviction that I have done my duty to the country, and that I have not given up the important trust committed to my hands in a less efficient state than when it was first confided to me.

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, I am highly flattered by the distinction that has been conferred upon me, and shall never forget to the last days of my life the kindness and cordiality of my reception by the Citizens of London."

Ordered—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, with the most gracious Answer of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, be entered on the Journal of this Court."

SIR JOHN LAIRD MAIR LAWRENCE, BART., G.C.B.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE PUNJAUB

(*Created*, 1869, *Baron Lawrence, of the Punjaub*).

Sir Robert Walter Carden, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Sir John Key**, Bart., *Chamberlain.*

[1858]. At a Court of Common Council, 4th March, 1858, it was Resolved unanimously :—

"That the Freedom of this City in a Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas be voted to Sir John Lawrence, the Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub, for the energy manifested by him in crushing the mutinous spirit of the Bengal regiments in the Punjaub, and for his prompt exertions in maturing the preparations which led to the capture of Delhi and the safety of our positions in the North West of India.

David Williams Wire, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1859]. At a Court of Common Council, 3rd June, 1859.—The Right Honorable Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of this Court of the 4th day of March, 1858; and after the reading of the Resolution by Mr. Town Clerk, Mr. Chamberlain addressed Sir John Lawrence in these words:—

"Right Honorable Sir,

"Having administered to you the declaration of a Freeman of London, it becomes my duty, as the mouthpiece of this Honorable Court on occasions similar to the present, to address to you a few words expressive of the sentiments which animated, and the reasons which influenced, this Honorable Court when it resolved unanimously to inscribe your distinguished name on the roll of honorary Citizens. Appointed in the year 1849 one of the Commissioners for the settlement of the government of the Punjaub (then recently annexed to British India), you were afforded the opportunity for the display of those transcendent administrative talents which have attracted the attention and elicited the gratitude of your fellow-countrymen. With astonishment they beheld a recently-conquered province, larger than Great Britain, inhabited by the most martial and turbulent of Oriental races, submit without a struggle, almost without a murmur, to the domination of conquerors, alien in blood, language, and religion.

"History unhappily affords many illustrations of subjugation by force so complete, of desolation by the sword so exterminating, of tyranny so crushing, that, in such cases, all the external semblances of an unreal tranquillity and contentment have been presented. The pacification of the Punjaub can be classed with no such illustrations, the Commissioners declining to follow the pernicious precedent of some who 'having made a wilderness have called it peace.' In the brief space of five years their firm but humane and equitable administration had reduced anarchy to order, a feudal system unsuited to the enjoyment of equal rights was broken up, a vast army had been disbanded, property was protected, and its rights respected, peace was universally established, and justice, brought to the door of the humblest, was administered with equity but with unflinching firmness; and not only so, but the burdens of taxation were lightened, notwithstanding the resources of the country were developed by the formation of many thousand miles of roads and the construction of colossal works of inland navigation and telegraphic communication. A people whose only profession was the sword, a population trained to the use of arms from childhood, satisfied with the protection and encouragement thus afforded to the pursuits of peaceful industry, literally 'beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks,' the Indian government being enabled to report 'the staunch foot soldier has become a sturdy cultivator, and the brave native officer is now the village elder.'

"For the first time since the days of Alexander, misnamed the Great, the classic region of the 'Five Rivers'—the battle-ground of north-western India—was allowed a respite from war, and its people enjoyed the rewards and cultivated the arts of peace, until they were called upon by yourself to exhibit to the world the extraordinary and unique spectacle of a recently-conquered people drawing the sword in the defence of those by whom they had been subdued.

"Recurring to these eminent services, I am painfully reminded that you were associated in their performance with one bearing the name of Lawrence,* who, having fallen nobly in the performance of his duty, is now beyond the reach of human commendation, but who will, nevertheless, divide with yourself the admiration of posterity. To his memory we would not fail to accord the honour which is so justly due. Two such men are seldom produced simultaneously in any country; rarely indeed are they born of one mother. If ancient Rome, in the plenitude of her power, could justly boast of the two illustrious sons of Cornelia, surely Britain may view with complacency, in the persons of Henry and John Lawrence, the recurrence of one of those parallels which history occasionally reproduces.

"It is, however, to your crowning services, as Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub during the deplorable mutiny of the Bengal native army, that the resolution of this Honorable Court more particularly refers. Vain is the endeavour, in the compass of a few brief sentences, to describe the unerring foresight, the admirable promptness, the indomitable firmness, and the untiring energy, displayed by you in trampling out the smouldering embers of disaffection within your own province, enabling you to organise and to furnish those numerous levies which contributed to the capture of Delhi and the consequent maintenance of our supremacy in British India. Fortunately for myself, the task is as superfluous as it is impracticable, for history has already imperishably recorded this brilliant chapter of our Indian annals, and has conferred upon yourself the titles 'Organiser of Victory' and 'Saviour of British India,' titles which, with the modesty inseparable from true greatness, you will probably disclaim, but which

* Sir Henry Lawrence, the British Resident and Commissioner of Oude, was killed at Lucknow, 4th July, 1857.

will be ever associated with your name by that history which records alike the good and evil that men do without reference to personal feelings.

"These illustrious actions (which I have so inadequately attempted to describe) have been recognised by distinctions received at the hands of your Sovereign, and by rewards from the Indian Government; twice also have both Houses of the British Legislature expressed their sense of obligation. Allow me now, in the name of this Honorable Corporation, to present to you the only distinction which it is in their power to confer—the Freedom of this ancient City—a copy of which, in a gold box of small intrinsic value, I now request you to accept, as a trifling, but very sincere, token of the admiration and esteem of those whom I may now term your fellow-citizens.

"In conclusion permit me, Right Honorable Sir, to tender to you the right hand of fellowship as a Citizen of London, and to express a hope which his Lordship, his brethren the Aldermen, and every Member of this Honorable Court, fervently entertain, that your health being re-established by a brief sojourn in the land of your nativity, you may be spared to return to that country which has been the scene of your triumphs, to contribute by the exercise of your great administrative talents, and by the influence of your high character and bright example, to the solution of that difficult and solemn problem which God in His providential government would appear to have submitted to this great nation,—by what means the renewed term of our supremacy in India, while it shall afford expansion to our commerce, and add wealth to our coffers, shall promote at the same time the happiness, the material prosperity, the religious enlightenment, and the moral advancement of the millions of natives of British India."

To which Sir John Lawrence replied:—

"My Lord Mayor,

"I thank your Lordship and this Honorable Court for the high distinction conferred on me this day—a distinction which, if possible, has been enhanced by the terms in which it has been conveyed. It is an honor which I share with some of the bravest and noblest of our countrymen.

"The Tribute paid by your Chamberlain to the memory of my brave and lamented brother, Sir Henry Lawrence, was just and true. He was an officer of the highest aspirations, and a man of unbounded benevolence. During a long course of thirty-five years' service in Burmah, Afghanistan, the Punjaub, and Rajpootana, he maintained the honor of our country, and upheld the reputation of our arms. In the concluding scenes of his life, at Lucknow, he, if possible, outdid himself. So long as peace could be maintained it was maintained by his prudence, justice, and conciliation; while at the same time, by his sagacity and foresight, he made arrangements for the security of British interests, and I believe that but for him not one of our beleaguered countrymen or countrywomen in Lucknow would have survived.

"My Lord, I desire to say but little of myself on this occasion. If I was placed in a position of extreme difficulty and danger, I was also fortunate in being surrounded by some of the best, bravest, and ablest men which India could produce. In times of peace we laboured so as to meet times of commotion, difficulty, and danger. We worked to reduce a new country into rule, order, and system. We worked with a view to improve the material prosperity of the people, and endeavoured, to the best of our ability, to engage their sympathy

and affections. And thus it was that—by the help of God—when that storm broke out which threatened to overwhelm all India we were able to withstand its fury and its violence.

"My Lord, I have received honors and distinctions from my Sovereign, and I have been received by all classes of my countrymen with the greatest consideration, and I may say affection. And I hope, ere long, that some of those distinctions which I have received may fall to the lot of some of those who were my friends and coadjutors in the Punjaub."

Ordered—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, with the Answer of the Right Honorable Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Baronet, be entered on the Journal of this Court."

BENJAMIN SCOTT, ESQ., F.R.A.S., CHAMBERLAIN,

1858 TO PRESENT TIME.

CHAPTER X.

THE CHAMBERLAINSHIP OF BENJAMIN SCOTT, ESQ., F.R.A S.

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THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.T.

David Williams Wire, Esq., *Lord Mayor*; **Benjamin Scott, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1859.] At a Court of Common Council, 10th June, 1859, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas be presented to the Right Honorable the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.T., in testimony of the high sense entertained of the important services rendered by his Lordship to this country and its commerce in Canada, China, and Japan."

John Carter, Esq., *Lord Mayor*; **Benjamin Scott, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

At a Court of Common Council, 1st March, 1860, the Right Honorable the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.T., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of this Court of the 10th day of June, 1859; and after the reading of the Resolution by Mr. Town Clerk, Mr. Chamberlain addressed his Lordship in these words:—

"MY LORD,

"It has appeared good to this Honorable Court to honor itself, while paying a well-merited compliment to your Lordship, by conferring upon your Lordship the Freedom of the City of London. Inheriting, as your Lordship does, a name most illustrious in Scottish history and a title which will be lastingly associated with the promotion of the Fine Arts in this country,* and filling a distinguished post in the councils of your SOVEREIGN, this Honorable Court is well aware that the Freedom of this City can add nothing to the dignity of your Lordship's position, nor confer any substantial advantages not already enjoyed by your Lordship as a British subject. They indulge the hope, nevertheless, that your Lordship will value the Freedom which they now respectfully offer for your Lordship's acceptance, it being with this ancient Corporation the significant symbol of that liberty which as Englishmen it is our privilege to enjoy—conferred on this occasion with peculiar propriety upon one whose public services have been uniformly connected with the advancement of human freedom and progress in various parts of the world.

"It was your Lordship's good fortune to commence a career of honorable public usefulness as Governor of Jamaica, at a crisis of social and commercial transition in our West Indian

* The Elgin Marbles, collected and brought to England by the Seventh Earl.

colonies, when humane and just principles having, after a severe struggle, displaced a selfish and short-sighted social policy, the grand experiment of Negro Emancipation stood upon its trial before mankind.

"Appointed in 1846 Governor-General of Canada, your Lordship was again afforded the opportunity for the display of high administrative capabilities. By a judicious encouragement of the principles of self-government and the successful development of the abundant and varied resources of our North American provinces, a stimulus was afforded to those colonies which resulted in a threefold increase of the public revenue during the period of your Lordship's administration, while the establishment of the 'Elgin Settlement,' for the support and education of the poor Black population, gave evidence of your Lordship's sympathy for the unfortunate, cast, under peculiar circumstances, upon the free soil and generous protection of the British nation.

"Your Lordship was selected, in 1854, to proceed from this country upon a special and important mission to the Government of the United States, which resulted in the reciprocally advantageous Treaty of Washington, and the happy settlement of the fishery difficulty, which had threatened to effect a rupture between two great nations united by the ties of consanguinity, identity of faith and language, and mutual interests.

"These successful antecedents of your Lordship's public career naturally suggested your Lordship as eminently qualified for the peculiarly delicate task of adjusting with the Emperor of China the terms of his future intercourse with the British Empire, and, with the concurrence of the leading statesmen of all parties, your Lordship accepted that difficult and responsible mission in the year 1857. Proceeding upon its execution, your Lordship became acquainted with the lamentable revolt of the Bengal Native Army, and the anxious position in which the Indian Government was unexpectedly placed. With equal promptitude, judgment, and disinterestedness, your Lordship postponed the claims of personal consideration, by diverting from their destination in China, and placing at the disposal of Lord Canning, the forces at your Lordship's command, affording him at the same time your personal counsel and encouragement at a period of general despondency, thus powerfully contributing at a great crisis in our Indian history to the maintenance of British authority in the Presidency of Bengal.*

"Released by the course of events in India from this self-imposed duty, your Lordship, co-operating with the French Commissioner and the forces at his disposal, raised the blockade of Canton, re-opened its trade, and occupied and retained possession of that city (hitherto untrodden by Europeans) in order to secure compliance with treaty obligations entered into fourteen years earlier at Nankin. Desiring to secure for your country no monopoly of trade nor exclusive commercial advantages, your Lordship and the French Commissioner invited, and obtained, the additional operation of the Neutral Powers—Russia and the United States—and, a joint expedition being directed to that part of the country which afforded access to the heart of the empire, the united Powers pressed at that point their common requirements upon the Cabinet of Pekin.

"The success which attended this expedition (under circumstances of unlooked-for difficulty) was doubtless attributable to the unwearied patience and unflinching persistence of your Lordship, which at last exhausted and baffled Oriental procrastination and evasion. The Treaty of Tient-sin will, I doubt not, be regarded in after history as the crowning accomplishment of your Lordship's public life—the beginning of the end of a system of exclusion and isolation which

* See page 267.

is prejudicial to all branches of that family which the Creator 'has made of one blood to dwell upon the face of the earth'; the dawning of a better era, which—slowly, perhaps, but surely—will open the way for the diffusion of a purer morality, more humane practices, and true religion, among four hundred millions of the human race.

"The Resolution of this Honorable Court alludes also to the treaty which so worthily supplements that with China by the unexpected opening of commercial and political relations with the populous, thriving, and wealthy empire of Japan, which for two centuries had been hermetically closed against foreign trade and intercourse,—a success which, had it been unaccompanied by any higher claims upon public gratitude, would in itself have sufficed to lay your Lorship's countrymen under lasting obligations.

"It would be premature and presumptuous to endeavour to anticipate the result of those hindrances which a crafty and treacherous policy in China and the unbecoming conduct of Europeans in Japan have for the moment interposed between our wishes and their fulfilment; but this Honorable Court will hear with unmixed satisfaction what your Lordship permits me to announce, that, sacrificing personal convenience and comfort, your Lordship has consented to proceed again to the scene of those negotiations which your Lordship so worthily inaugurated.

"In the name of his Lordship, the Mayor, his brethren the Aldermen, and every member of this Council, I desire to express an earnest hope and prayer that prosperity and success may attend your Lordship, and that, by the blessing of God, an honorable—if possible a bloodless—solution of the difficulty may be found.

"Nothing now remains for me but, in conformity with ancient custom, to extend to your Lordship the right hand of fellowship as a Citizen of London, and to present to your Lordship the copy of the Freedom, which this Corporation have caused to be enclosed in a Gold Box, which in after years may remind your Lordship's descendants of the gratitude as well as the artistic skill of the Citizens of London."*

His Lordship then replied:—

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

"Allow me, in answer to that enthusiastic applause with which you have received me in the presence of my son, to express a hope that this will assure him how well, how kindly, and how generously the Citizens of London know how to reward those who do their best to serve their country. It is altogether out of my power to find words to express what I now feel, for I have always considered the favour and approbation of the authorities and Corporation of this great City to be one of the greatest rewards to which a public man can aspire. I need hardly say then, that I receive this beautiful casket, with the document which it contains, as one of the most precious memorials of my public life; or that I can hardly claim such a token of your esteem, or deserve the flattering terms in which the Chamberlain has complimented me. Pleased as I feel, I am bound to state that my feeling of gratitude is not without alloy, and that one portion of my public services which has been referred to, owing to the circumstances of the present time, contrasts unfavourably with the circumstance of the time when the vote of the Corporation was taken of which this ceremonial is the result. I cannot but feel that the Freedom

* His Lordship, previous to addressing the Court, handed the Gold Box and its contents to his son—a boy of about twelve years who stood at his side—desiring him to take charge of it as an heirloom to be handed down in his Lordship's family. This incident elicited, it need hardly be stated, a hearty cheer.

of the City of London was voted to me not alone because I was Governor of Canada and of Jamaica at important periods, but that my subsequent career is embraced in the vote.

"In Canada I was principally engaged in establishing that principle of colonial self-government—in trying an experiment, the success of which has, I am bold to say, set at rest all perplexing doubts connected with the self-government of colonies, and which has bound the colonies to the mother-country by ties far stronger and more durable than any that could be created by the rule of coercion. I shall always look back with pleasure and gratification to that part of my public career connected with Canada, a career in which I devoted my energies to the establishment of a wide franchise, the promotion of education, the extension of trade and commerce, and the creation in that colony of a fitting home for free-born Englishmen. And I brought to bear upon that work, whatever might be my other merits, at least this one qualification—a profound belief in the loyalty and capacity for self-government which characterises the people of our country in all parts of the world.

"But I know that the Freedom of this City is not conferred upon me only because I occupied that important position at an important period in the history of Canada, not only because of the part which I took in the conclusion of the Treaty of Washington, to which the Chamberlain has referred; but I may remind you that when I went to Washington, a British Admiral and an American Commodore were sailing on the coasts with instructions founded upon opposite conclusions, and that a single indiscreet act upon the part of one or the other of those two naval officers might have brought on a conflict which would have involved us in all the horrors of war.

"With regard to the Treaty of Washington, there has been a good deal of talk lately about reciprocity treaties, and I may say that if all such treaties work as satisfactorily as that between Great Britain and the United States, I think we shall not have much reason to complain of reciprocity treaties. I happened to meet Mr. BUCHANAN—then ambassador here, but now President of the United States—about two years after the conclusion of that treaty, walking in Hyde Park, and I said to him, 'I hear, Mr. BUCHANAN, by the reports of the Chamber of Commerce at New York, that the trade under the treaty has trebled.' He said, 'Oh, that is not what I hear; I hear it has quintupled;' so that that treaty has not acted prejudicially, at all events.

"But it is not for this only that you have conferred on me the Freedom of the City, nor merely because I concluded a treaty for opening the commerce with the kingdom of Japan; but it was, I know, because it was hoped and believed that the treaty which I had entered into with the authorities of the Chinese empire would be the forerunner of a peaceful and prosperous trade with that empire of 400,000,000 people. Gentlemen, I do not yet abandon that hope; on the contrary, I have a firm conviction that it will be fulfilled at no distant period. But I cannot deny that a great calamity has happened to frustrate it for the present—although even that calamity was marked by circumstances which rank it among the great deeds of heroism.* But while I express my conviction that by this calamity and its attendant consequences the fulfilment of our hope is but deferred, I confess that the impression which that calamity and its consequences produced

* Mr. PARKES, Mr. LOCH, Captain BRABAZON, Lieut. ANDERSON, Mr. DE NORMAN, Mr. BOWLBY, and twenty other British subjects, had the misfortune to be taken prisoners by the Chinese, by whom they were treated with such indignity and cruelty at the Summer Palace, Pekin, that the last four of the abandoned gentlemen and nine of the soldiers succumbed under their sufferings. LORD ELGIN exacted a recompense of 300,000 taels for the families and the survivors, and ordered the Summer Palace to be plundered and burned.

upon me was so painful, that when I was honored with an invitation from the Lord Mayor to attend on this occasion, my first impulse was to request that the ceremony might be deferred until the treaty of Tient-sin had been ratified ; but, upon second thoughts—and from the way in which you have received me I think my second thoughts were best—I thought that it would be both more manly in myself and more respectful to this Court to come forward at once, cast myself on your kindness, and find in your generous forbearance an encouragement to more successful efforts in time to come.

" This is the spirit in which I present myself to-day, to be the recipient of your bounty, and I accept the honor you have conferred upon me with the determination and a hope that for the time to come, wherever I may be, and under whatever circumstances I may be placed, my conduct may give you the assurance that I am not unworthy of it."

Ordered.—" That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, with the Reply of the Right Honorable the EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, K.T., be entered on the Journal of this Court."

CAPTAIN SIR FRANCIS LEOPOLD McCLINTOCK, R.N.

(CREATED VICE-ADMIRAL IN 1877).

John Carter, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* Benjamin Scott, Esq., *Chamberlain.*

[1860.] At a Court of Common Council held 19th January, 1860, it was Resolved unanimously :—

"That the Freedom of this City, in a Box of British Oak of the value of Fifty Guineas, be presented to Captain F. Leopold McClintock, R.N., in admiration of his dauntless spirit, exhibited in repeated efforts to rescue one hundred and thirty-eight of his fellow-countrymen, and in testimony of his having, after many years of unsuccessful search, ascertained the fate of the intrepid Sir John Franklin, and the officers and crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror* in the Arctic regions."

At a Court of Common Council, 19th May, 1860, Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, Captain R.N., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of this Court of the 19th day of January, 1860; and after the reading of the Resolution by Mr. Town Clerk, Mr. Chamberlain addressed Sir F. L. McClintock in these words :—

"Sir,

"A duty of no ordinary responsibility devolves upon me to-day, called upon as I am to give expression to the varied and conflicting feelings of this Honorable Court, when it placed upon its records the Resolutions which have just been read, offering for your acceptance the honorary Freedom of this ancient Corporation.

"The Citizens of London, in common with their fellow-subjects elsewhere, have ever taken a deep interest in the solution of the problem suggested more than three centuries since—the discovery of a practical channel between the Atlantic and North Pacific oceans; a problem whose solution has employed no less than 130 expeditions, has exercised the fortitude and endurance of the most skilful of navigators, and demanded the sacrifice of very many valuable lives. It was your combined merit and privilege to bring to a successful conclusion this memorable series of endeavours to enlarge the bounds of human knowledge, and simply, yet touchingly, have you recorded its deeply interesting closing chapter.

"It is not, however, because it has fallen to your lot to contribute to the promotion of Arctic discovery; it is not because, in connection with four expeditions, you have passed six winters amidst polar darkness, having travelled on foot more than 5,000 miles in those inhospitable regions, that this Honorable Court has resolved to pay you such honor as it may;

but rather, if I catch aright the spirit of its Resolution, it is because you so generously and promptly volunteered, with your little band of five-and-twenty heroes, to alleviate the anxiety of a sympathising country respecting the fate of one of her noblest sons and his 128 companions in trial; and to terminate, if possible, the agonising suspense of surviving friends, especially of one of the most devoted of women. It was your sympathy with suffering humanity which attracted the attention and won the esteem of this Honorable Court; your humane and patriotic determination to lead a forlorn hope for the rescue of any possible survivor of the missing expedition, or, failing in that, to secure for the memory of those composing it the honor due to them as martyrs of science, who, in the touching language of Lady Franklin, 'had gone forth to conquer difficulty or to die.'

"The same sentiment, I conceive, which prompted this Honorable Court to contribute to the Arctic land expedition dispatched in 1833 to ascertain the fate of the gallant Captain Ross and his crew, induces them on the present occasion to offer to yourself and to your heroic companions its tribute of thanks and congratulations, to enhance the value of which it has coupled with them the revered name of the lamented Sir John Franklin.

"I shall not attempt any eulogy of him whose fame forms now a part of the country's inheritance, neither shall I venture to obtrude public sympathy upon the sacred privacy of Lady Franklin's personal sorrow, but will only trust myself to express in the name and words of this Honorable Court 'its tribute of respectful condolence and sympathy.' Called upon as that noble woman has been to weave and unravel the web of a fourteen years' suspense, bating, nevertheless, 'no jot of heart or hope,' resigning herself to no desponding inaction, and ceasing from no possible self-sacrifice during all those weary years, she has demonstrated that surprising as is the power of endurance of the British sailor, there is something even more admirable in the endurance of a devoted woman's hope.

"It would be alike inappropriate and needless for me to epitomise the history of your own achievements and success, for they constitute already a portion of the familiar literature of our day, and will be read with interest and excite to deeds of emulation while the English language continues to be spoken. I may, however, congratulate you that you have been, in the Providence of God, instrumental in dispelling the shadows of a painful mystery, and that you have been permitted to afford relief to hearts agonised by protracted suspense, and to recover and bring home many mementos of the departed, precious in the eyes of surviving friends. Gratifying must it have been to you to have ascertained the leading geographical incidents of the expedition, and to have learned, though all had fallen in the performance of duty, yet that the gallant Franklin had lived to witness the realisation of its chief design; being spared, like the ancient Hebrew leader, to obtain a glimpse of the object of a life-long solicitude, though not permitted to enter upon its possession. Above all must your heart have been gladdened by the consciousness that that brave commander and humble Christian died in peace, his eyes being closed by his beloved companions, and that you have succeeded in securing for his memory the recognition of his just claims as the EARLIEST DISCOVERER OF THE LONG-SOUGHT NORTH-WESTERN PASSAGE.

"It is customary on these occasions to offer to the newly-admitted Citizen the right hand of fellowship, which I now most cordially tender to you, presenting you with a copy of your Freedom in a Box of significant Heart of Oak, which this Honorable Court desires you will accept in testimony of its admiration and esteem.

"In conclusion, I beg to request that you will convey and make acceptable to your brave

companions in difficulty and privation—to Commander Hobson, to Captain Allan Young (whose presence to-day this Court regards with gratification), and to Dr. David Walker, as well as to every man in the gallant crew of the venturesome yacht *Fox*—the thanks and congratulations of this Honorable Court. In the name of his Lordship the Mayor, and of every member of the Court, I express an earnest hope that you may all live long to enjoy the grateful recollections arising from a sense of duty performed under arduous circumstances, and the honors which I doubt not are yet in store for you in connection with the public service of your admiring and grateful country."

To which Sir Francis Leopold McClintock replied:—

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

"I am fully sensible that the honor which has been conferred upon me is a very high and unusual one, and I feel with corresponding force my inability, from professional causes, to express to you, in suitable terms, the deep sense of gratitude which your unexpected notice of my services, some months since, has awakened. Yet, relying upon your indulgence, I do hope to convey to you some impression of those pleasurable feelings, and also of the respect which I entertain for this ancient and Honorable Court.

"In receiving this mark of your approval, and notwithstanding the flattering observations now made by the Chamberlain, I cannot but think that you have been induced to view in their most favourable light my exertions and those of my companions, in consequence of the strong sympathy of the public with the cause in which we were embarked. My own feeling from the first was precisely similar to that so universally expressed, but it was more intense; for Franklin and his brave associates were not only my countrymen—they were also brother seamen; and having had some experience of the service in which they perished, I was the more strongly impressed with a sense of the merit of those devoted and unflinching men. I also felt the great importance to all, especially to those employed in the public service, and scattered over the globe, that we should make good the oft-repeated assertion—that the life of even a single British subject is a matter of solicitude to the whole nation.

"In the accomplishment of our peaceful mission (which necessarily involved a considerable amount of geographical discovery also) we were not indifferent readers on board the *Fox* of those bright examples of patient and even cheerful endurance which have characterised our Northern voyages from the earliest times. We knew, too, that the spirit of enterprise which sent them forth derived much of its strength from the fostering care of this ancient City; for upon the Arctic map, which lay constantly spread before us, we saw recorded the names of its chief Magistrates, its Aldermen, its Citizens—active patrons of Arctic exploration—and affixed in grateful recognition of their support by Davis, Baffin, Hudson, and others, to their geographical discoveries nearly three centuries ago. Nor need we in this age apprehend the extinction of that spirit of adventure which we inherit from our Scandinavian forefathers, and which lies at the root of our national greatness: this instance alone of the 'Heart of the Empire' gracefully rewarding similar exertion in the most remote and inhospitable region would prove to the world that the love of maritime discovery, the ardour of British enterprise, continues undiminished.

"I beg to thank you most heartily for having been especially mindful of those who shared the voyage with me. They fully deserve to share largely of its honors. Where all did their duty so well it would be invidious to particularise; but I feel bound to state that no one of

my companions made so large a sacrifice in devoting himself to the cause as Captain Allan Young. My only regret is that I cannot claim him as a brother officer in its restricted sense, and that he is, therefore, beyond the reach of Admiralty reward. You have also afforded me the most sincere pleasure by the expression of your sympathy with that distinguished lady who entrusted to my guidance her final effort—the little expedition in which was centred her last ray of hope. How nearly that effort failed I am sure all here will recollect, and will heartily rejoice with me that, for her sake at least, it was permitted to succeed—that the success might be all her own.

"The Franklin story now forms a part of our national history, and all history fails to supply a more beautiful and striking instance of heroic manly endurance under the most appalling circumstances, and of no less enduring devotion, true womanly constancy, and courageous hope. The youth of future generations will read this ennobling story with the deepest emotion, and will receive from it the impress of those eminently great and good qualities of which it tells. Such valuable instruction for all ages it would be difficult to over-rate.

"The 'final effort' has fallen far short of saving life; it has, however, terminated a painful suspense; and in recovering the knowledge of our lost countrymen's great geographical discoveries, of their sufferings, and of their firm devotion to the last, Lady Franklin has accomplished a most important national object. The same act of justice which will perpetuate their memories will also transmit to posterity, in the simple record of their achievements and Christian worth, an example of which England may justly feel proud.

"This very inadequate acknowledgment of the distinction conferred upon me by so rare a gift as the Freedom of the City of London, would be still more incomplete than it is did I not also thank you for the very beautiful and appropriate heirloom in which it is enclosed."

Ordered.—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, with the Reply of Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, be entered on the Journal of this Court."

THE RIGHT HONORABLE COLIN BARON CLYDE, G.C.B., D.C.L.

Sir Walter Robert Carden, Knight, *Lord Mayor.*

[1858.] At a Court of Common Council, 7th October, 1858, it was Resolved:—

"That the Freedom of this City, with a Sword of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to the Right Honorable BARON CLYDE, Commander-in-Chief of Her MAJESTY'S Forces in the East Indies, in testimony of the distinguished services he has rendered to his country; and particularly for his decisive operations on Lucknow, which have resulted in the reduction and occupation of that important position, the dispersion of the rebel force from their great rallying point, and the undoubted confirmation of the ascendency of the British Arms."

William Cubitt, Esq.,* M.P., *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1860.] At a Court of Common Council, 20th December, 1860, the Right Honorable COLIN BARON CLYDE, G.C.B., D.C.L., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of this Court of the 7th day of October, 1858, and after the reading of the Resolution by Mr. Town Clerk, Mr. Chamberlain addressed his Lordship in these words:—

"MY LORD,

"It is a time-honored and cherished custom with this ancient Corporation, to inscribe on their roll of honorary Citizenship the names of men who, in the various departments of civil or professional service, have signalised themselves, and have deserved well of their country. Upon that roll it was their privilege to record the names of WELLINGTON, BERESFORD, STUART, HILL, and GRAHAM, the distinguished chiefs commanding in many a field memorable in the Peninsular campaign; and it is a significant incident, and deeply interesting to this Honorable Court, that they meet this day to inscribe on the same list the name of an officer who played a gallant though subordinate part in the same campaign, spared through half a century of honorable service and military casualties to receive, at length, thanks and compliments similar to those bestowed long since upon his masters in the school of arms.

"Since the happy termination of the great European struggle in 1815, your Lordship has improved the already distinguished reputation acquired in the Peninsular War by services of no mean order in various parts of the world, particularly in China and North-Western India, under the leadership of the veteran LORD GOUGH. That noble and gallant Lord, who also stood in this

* Subsequently created a Baronet.

Court to receive the well-merited thanks of his fellow Citizens,* delineated most critically your Lordship's military characteristics when he wrote home in 1848—'Brigadier-General COLIN CAMPBELL, with that steady coolness and military precision for which he is so remarkable, carried everything before him.' With such antecedents, my Lord, and enjoying such a military reputation, it was not surprising to find your Lordship selected for the command of a Division in the Crimean campaign. It is needless to repeat here—for it is already a matter of history—how and with what results your Lordship headed your gallant Highlanders at the storming of the heights of Alma, nor is there occasion to remind any one of that 'thin red line' whose *solidité admirable* impressed our gallant Allies, and excited the just pride of the British army, as they beheld it withstand the shock of war, and hurl back the surges of Russian cavalry at Balaklava.

"It is, however, to your Lordship's crowning services as Commander-in-Chief of Her MAJESTY'S forces in India that the Resolution of this Honorable Court more particularly points; to the extraordinary promptitude displayed by your Lordship in assuming that command when an hour's delay might have imperilled our supremacy in India; to the unfaltering persistency with which your Lordship followed up the course of action adopted, and the combined coolness, intrepidity, and caution, which ensured uniform success in every action, until revolt was crushed and the mutiny brought to a close.

"I will not trust myself—for neither time nor my own feeling will permit me—to speak of the thrilling incidents connected with Lucknow and its beleaguered Residency; of the protracted suspense of brave men and most heroic women, through weary months of peril, privation, and watchfulness; of INGLIS and his undaunted garrison hoping against hope, and never for a moment despairing of British succour; of natives faithful amid the faithless; of HAVELOCK and OUTRAM, and its ever-memorable first relief; of MANSFIELD, and PEEL, and BAIRD, GREATHEAD, HOPE GRANT, and KAVANAGH; nor will I attempt the narration of how your Lordship, at the head of your gallant little army, cut your way through ranks of enemies twenty times the number of your troops from Cawnpore to the Alumbagh, and thence to the Residency of Lucknow, relieving a second time, with masterly strategy, the heroic garrison in the face of the whole rebel army. It must suffice on this occasion to epitomise your services by saying that your Lordship was sent by your SOVEREIGN, and with the concurrence of every British subject, to reconquer a revolted Presidency, and that, aided by the gallant and united British and Indian armies, you succeeded, with the least possible effusion of human blood. British supremacy in India, being suddenly and unexpectedly assailed by an army of a hundred thousand men of our own training, familiar with the scientific resources of war, possessed of fortified cities, ample magazines, and an incredible store of arms and artillery, maintained a continued struggle, through seasons of unusual severity, until forty thousand Europeans had fallen, either on the field or in hospital, and for a moment the fate of British India appeared to tremble in the balance. In twenty months, however, from the outbreak Great Britain had re-captured every city, re-conquered every province, re-occupied every station, beaten every army, and pursued to destruction or dissolution every flying band of mutineers; and your Lordship's name will ever be inseparably connected with the attainment of these great results.

"It was your Lordship's reported wish, on leaving our shores to assume the command in India 'That you might, by the blessing of God, be enabled speedily to report the mutiny quelled, and to return the sword into its scabbard never to draw it again.' The former part of that wish has been happily fulfilled, and in presenting to your Lordship the right hand of fellowship as a Citizen

* LORD VISCOUNT GOUGH received the Freedom on 30th May, 1850. *Vide* p. 182.

of London, and begging your acceptance of a Sword, I express, in the name of every member of this Corporation, an earnest hope that the latter part of your Lordship's desire may also find its accomplishment, and that, enjoying health and long life, you may rest upon your laurels, and never be called upon to draw from its scabbard the Sword we this day present to you, at the stern bidding of ruthless war."

To which his Lordship replied :—

"MY LORD MAYOR, AND GENTLEMEN,

"I feel, more deeply than I can express, the greatness of the double honor which you have conferred upon me. As a Freeman of this great and illustrious City, I am proud to be enrolled on the glorious list of those who have done good service to their country. I accept with gratitude the magnificent present which has now been placed in my hands.

"At the age of fifteen I was present with my regiment at the battle of Vimiera. You will not expect a plain soldier, whose life since then has been spent in the active exercise of his profession, to reply in adequate terms to the eloquent and too flattering address of your Chamberlain. I have received at the hands of my gracious SOVEREIGN honors far beyond my deserts. I receive the costly and beautiful Sword now presented to me in the name of the City of London as a token of the favour and approbation of the greatest and wealthiest City in the civilised world, and to the last day of my life I shall prize your gift beyond anything I possess.

"My words are but poor and feeble to express my gratitude, but, while endeavouring to convey my thanks to you, allow me to call attention to the noble courage and devotion which animated all ranks in Her MAJESTY'S service, from the present Commander-in-Chief in India and gallant friend beside me,* to the private soldier in the ranks. Nothing short of the untiring and determined exertions of all, from the highest to the lowest, could have ensured the success which you have this day been pleased to recognise and reward. An old and humble soldier of my country, I again thank you, my Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, members of the Corporation of London, for the great and signal honor you have conferred upon me."

Ordered.—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, with the Reply of the Right Honorable COLIN BARON CLYDE, G.C.B., D.C.L., be entered on the Journal of this Court."

* Lieutenant-General SIR JAMES OUTRAM, Bart.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JAMES OUTRAM, K.C.B.

Sir Walter Robert Carden, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1858.] At a Court of Common Council, the 7th October, 1858, it was Resolved:—

"That the Freedom of this City, with a Sword of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., in testimony of the signal services rendered by him in suppressing mutiny and rebellion in the East Indies, and in admiration of his high personal and public character, exemplified through a long period of military service in the East, as a brave, skilful, and patriotic soldier."

William Cubitt, Esq., M.P., *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1860.] At a Court of Common Council, 20th December, 1860, Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of this Court of the 7th day of October, 1858, and after the reading of the Resolution by Mr. Town Clerk, Mr. Chamberlain addressed Sir James Outram in these words:—

"Sir,

"At the date of the Resolution of this Honorable Court, which we meet this day to carry into effect, there existed two branches of military service in India, distinct as it regarded organisation, and with an individuality and history of their own—possessed, nevertheless, of so many admirable features in common, that they were justly regarded as twin services. This Honorable Court, having in its wisdom determined to confer in the person of the noble and gallant Lord such honor as it might on the British Army, resolved also to bestow a similar compliment on yourself, as the best exponent and embodiment of the varied excellences which distinguished the late gallant Indian Army.

"At the very outset of your career in connection with that service, we find you with only two hundred men attacking and utterly routing a force of eight hundred insurgents strongly posted in the hill fortress of Moolair, thus cutting short by one blow an insurrection which caused considerable anxiety to the Indian authorities.

"Immediately upon this success, you were selected by Governor Elphinstone for the accomplishment of a task which few would have been entrusted with, and fewer still would have undertaken, it being generally esteemed impracticable—a task which the future historian, taking a

calm review of the past, will, if I mistake not, select as the most remarkable accomplishment of your eventful life. I allude to your subjugation and civilisation of the Bheels of Candeish. This most degraded race of savages—apparently untamable, with a thirst for blood shared in common with the tigers of their inaccessible jungles; regarding murder as a pastime, and robbery as a sacred institution acceptable to the infernal deities whom they were accustomed to propitiate with blood; with no single accomplishment of civilisation but an inveterate addiction to the use of ardent spirits — became the terror and the scourge of the fruitful Province of Candeish, and constituted for many years the 'difficulty' of the Government of India.

"The utter extermination of this race had been seriously suggested to, and entertained by, the authorities as the only possible measure by which peace and security of life could be obtained. The elevation, however, of the degraded beings appeared to some minds a practicable measure, and if so, a more glorious work than their extermination; and of you, Sir, the proudest thing I can say on this occasion is that the task, apparently hopeless to many, was proposed to you for accomplishment, and that you both accepted and performed it.

"Penetrating into their almost inaccessible fastnesses, you first convinced them of your power; then, sending back your troops, alone, unarmed, and beyond the reach of human protection, you cast yourself upon their mercy; acting upon the assumption that they were of the same blood with ourselves, you ventured your life to convince them of your generous intentions. Eliciting latent sympathies in their rugged natures, you enthroned yourself in their affections, obtained a moral ascendency over their deeply-degraded hearts, and ultimately succeeded in forming out of such materials a numerous, well-disciplined, and efficient body of troops, the loyal protectors of the peace and security they had so long violated with impunity. This success—a source of profound astonishment to all who witnessed it—procured for you the most complimentary expressions of thanks from every branch of the Indian Government.

"It is impossible, in the compass of a few minutes, adequately to allude to all the varied services you have rendered during forty eventful years. Between the years 1840 and 1856 we find the Government of India continually availing themselves of your varied qualifications and vast experience in Indian affairs in a great variety of capacities, both military and political, and at the close of the latter year, the Home Government having declared war against the Shah of Persia, you were selected to command the expedition despatched to effect a descent on the Persian coast. Arriving in camp in January, 1857—a year so memorable in India—your measures were devised so judiciously, and executed so energetically by the combined British and Indian forces under your command, that all the demands of the British Government were conceded, and the war terminated by the spring of that year.

"But for this happy promptitude of action neither yourself, nor the deeply-lamented Brigadier Havelock, with his devoted division, could, humanly speaking, have appeared in the plains of India at the very crisis of the mutiny, to hold in check rebellion, to cover themselves with honor, and to find, too many of them, a soldier's grave. It must suffice, in alluding to the share which you had in the relief and capture of Lucknow, and the suppression of the mutiny, to affirm that where all acted heroically, you were second to no one in all the qualities which constitute a British officer; that, moreover, you were conspicuous in advocating moderation and clemency in the hour of victory, and active in repressing vindictive and cruel treatment of the misguided and unoffending who fell into your power, in all which, to his honor be it spoken, you received the cordial support and approval of the noble and gallant Lord.*

* Lord Clyde.

"But I cannot allow myself to pass unnoticed the truly generous conduct, so characteristic of all your proceedings, displayed towards the beloved and deeply-deplored General Havelock, when in a spirit worthy of the best age of chivalry—and, may we not say, in a spirit dictated by practical Christianity—you assumed a subordinate position rather than deprive that dauntless hero of the honor and gratification of completing the work he had so nobly begun. The bones of that illustrious General and truly good and great man, repose in India, but his epitaph is engraven on every British heart; and be assured, Sir, that so long as Havelock shall be remembered and beloved, that act of generosity, which even more than your bravery endears your name to the British people, will not be forgotten. 'Perhaps,' said the mover of the Resolution of this Honorable Court, 'no record of secular history exhibits a rarer proof of true magnanimity than this noble resolve of General Outram.' It is but one of the many incidents which illustrate how exceedingly happy was the allusion of the late gallant Sir Charles Napier, when he proposed honor to the sentiment—'The "Bayard" of British India, Major James Outram, of the Bombay Army.'

"I now tender to you, Sir, the right hand of fellowship as a Citizen of London, and beg your acceptance of a Sword on behalf of this Corporation, expressing a fervent hope in the name of his Lordship the Mayor, and of every member of this Honorable Court, that you may be long spared to aid the councils of the Indian Government by your varied and vast experience, and if I may add the wish, that you may in your retirement from active service find leisure and inclination to gratify the world with a record of the varied, romantic, and deeply interesting incidents of an eventful and useful life."

To which Sir James Outram replied:—

'My Lord and Gentlemen,

"In my present infirm state of health,* I am quite unable to express as fully or as well as I otherwise might do the extreme gratification with which I receive this testimony of your approval of my services in India. Gentlemen, I feel the high honor thus conferred on me in the same degree which has been so well acknowledged by the noble Lord, and I shall ever esteem it as the glory of my life. The highest distinction that could be conferred by this great Corporation on a soldier, the gift of a Sword, has been enhanced in my estimation—if, indeed, anything could enhance so proud a compliment—by being associated on this occasion with my beloved and revered late commander, to whom I feel all the devotion of a Highlander of the olden time towards the chief of his clan."

Ordered.—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, with the Reply of Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., be entered on the Journal of this Court."

* Sir James was in such an infirm state of health that he was obliged to remain seated during this address. He died March 11th, 1863, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

RICHARD COBDEN, ESQ., M.P.

John Carter, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

1860.] At a Court of Common Council, 22nd March, 1860, it was Resolved :—

"That the Freedom of this City in a Box of the value of Fifty Guineas be presented to Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., in recognition of his long and eminent services in liberating Commerce from the shackles which prevented the development of the industrial enterprise of this country, and also for his voluntary and patriotic exertions in negotiating the recent treaty with France."

William Cubitt, Esq., M.P., *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1861.] At a Court of Common Council, 6th June, 1861, Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of this Court of the 22nd day of March, 1860; and after the reading of the Resolution by Mr. Town Clerk, Mr. Chamberlain administered the declaration of a Freeman, and addressed Mr. Cobden in these words :—

"Sir,

"This Honorable Court, in whose name I have the honor to address you to-day, would have proved unworthy of its antecedents, and inconsistent with its previous aspirations after civil and social freedom, had it witnessed with indifference the advances which have been made of late years towards the liberation of trade and commerce from the shackles of an unwise and miscalculating policy; and it would have added injustice to inconsistency had it overlooked yourself in reference to the removal of such restrictions. Disclaiming, then, on this occasion any intention of serving the cause of mere political partisanship, this Honorable Court desires, by these proceedings, to signify its approval of the policy which you have so ably and consistently advocated, by tendering you a humble but sincere personal compliment.

"A glance at the history of that system of economics, with which your name will ever be associated, will suffice to show that, however the fact may have been overlooked, statesmen of all sections have at various times identified themselves with that policy. So long since as the Peace of Utrecht, Lord Bolingbroke obtained from France stipulations for a treaty conceding the removal of the prohibitory articles of the French tariff, although that statesman was unsuccessful in his endeavours to obtain for such treaty the sanction of the British

Parliament. The renowned William Pitt (whose general policy will scarcely be identified with your own), rising above the prejudices of his age, the fears of his party, and the clamour of his opponents, concluded the memorable Treaty of 1786, which, but for the outburst of revolutionary fanaticism which followed in France, and the war with this country, would have ante-dated by seventy years the existing free interchange of the respective products of France and Great Britain. If we add to the names of Bolingbroke and Pitt those of Huskisson, of Peel, and of Gladstone, enough will have been said to vindicate the present proceeding from any imputation of political partisanship.

"The principles of free trade, indeed, naturally commend themselves to the members of this Corporation, as favouring the extension of that trade and commerce for which this City is so justly celebrated, but also upon the higher grounds, that these principles are intimately and inseparably identified with the social well-being of the myriads of their fellow-men, the producers of wealth at home and abroad. The Creator of all has munificently furnished the world on which the human family is placed with an inconceivable abundance, and an almost infinite variety of those things which minister to the necessities and enjoyments of humanity, but that wealth of nature of every kind has been, in the Divine wisdom, so distributed, that it cannot be rendered available for general use without a constant exchange of the products of the varied regions and climates which diversify the face of the globe.

"To remove, or at least to modify the natural hindrances to such free exchange, has been the province of man's industry, and, aided by science, it has achieved glorious triumphs over the most formidable of physical obstacles. The ocean has been spanned by navigation, continents are intersected by railways, steam has multiplied a thousandfold the power of man's labour, while he transmits his thoughts on the wings of lightning rendered a docile servant to do his bidding. While labour and science, hand-in-hand, have achieved these proud results, it is humiliating to reflect that the world has been governed with so little wisdom that almost every country has striven to restrict and to obstruct the free exchange of the world's varied produce by the enactment of laws injurious to every class without exception, frustrating thereby the obvious and benign intentions of the Creator with reference to the subjugation of the earth to man's use, the supply of human wants, and the rewards of human industry.

"It is because you, Sir, perceiving clearly the folly—I had almost said the impiety—of such a policy, had the courage to denounce and the energy successfully to encounter it, that this Honorable Court, following the example of its Sovereign, tenders you such honor as it is in its power to bestow. Gigantic obstacles still stand in the way of unrestricted exchange and free competition of free labour; but some of them are already passing away, and we shall see more and more the direct results of liberated commerce in the increased value of human skill and industry, arising from a more constant demand for their products, while the natural and artificial necessaries of life will be brought within the reach of the many by the creation of a constant and abundant supply. Indirectly, also, this policy must tend towards a better understanding between the several branches of the great human family, brought more and more, as they will be, into the relation of customers to each other.

"It is early at present to look for such results; nor is it in the power of Free Trade to accomplish of itself all we desire. But already we rejoice to know that the recent treaty has conduced to draw more closely the bonds of the Anglo-French alliance, and rendered a rupture between the two leading powers of the world, whom God has constituted neighbours, more difficult, unreasonable, and unjustifiable, than it would have been even a few months since. It

is recorded of the First Napoleon that, amid the calm and matured reflection of the evening of his life, he exclaimed, 'We must fall back on the free navigation of the ocean, and the entire freedom of universal interchange.'

"The Third Napoleon appears to have accepted the dispassionate judgment and the corrected experience of the founder of his dynasty. Boldly, in the face of powerful and interested opposition, he has adopted this sentiment as the guiding principle of his commercial policy, and faithfully has he adhered to the terms of the treaty concluded with this country. Subsequently he has extended the same policy to Belgium, and is manifesting his desire that these principles shall shape his commercial relations with other Powers. In the face of such facts, and also of the unlooked-for relaxation of the French passport system, mistrust and suspicion should give place to more hopeful and generous views of our neighbour and ally; and we are justified in adopting as our own the words of the Count de Persigny, uttered in this hall, on the occasion, my Lord Mayor, of your assuming the chair which your Lordship so worthily fills:—'Thank Heaven, the reason, the good sense, and the interests of the two nations, tend every day to dissipate falsifying illusions, for every day men's minds are more and more clearly and positively impressed with this main consideration—that, having everything to lose and nothing to gain by new conflicts, the two nations can mutually derive as many benefits from peace as they could inflict injuries on each other in war.'

"Allow me now, Sir, to offer you the right hand of fellowship as a Citizen of London, and permit me to request your acceptance of this trifling souvenir of this day's proceedings, expressing, in the name of his Lordship and of every member of this Honorable Court, an earnest hope that your health may be completely restored, and that your life may be long spared, that you may render further service to your country, and witness many gratifying results of the policy you have so successfully promoted."

To which Mr. Cobden replied:—

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I should be wanting in modesty if I were to appropriate to myself all the merit which has been so lavishly bestowed upon me in connection with the great question of free trade, upon which we have heard so elaborated and eloquent an eulogium. I have been a humble worker in that cause with many others, and I must only attribute it to accident, and not to any exclusive merit, that I have been frequently made the representative of the great principle to which I allude. And I will say, in relation to the particular occasion which has brought me here to receive this honor from your illustrious Corporation, that I should be trespassing beyond the bounds of truth and modesty if I were to say that either I or this country have had much merit in the case of the late commercial treaty with France.

"For ourselves, we had already nearly finished the task of striking the fetters from *our* industry. For thirty-five years we had received at the hands of successive statesmen—and I may mention particularly those already referred to, Mr. Huskisson, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Gladstone—almost a complete measure of commercial reform, so far as regards the question of the protection of one interest against another at the expense of the consumer. There was very little remaining to do, and the items in our tariff requiring actually to be reformed might almost be said to have remained there on account of their insignificance. But it was a very different question on the other side of the Channel. France had hardly taken the first step in the path of commercial reform. Although she has been for nearly a

century the teacher of nations in the great truths of political economy; notwithstanding that in the olden time Turgot and Say had demonstrated the truth of those principles; notwithstanding the labours of a noble band of political economists in our day, in the front rank of which I must place the late lamented Frederic Bastiat and my much-esteemed friend Michel Chevalier; notwithstanding their efforts, France remained the most prohibitive country of any great nation in the world.

"It was reserved for the present Emperor to effect those changes which had overtasked the power of any of his predecessors. He has been aided by most enlightened members of his Government, and most ably seconded by his Minister of Commerce, to whose enlightened and courageous qualities I am glad of this opportunity of offering the tribute of my sincere admiration. But it is to the Emperor personally that is due the initiative of the great reform embodied in this treaty.

"Now, it is remarkable that two countries more favourably situated and circumstanced than any other two countries in the world should have remained so long separated and estranged from each other, and deprived of the advantages which the mutual interchange of commodities would have given them; for it is a fact that there are no two great nations, so near together, the products of which are so diversified as those of France and England. Separated—or to speak more properly, for the purposes of commercial intercourse, united—by twenty miles of sea, on the one side France yields silk, wine, oil, fruits, and a variety of other articles which are denied to this country; on our side we are endowed with greater riches in minerals than are possessed by our neighbours beyond the Channel. In fact, Nature seems to have given to France the greatest abundance of that which can be produced on the surface, while to us have been afforded those precious ingredients which require the labour and ingenuity and skill of the workman to fabricate into those multitudinous articles which supply us with the means of exchange against the productions of the whole civilised world.

"But it is not merely in the diversity of natural productions that these two great countries possess to so large and, indeed, to so unrivalled an extent—considering their geographical circumstances—the means of exchange. Nature has stamped the two peoples with a genius so different that they seem admirably suited to supply each other's wants and make good each other's deficiencies—France, with a versatility, a taste, and an ingenuity tending always to the production of articles of luxury and taste; England, with a solidity, with a perseverance, and a force, aiming to create those articles which enter most largely into the consumption and convenience of mankind. If I were to compare a Frenchman with an Englishman, I should say that while, perhaps, the Frenchman has rather more brains in the tips of his fingers than the Englishman, the Englishman has more strength in his arms.

"Now, Gentlemen, we should be very untrue to our principles, and wanting in faith as regards the interests of France, which we have not shown in our own case, if we did not believe that the measures which have been taken by the French Government would redound greatly to the benefit of that country. I venture to say that in ten years' time the measures of the last year—I mean the complete change in their commercial system which was inaugurated last year—will be looked back upon as the crowning glory of the reign of the present Emperor; and I venture to say that it will be found in France, as it has been seen here, that those interests which now believe themselves to be menaced with the greatest danger have derived the greatest benefit from this change. I mean that, as in our case, while our farmers and agriculturists—and I see one of the most eminent of them among the Aldermen on this occasion—were afraid that they would be

ruined by the change in our system of corn laws, I believe that after an experience of ten or twelve years there is hardly an intelligent agriculturist or landowner in this country who would, if it now depended on himself, return to the old system.

"And so, I venture to predict, will it be in France—that the manufacturers who are now the most alarmed will find the greatest benefit from the change that has been made in their system. They will be awakened into new life and activity, and in ten years' time they will be ashamed of the fears which they now entertain, just as our farmers are ashamed to confess how much they were alarmed ten years ago. But does it follow from this that because the French are to improve in their manufactures that therefore there is not to be a great interchange between France and England? Quite the contrary. The improvements that will take place in France can only lead to augmented wealth, increased employment, and a rise of wages. That will give the means of greater consumption in France; and, free trade meaning nothing more than a division of labour carried out to its fullest extent, we shall produce many things in this country which France will not produce, while they, on the other hand, will yield innumerable articles upon which we should not think of employing our capital and labour; and the result will be that there will be a constantly increasing interchange between the two countries in proportion as the prosperity of each nation increases.

"Now, it is naturally a question that occurs to us all—How is it that it should have been left to the year 1860 to inaugurate a system of commercial intercourse founded on the principles of common sense between those two great countries? It is quite clear the reason is that the laws of Providence have been ignored and violated by human laws which have prevented that interchange. And I come here in no other capacity than as an humble instrument in having contributed to the restoration of nature's laws and the abrogation of some portion of those ignorant regulations which interrupt and interfere with the development of what was intended to be the relation between the two countries. I am not here for having successfully done anything to create interchange—I am here simply in the capacity of one who has striven to pull down some portion of the obstruction; and I venture to predict that the energy and activity which you will see displayed and thrown into the commerce of the two countries within a few years will show how much violence, how much human energy, there must have been in doing wrong, to have successfully thwarted that which is a natural instinct and a want of humanity.

"There has been another reason. It has been eloquently stated that these regulations tend to alienate nations, and are the cause of hostile collisions between them, and that this has been the great reason why France and England have been so estranged and alienated in times past. To such a degree have these hostile and ignorant passions prevailed between the two nations that an illustrious statesman of our own country did not hesitate to say sixty years ago that France and England were natural enemies. But France and England, I say, were naturally intended to be the best possible friends. But even now there is much that is doing by the Governments of the two countries which is calculated to fill us with disappointment, if not with dismay. Probably at no time in our history—and I say it advisedly—had France and England so large a warlike preparation by which they can be brought into collision as at this moment in a time of peace.

"It was not too much to say that at no period of history were ever France and England so prepared by formidable naval forces for hostile operations against each other as at present; and this is going on—if we may believe what we read and hear—at the present moment, simultaneously with this commercial treaty which is intended to facilitate the intercourse between the two nations.

"There is something saddening and inconsistent in this fact. There is something wanting on the part of both Governments to the peoples of both countries that that state of things should exist at the moment when they are invited to enter into commercial operations by the investment of capital, by the employment of labour, by the forming of connections, all of which must imply some confidence in the future. I say, and I say it advisedly, that there is something wanting on the part of both Governments, simultaneously with such a state of things, to exhibit themselves in the face of the world in an attitude of constantly-increasing menace and defiance by their warlike preparations.

"I know the stereotyped answer we have heard to this—that if you would preserve peace, prepare for war. That is an old maxim, but experience has not proved to us its wisdom in practice. I have acted upon a different maxim. I say, if you would preserve peace, prepare for peace. The old Latin motto, *Si vis pacem, para bellum*, might have been applicable to the state of things in the old Roman Empire, when that power acknowledged no equal and tolerated no rival. In those days that maxim meant, if you would prevent rebellion you must prepare to suppress it. It is a very different thing in our days, with two nations like France and England, each maintaining perfect equality with the other, having the same glorious traditions and histories, and neither claiming from the other either subservience or obedience. I say that for two nations like these to be constantly arming is the readiest means to provoke war, and the danger is that which the late Lord Aberdeen once expressed—that nations which have made great preparations for war are very apt to be disposed to test their efficacy.

"I am not going to enlarge upon this subject, but I say, emphatically and advisedly, that this commercial treaty must be practically incomplete—I was going to say it will be a mockery—so long as the Governments of these two great countries maintain their present attitude of hostility, or at least of defiance, towards each other. I speak of their naval preparations solely, because we are come to that point now that there is no other country which is making any great naval preparations besides France and England. But they are avowedly preparing a hostile—or, at least, a system of defence against each other; and I say that it is the duty of both Governments to endeavour to take such steps as may allay the uneasiness and anxiety which must prevail in the minds of merchants, manufacturers, commercial men, and men of business, in both countries, so long as this hostile attitude exists—an attitude so opposed to those feelings, views, and preparations, which are necessary in order to realise the full benefits of this treaty.

"I will only add, in reference to a remark which has been made, that I am here to-day to bear testimony, not only to the complete good faith with which the French Government carried out every detail of this treaty, but to their anxiety that there should be no possible misapprehension or misunderstanding with regard to the practical arrangements for carrying out the treaty in a satisfactory manner. And this brings me, in conclusion, in expressing my gratitude to this Court for the great honor they have done me on this occasion, to refer to the circumstances and the time under which the vote of the Freedom of your Corporation was accorded to me.

"That which, I confess, gives it in my eyes its signal merit is the consideration that, at the time when I was engaged in arranging the details of the treaty, and before those details could be published, I was, as you know, assailed. I do not complain of that; I, as a public man, have had too much of it in my time to induce me now to complain. But I was assailed at a moment and under circumstances when it was not in my power to reply—when it would have been indiscreet and improper in me to have replied—when I knew that the circumstances of the case, when they came to be developed, six months later, would justify me and refute my calumniators. But, in

the meantime, while I was powerless, the danger was—and the only danger I felt during the proceedings—that the manufacturing community would be so discouraged by these misrepresentations, that they would fail to come to Paris to help me with their knowledge of the details of their business, which alone enabled me to accomplish my work. It was at that moment that this Honorable Court, without having any knowledge of the facts—knowing only the vague terms of the original treaty, which might have meant something or nothing, according as the details were worked out—and when I was far away from home and powerless myself, threw the shield of its approbation over me. It is for this that I now present myself before you, and from the very depth of my heart I thank you sincerely for the honor you have done me."

Ordered.—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, with the Reply of Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., be entered on the Journal of this Court."

GEORGE PEABODY, ESQ.

William Cubitt, Esq., M.P., *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1862.] At a Court of Common Council, 22nd May, 1862, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Honorary Freedom of this City in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas be presented to George Peabody, Esq., in grateful recognition of the princely munificence displayed by him in devoting the sum of £150,000 towards the relief of the needy and deserving poor of this Metropolis; and of the Christian liberality of sentiment which dictated that the fund thus created should be administered irrespective of the distinctions of nationality, party, or religious belief."

At a Court of Common Council, 10th July, 1862, George Peabody, Esq., was admitted to the Honorary Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of this Court of the 22nd day of May, 1862; and after the reading of the Resolution by Mr. Town Clerk, Mr. Chamberlain addressed Mr. Peabody in these words:—

"Previously, Sir, to inscribing your name upon the roll of honorary Citizenship of this ancient City, in conformity with the Resolution now read, it is expected that I should address to you a few words in the name of this Honorable Court. This duty, at all times onerous and responsible, is one of peculiar delicacy on the present occasion; for, however it may be permitted to sound the praises of the hero and the statesman who have deserved well of their country. it is difficult—not to say unusual—to speak of personal excellence in the presence of its possessor; and I am conscious that it will be more acceptable to you, Sir, and will best become myself, if on this occasion my remarks are as brief as possible, and assume the form of congratulation only.

"It is a circumstance to which you doubtless recur with unfeigned satisfaction, that in the early period of your commercial career it was put into your heart to resolve that, 'should your labours be blessed with success, you would devote a portion of the property so acquired to the promotion of the intellectual, moral, and physical welfare of your fellow-men.' It was a noble and unselfish resolution, recognising that the acquisition of property is not a mere game of hazard, but the result of the blessing of 'Him who giveth power to become rich,' and that a corresponding obligation exists to appropriate some portion of acquired wealth to the relief and comfort of His suffering children. It is not, however, every good resolution which attains to accomplishment. Alas! for the uncertainty and frailty of human affairs, some possess the will to make noble appropriations of wealth, but lack the possession of the means, while others, possessing the wherewithal, have not the heart to devise or practise 'liberal things.'

"It is, then, a fair subject for congratulation that, having acquired by your persevering and well-directed industry the means of carrying into effect your generous aspirations, prosperity did not obliterate the recollection or frustrate the performance of that good, which, under other circumstances, you had purposed in your heart. Danvers, the place of your birth; Baltimore, the scene of your early success; and now London, in which you have completed a commercial career with the highest credit; alike bear witness that the possession of wealth does not necessarily incapacitate the heart for the exercise of generous emotions.

"It is unnecessary that I should dwell upon the particulars of your munificent gift to the poor of this Metropolis, for they are already the subject of recorded history. There are, however, one or two aspects in which that gift and the period of its announcement may be regarded as enhancing very greatly its value in the estimation of this Honorable Court. Forbearing to give to your intentions a testamentary character, you generously relinquished during life the possession and enjoyment of the large sum which you have preferred to appropriate as a donation rather than to bequeath as a legacy.

"And not only so, but we bear in mind that it is the gift of a stranger sojourning in our midst. You selected also for the announcement of your unprecedented liberality a period in which untoward and exceptional circumstances had disturbed for a time the harmonious political relations of Great Britain and the United States, as if to convince us that your benevolence rose superior to the claims and predilections of nationality, and could soar above the disturbing and irritating influences which had been unhappily evoked.

"Although an American by birth and in heart, you have ever manifested kindly feelings towards Great Britain. On a memorable occasion you publicly vindicated the honor and respect due to the person and position of our beloved SOVEREIGN, and you also fitted out at your own cost an expedition in search of FRANKLIN, the illustrious and lamented British navigator. You have now again afforded an illustration that it is the predominant desire of your heart that the people of this country and those of your own—brethren as they are in lineage, language, and literature, with a common origin, faith, and historical traditions—should live as brethren in the cultivation of sentiments of mutual esteem.

"This Honorable Corporation has ever taken a deep interest in all that concerns the promotion of civil and religious liberty, having waged unceasing war with that intolerance which in times past excluded deserving Citizens from municipal office on account of religious profession, and subjected Christians and Jews alike to pains and penalties, such as drove your own ancestor from our shores to seek freedom of worship across the Atlantic. I should not, then, faithfully reflect the sentiments of those for whom I speak on this occasion, if I failed to proclaim as the brightest feature of your munificent benefaction, that it enjoins 'a rigid exclusion of every influence calculated to impart to it a character sectarian as regards religion, or exclusive in relation to party politics.'

"And now, Sir, permit me to offer you the right hand of fellowship, as the *first* American to whom the compliment of Honorary Citizenship has been accorded by this City,* and to request your acceptance, in the name of this Honorable Court, of this humble *souvenir* of their esteem. In returning to pass the remainder of your days in the land of your birth, may you be the harbinger of returning peace to your distracted country—peace based upon

* ANDREW STEVENSON, Esq., Minister of the United States to this country, declined the compliment, as inconsistent with his official position. *Vide* p. 158.

the enduring foundation of liberty and equal rights to all. May the evening hours of your useful life be spent in the enjoyment of health and tranquillity, your happiness augmented by the consciousness that, although far removed from us in person, your munificent gift is daily diffusing much good in this our City—'the poor your clients, and Heaven's smile your fee.'"

To which Mr. Peabody replied:—

"My Lord Mayor, and Gentlemen of the Corporation,

"I accept at the hands of the Chamberlain, with deep sensibility, the very great honor bestowed upon me this day by the City of London. But I am conscious that I do not altogether deserve the generous praise you have attached to the act which has been the occasion of this distinction, for I am not unmindful of the fact that my ability to make a gift for the benefit of the poor of London is less due to my own merits than to the kind Providence which has so highly favoured me in the acquisition of property; and I should have neglected an obvious duty if I had failed to employ a portion of my means for the advantage of others. It is but just to say, that in my effort to do good I am not a pioneer, but a follower of many public benefactors whose munificent charities have illustrated your history.

"I have always held the opinion that among those who had a special claim to participate in whatever good fortune I might enjoy were the communities in which I acquired the means of being useful to my fellow-men; and I should indeed be ungrateful if, in carrying out my long-cherished design, I should forget the great City where I had experienced so much kindness, and passed so many years of happiness and prosperity. But, my Lord Mayor, I cannot deny that the fulfilment of my resolution as an American resident in London is peculiarly grateful to me. I remember with gratitude and satisfaction the kindly relation which has for such a length of time subsisted between my native country and this ancient City. From the birth of the nation* to the present time, America has seldom failed to find in this stronghold of civil and religious liberty a willing response to her own emotions of fraternity and good-will; and it is likewise to me a circumstance of unexpected happiness if my gift, by reason of the particular time at which it was made, tended in any degree to soften asperities of feeling which had unhappily arisen between the two great nations of the Anglo-Saxon family. If it has reminded the people of both countries of their common origin and natural sympathy, I am fortunate indeed, and more than repaid.

"I am gratified, my Lord Mayor, to learn that in banishing distinctions of party or creed from the application of this gift for the benefit of those who are less favoured than myself, I have met with the approval of your distinguished body. Such distinctions fade away in the presence of the common claims of human nature, and it would be unnatural, indeed, were I to exclude from my regard on such narrow grounds any portion of those with whom my early disadvantages ought to place me in perpetual relations of sympathy and good-will. I have never forgotten, and never can forget, the great privations of my early years; and to encourage and stimulate to exertion the youth of this great City and country, who have no reliance except on their own characters and exertions to raise themselves in society, allow me to say that there are few persons among them whose opportunities for a prosperous life are not better than were my own at their age.

* *Vide* Introduction, pages 5—10.

"Let me, then, once more, my Lord Mayor, acknowledge the signal honor which you have bestowed on me—an honor grateful to me both as a citizen of the United States, and as a resident in the great City by whose Corporation it is conferred. I reciprocate most sincerely the friendly sentiments you express with regard to my native land; and most heartily do I respond to the aspiration that her present trials may result in the permanent triumph of liberty and good government. Most fervently do I pray that my country, governed in the spirit which animated the illustrious WASHINGTON, and yours, under the guidance of your good and beloved QUEEN, may advance through coming years, hand in hand, promoting those great interests of civilisation and humanity which have ever been espoused by those two great and kindred nations. I thank you, also, for your good wishes for my health and happiness, and, although I could desire that your generous praises were better deserved, I cannot refuse to accept your kind words. The remembrance of them, together with this memento of your good-will, will ever be treasured by myself, and those near to me, and so long as Heaven prolongs my life and grants me power for free action, it shall be my aim to attain the exalted character which you have been pleased to ascribe to my humble name."

The Address of the Chamberlain, and Mr. PEABODY'S Reply, were ordered to be entered on the Journal of the Court.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE EARL CANNING.

William Cubitt, Esq., M.P., *Lord Mayor;* **Thomas Quested Finnis, Esq.**, *Locum Tenens;*
Benjamin Scott, Esq., *Chamberlain.*

[1862.] At a Court of Common Council, 5th June, 1862, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas be presented to the EARL CANNING, in grateful recognition of his eminent services while administering the Government of India at a period of great peril; and in appreciation of the conciliatory and enlightened policy of his subsequent measures for the good government and permanent improvement of that important dependency of the British Crown."

The EARL CANNING died on the 17th June, 1862, two months after his return from India.

At a Court of Common Council, 26th June, 1862, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That by the lamented decease of the Right Honorable the EARL CANNING, late Governor-General of India, this Court is prevented from carrying into effect its unanimous Resolution of presenting the Freedom of this City to that distinguished nobleman, and therefore avails itself of the earliest opportunity of recording its deep sense of the loss which the country has sustained by the premature death of that able Statesman, whose wise administration of the government of India at a period of great peril, and subsequent measures of just and enlightened policy, conciliated the affections and advanced the general interests and prosperity of all classes of the population of that vast and important possession of the British Crown; and that in lasting recognition by this Corporation of his eminent services a Bust of his Lordship be executed at an expense not exceeding Two Hundred Guineas, and placed within the Guildhall." *

"That the said Resolution be fairly transcribed, signed by the Town Clerk, and forwarded to the MARCHIONESS OF CLANRICARDE, sister of the deceased Earl."

* This Bust, executed by Mr. NOBLE, is in the Lobby at the Guildhall. EARL CANNING was interred in Westminster Abbey. His father was the Right Hon. GEORGE CANNING.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c.

Sir William Anderson Rose, Knight, *Lord Mayor*; **Benjamin Scott, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1868.] At a Court of Common Council, 12th March, 1863, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That His ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, be very respectfully requested to take upon himself the Freedom of this City, to which he is entitled by patrimony; and that upon his acceding to this request, His ROYAL HIGHNESS be presented with the copy of the Freedom, enclosed in a Casket of the value of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, in testimony of the affection and profound respect entertained by this Court for his person and character."

At a Court of Common Council, 8th June, 1863, His ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c., &c., &c., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 12th day of March last, and after the reading of the Resolution by Mr. Town Clerk, Mr. Chamberlain addressed His ROYAL HIGHNESS in these words:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

"The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this City, in Common Council assembled, having very respectfully requested that your ROYAL HIGHNESS would be pleased to assume the Freedom of this City, in virtue of the Citizenship of your late lamented father, and your ROYAL HIGHNESS having condescendingly presented yourself to comply with the legal formalities incident to such a step, it devolves upon me, in accordance with custom, to address a few words to your ROYAL HIGHNESS.

"The Corporation of London feels gratified by the kindness which induces your ROYAL HIGHNESS thus to present yourself to claim as of right that Citizenship which, under the circumstances, it is precluded from conferring as a gift. It may interest your ROYAL HIGHNESS to learn that, although the present proceedings are in accord with the invariable practice of this ancient municipality, in the exercise of franchises confirmed, though not originated, at the Norman conquest, yet that the present, it is believed, is the first instance of a PRINCE OF WALES claiming the Freedom by patrimony—that is, as a son born subsequently to his father's admission to Citizenship. The congratulations which I tender on this occasion assume, therefore, a somewhat exceptional, though I trust a not unacceptable, form.

"I attempt not by any words of eulogy to enhance in your ROYAL HIGHNESS'S estimation the worth of the Freedom, by enumerating the distinguished princes, statesmen, warriors, patriots, and philanthropists, whose names are recorded on the roll of Honorary Citizenship, some of whose

statues look down upon us from these walls.* I prefer rather to felicitate your ROYAL HIGHNESS that you come claiming to associate your name with such worthies as the son of as excellent and universally beloved a Citizen as ever had his name inscribed on the records of this, or, indeed, of any city.

"In view of the brilliant festivities† awaiting the participation of your ROYAL HIGHNESS and the ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCESS your Consort, it would ill become me to detain your ROYAL HIGHNESS unduly. I therefore present at once the copy of the record of your ROYAL HIGHNESS'S Freedom, with an appropriate Casket, which has been prepared for its reception, and I very respectfully request that your ROYAL HIGHNESS will allow me the honor of offering you the right hand of fellowship as a Citizen of London.

"In conclusion, I desire to express, in the name of his Lordship the Mayor, his brethren the Aldermen, and of every member of this Honorable Court, an earnest wish and heartfelt prayer that every blessing and happiness may attend your ROYAL HIGHNESS, both as regards your exalted public position and your auspicious domestic relationship, and that by the grace and favour of 'Him by whom kings reign and princes decree justice,' your ROYAL HIGHNESS may be enabled so to imitate the example and emulate the virtues of the late CITIZEN PRINCE as to win and enjoy as large a measure of affection as clusters round his memory, and comprehends within its folds the greatly beloved and most Illustrious Lady the QUEEN of these realms."

To which His ROYAL HIGHNESS replied:—

"MY LORD MAYOR, MR. CHAMBERLAIN, AND GENTLEMEN,

"It is, I assure you, a source of sincere gratification to me to attend here for the purpose of being invested with a privilege which, for the reasons you have stated, you are unable to confer upon me, and which descends to me by inheritance.

"It is a patrimony I am proud to claim—this Freedom of the greatest City of the commercial world, which holds its charter from such an ancient date. My pride is increased when I call to memory the long list of illustrious men who have been enrolled among the Citizens of London, more especially when I connect with that list the beloved father to whom you have adverted in such warm terms of eulogy and respect, and through whom I am here to claim my Freedom of the City of London.

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, the PRINCESS and myself heartily thank you for the past, for your loyalty and expressions of attachment towards the QUEEN, for the manifestations of this evening towards ourselves, and for all your prayers for our future happiness."

Ordered.—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, and the Reply of His ROYAL HIGHNESS, be entered on the Journal of this Court."

* The Great Hall of the Guildhall, in which the ceremony of admission took place, contains the statues or allegorical representations of the EARL of CHATHAM, WILLIAM PITT, VISCOUNT NELSON, the DUKE of WELLINGTON, and Mr. Alderman BECKFORD.

† The ceremony was followed by a grand ball and reception accorded to the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES.

GENERAL GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI.

William Lawrence, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1864.] At a Court of Common Council, 7th April, 1864, it was Resolved:—

"That the Honorary Freedom of this City be presented to General GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI, on the occasion of his visit to this country, as a tribute of respect to the most generous, brave, and disinterested of patriots."

"That the Resolution voting the Honorary Freedom to General GARIBALDI be presented to him in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas."

At a Court of Common Council, 20th April, 1864, General GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI was admitted to the Honorary Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of this Court of the 7th day of April instant, and, after the reading of the Resolution by Mr. Town Clerk, Mr. Chamberlain addressed General GARIBALDI in these words:—

"ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,

"The City of London invites you to-day to accept the highest honor at her disposal, placing your distinguished name upon the list of worthies inscribed upon the roll of Honorary Citizenship. It becomes my duty, accordingly, to address to you in her name a few words, however inadequate, of thanks, congratulation, and hearty welcome.

"We are well aware that no one shrinks more sensitively than yourself from the voice of eulogy, and yet, living as you do to please not yourself alone, you will feel that there are occasions, and this would appear to be one of them, when, for the sake of others, truth, though flattering, should be listened to. Bear with me, then, while I attempt to give feeble expression to the feelings of unbounded admiration and affection entertained towards you by the Citizens of London.

"I am not called to dilate upon the marvellous incidents of your eventful career, rivalling in interest the wildest romance, because the Resolution of this Honorable Court, devised so as to secure a perfect unanimity of welcome, directs my remarks rather to your character than to the political events of your life. History, it has been said, usually reproduces herself at intervals more or less frequent, but we turn her pages in vain to meet with the prototype of GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI. 'None but himself can be his parallel.' We find, Sir, no counterpart to your career,

even among the fabled legends of the early periods of that city with which your name is henceforth imperishably connected, when Romans, in the interest of their country—

"'Spared neither lands nor gold,
Nor son, nor wife, nor limb, nor life,
In those brave times of old.'

"In your person that primitive spirit of self-sacrifice is reproduced, in combination with characteristics and qualifications hitherto deemed incompatible. The genius of an accomplished general, associated with the instincts and daring of one of the old sea-kings; valour which liberated kingdoms and placed them at your feet, combined with the stern incorruptibility of a DENTATUS and the severe simplicity of a CINCINNATUS; a heart in which the boldness of a LEONIDAS dwells compatibly with the tenderness of a woman and the trust and truthfulness of a child. The whole strangely tempered and elevated by an earnest craving for the reign of peace, brotherhood, and freedom; manifesting faith in the world's future, in humanity, and in GOD.

"Twice ere mature manhood you had risked your own life to rescue a fellow-creature from drowning. Then, like our own FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, you devote yourself to the suffering and the dying at a cholera hospital at Marseilles. Proceeding to South America, you are subject to the infliction of torture to the utmost point of human endurance, to compel (hopeless task) the betrayal of a friend; and, with generosity almost superhuman, you release, with his life, liberty, and property intact, the monster who had so tortured you, when he falls into your hands. What shall I say of the magnanimity which distributed the spoils of war and of prize-money on the ocean to the most needy of your companions, and stripped from your own back even the last remaining shirt to shelter a comrade?

"Restored to Italy and to the work to which your life is devoted, victory places at your disposal the revenues of two kingdoms, and spoils which might have graced an Oriental triumph; but you reserve not to yourself sufficient to convey you to your sea-girt rock of Caprera, and, grandest of all, when stricken down in the name of your country—'wounded in the house of your friends'—suffering and helpless during thirty weary days and sleepless nights—no taunt or reproach is heard to escape your lips. Welcome, then, in the language of the Resolution of this Honorable Court, 'most generous, brave, and disinterested of patriots'—

"'Welcome, because the glory of thy wreath
Had never shade nor stain;
Because thy sword sprang never from its sheath,
Except to cleave a chain;
Because thy hands, outstretched to all who live,
Armed not for thine own sake,
So strong to save, opened so wide to give,
Do not know how to take;
Because thy foes can reckon to thy charge
Only the noble crime
Of faith too liberal, and love too large,
For this unworthy time.'

"We thank you for the honor of this visit to our country and to our City; we accept implicitly the assurance that you come among us to seek renewed health, and to find opportunity to thank us for the sympathy we extended, and the aid (small indeed) which we rendered to the cause of constitutional freedom in your beloved land. We have no selfish interest to promote in relation to

this your visit. The era of revolutions is to us closed. Freedom is, as it regards ourselves, an accomplished fact. There may be deficiencies to supply, and defects to remedy in the laws which regulate our social condition ; but we wait as a people patiently and self-reliantly, being well assured that an intelligent, earnest unanimity will ever obtain for us that which we desire.

"We are, nevertheless, deeply indebted to you, Sir, for stirring anew the altar fires of our liberty, aiding us to realise afresh how dear to us is our old familiar freedom, as we witness your struggles and sacrifices, and those of your gallant sons and compatriots, to win the same for your loved Italy. You will go back to that beautiful but long mis-governed country, to tell of a sight you have witnessed—unique of its kind in Europe—of a million of men contributing to a triumph to the uncrowned champion of liberty, without the presence of a single soldier; and you can acquaint those who rule that the securest throne rests solely upon the affections of a free people, and that the power to 'terminate the era of revolutions' is in the keeping of rulers, and at their own disposal.

"And now, Sir, permit me the privilege of offering you the right hand of fellowship as a Citizen of London,* requesting your acceptance, in the name of the Corporation of this Gold Box, as a *souvenir* of your visit to their City. We regret exceedingly, in common with our fellow-countrymen, that, having been too demonstrative in our affection—having loved you 'not wisely, but too well'—your health renders it expedient that your visit should speedily terminate. Let us hope, in the language of LORD PALMERSTON,† 'that the early termination of your visit, and foregoing the honors which are awaiting you in every town in this country, however disappointing to those who admire you, may have the effect of preserving to your country a life so valuable.

"In the name of his Lordship in the Chair, of his brethren the Aldermen, and of every Member of this Court, I express a fervent hope that the invigorating air of our northern climate will be found to have contributed strength and soundness to your enfeebled limb ; and may the unbought, spontaneous love and welcome of a free people impart fresh nerve to your arm, and brace your patriotic heart for any work, for Italy, or for the world, which Providence may yet have in store for you."

To which General GARIBALDI replied in these words :—

"MY LORD MAYOR, MR. CHAMBERLAIN, AND GENTLEMEN,

"It is certainly impossible for me to express the gratitude I feel towards you, Mr. Mayor, and to the representatives of the glorious and great City of London, for the honor you have conferred on me to-day. I am prouder of that honor than of any that the false glare of war has reflected upon me. The greatest compliment for me is to be a Freeman of this renowned City—this focus of the civilisation of the world. I think I do not exaggerate when I say that this is the very centre of liberty. Here there are no foreigners, because every man is at home in England. I repeat that it is impossible for me to express my gratitude to you, and the City of London.

"I have to thank you, not for my proper self alone, but in the name of all my countrymen, who can certainly never feel grateful enough to the English people for the sympathy, succour, and material aid, given to them as to oppressed people in almost every clime, and under many circumstances.

* *Vide* note, p. 23, for incident in connection with the handshaking.
† Speech in the House of Commons, 19th April, 1864.

"This is not the only occasion by many on which I have had the happiness to meet English people. I have been happy with you in many parts of the world, and at many times. In America particularly, I was saved by the protection afforded me by the English flag; in China I received favours at the hands of English people so great that I can never forget them; and therefore my gratitude and my love towards England are imperishable. I am grateful for my country, too, for the sympathy shown it by the English people, and on their behalf and my own I thank you. I am proud to belong to you for the rest of my life."

Ordered.—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, and the Reply of General Garibaldi, be entered on the Journals of the Court."

It was further ordered that both the Address and the Reply be translated into Italian, and copies thereof sent to the General. The following are the translations* :—

Indirizzo letto dal Signore Scott, Ciamberlano della Città di Londra, nel presentare al Generale Giuseppe Garibaldi, il diploma con cui gli furono conferiti i diritti e le Libertà inerenti alla Cittadinanza Onoraria di quella Metropoli il di 20 Aprile, 1864.

"Illustre Signore,

"La Città di Londra vi invita oggi ad accettare il più alto onore di cui essa possa disporre ponendo il vostro nome sulla lista dei Benemeriti inscritti sui ruoli della Cittadinanza Onoraria. È quindi mio dovere di dirigervi in di lei nome alcune parole, per quanto inadequate, di ringraziamento di congratulazione e d' accoglienza cordiale. Ben ci è noto che nessuno più di voi rifugge dalle lodi, e pure vivendo voi per gli altri più che per voi stesso converrete che vi sono circostanze, e questa sembra appunto esserne una, in cui per amor degli altri la verità ancorchè lusinghiera deve essere ascoltata. Soffritemi dunque con pazienza mentre mi sforzo di dar espressione, coi miei deboli mezzi, ai sentimenti di illimitata ammirazione ed affetto che nutrono per voi i Cittadini di Londra. Non mi dilungherò ora sugli incidenti maravigliosi della vostra avventurosa carriera, che gareggia di interesse colle più strane leggende, perchè la Deliberazione di questa Onorevole Corte intesa ad assicurare una perfetta unanimità di buona accoglienza, mi prescrive notare piuttosto i tratti delle politiche vicende della vostra vita.

"Fu da taluno asserito che la storia si riproduce ad intervalli più o meno frequenti, ma invano ne svolgiamo le pagine per rinvenirvi il prototipo di Giuseppe Garibaldi. 'Esso non ha paralello che in se stesso!'

"Signore noi non troviamo nulla che corrisponda alla vostra carriera, ne pure fra le favolose leggende dei tempi più remoti di quella città, alla quale il vostro nome è oggimai eternamente congiunto, quando i Romani nell' interesse della patria :—

"'Ed oro, e terre, e vita, e figli, e spose,
Tutto, quei prodi, offrian sul patrio altare.'

Quello spirito antico di abnegazione lo vediamo oggi riprodotto in voi combinato a caratteristiche qualità considerate fin ora incompatibili.

"Il genio di un perfetto generale, unito agli instinti e l' audacia di uno degli antichi Re dei Mari; un valore che liberò regni e li pose ai vostri piedi, combinato all' inflessible incorruttibilità di un Dentato, e alla severa semplicità di un Cincinnato, un cuore in cui risiede la fierezza

* By Signor V. De Tivoli, Professor of Italian at the University of Oxford.

di un LEONIDA, in un colla tenerezza della donna, e la fidanza e la veracità del fanciullo, il tutto mirabilmente temperato ed elevato da un intima aspirazione al regno della pace, della fratellanza e delle libertà, manifestante fede nell' avvenire del mondo, nell' umanità, e in DIO.

"Due volte mentre ancor giovinetto rischiaste la vita per salvarla a due che annegavano. Dipoi come la nostra FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE vi consacraste ai soffrenti e morenti nello spedale de' cholerosi a Marsiglia. Nell' America Meridionale aveste a soffrire le più atroci torture immaginabili, da chi voleva (ma invano) costringervi a tradire un amico; e con generosità quasi sovrumana, quando quel mostro che vi aveva così tormentato, cadde poi in vostra mano, voi lo rimandaste libero lasciandogli intatti i beni, la vita, e la libertà.

"Come descrivere la magnanimità con cui distribuivate le spoglie di guerra e le prede di mare fra i più bisognosi dei vostri compagni, e vi toglieste da dosso fin l' ultima camicia per ricoprirne un camerata! Restituito all' Italia, e all' opera a cui avete consacrata la vita, la vittoria vi pose in mano i tesori di due regni, e spoglie che avrebbero potuto abellire un trionfo orientale; ma voi non riserbaste per voi tanto da ricondurvi allo scoglio di Caprera; e grande più di ogni altro, quando atterrato in nome della patria, 'Ferito in mezzo ai vostri fratelli;' soffrente e prostrato per ben trenta tediosi giorni e trenta notti insonni, nessun rimprovero nessuna lagnanza vi fuggì mai dal labbro. Benvenuto, dunque, come dice la Deliberazione della nostra Onorevole Corte, 'voi il più generoso, il più valoroso, il più distinto dei patrioti.'

"'Salve o Prode il cui serto di Gloria
Non ha macchia venal, nè di boria,
Salve o Prode che i ceppi empj e crudi
A spezzar, solo il brando tu snudi,
Salve o Prode che ad ogni vivente
La tua destra tu stendi, innocente
Di rapine, ma pronta a salvare,
Non a togliere tesa, ma a dare:
Salve o Prode a cui il tristo non trova
Altre mende, che fede a ogni prova,
Che un gran cor ridondante d' amore
Benchè segno al più basso livore.'

"Vi rendiamo grazie pell' onore che ci fate visitando il nostro paese la nostra Città, accettiamo implicitamente l' assicurazione che venite fra noi in cerca di nuova salute, e per trovar occasione di ringraziarci per la simpatia che mostrammo e per l' aiuto (in vero piccolo) che rendemmo alla causa della libertà costituzionale nel vostro amato paese. Noi non siamo mossi da alcun interesse egoista festeggiando questa vostra venuta; l' era delle rivoluzioni è chiusa per noi. La libertà per quanto riguarda noi, è un fatto compiuto.

"Possono esservi deficienze da ripienare e difetti da rimediare nelle leggi che regolano le nostre condizioni sociali, ma noi come popolo, attendiamo pazientemente e fiduciosamente, ben certi che una intelligente e ferma unanimità ci farà sempre conseguire ciò che desideriamo. Siamo ciò nondimeno a voi o Signore grati oltre modo d' aver ravvivato il sacro fuoco della nostra libertà, aiutandoci a ben comprendere di nuovo quanto ci è cara la nostra vecchia abituale libertà, mentre assistiamo alle vostre lotte e sacrifizi, e a quelle dei vostri valorosi figli e compatrioti per conquistar la stessa per la vostra diletta Italia.

"Voi ritornerete a quella bella, ma sì lungo tempo mal governata terra, per narrarvi lo spettacolo a cui avete assistito (unico nel suo genere in Europa) di un milione di uomini che hanno contribuito al trionfo del non coronato campione della libertà senza la presenza di un solo

soldato; e potrete informare quelli che governano che il trono più sicuro è quello che è basato unicamente sull' affetto di un popolo libero, e che il potere di chiudere l' era delle rivoluzioni è in potere dei governanti e a loro disposizione.

" Ed ora permettetemi, Signore, offrirvi la destra socievole come Cittadino di Londra, pregandovi in nome della Corporazione di accettarla a ricordanza della vostra visita alla loro Città.

" Noi e i nostri compatrioti siamo dolentissimi che, essendo stati troppo dimostrativi nel nostro affetto (' amandovi non prudentemente ma grandemente '), la vostra salute esige che la vostra visita termini prontamente. Speriamo, come dice Lord Palmerston, ' che il prematuro termine della vostra visita, e la rinunzia agli onori che vi attendono in ogni Città del nostro paese, per quanto rattristi coloro che vi ammirano, possa aver l' effetto di conservare al vostro paese la vostra preziosissima vita.'*

" In nome di Sua Eccellenza che or qui presiede, e degli Anziani suoi confratelli e di ogn Membro di questa Corte, esprimo la fervida speme che l'aria corroborante del nostro clima settentrionale possa aver contribuito vigore e sanità al vostro arto infiacchito. E possa il non compro e spontaneo amore e l' accoglienza di un popolo libero impartir nuova forza al vostro braccio e invigorirvi il cuore patriotico per qualsiasi impresa (a prò d' Italia o del mondo) a cui la Providenza può ancora avervi riserbato."

The Reply of General Garibaldi, given in English, was rendered into Italian as follows :—

" Mi è certamente impossibile esprimere tutta la gratitudine che sento per voi Signor Mayor e rappresentanti della gloriosa e grande Città di Londra, per l' onore che oggi mi avete conferito. Sono più superbo di questo onore che di qualunque altro che il falso splendore della guerra abbia mai riflettuto sopra di me. Esser libero cittadino di questa Città famosa, centro della civiltà del mondo, è il più gran complimento per me. Credo che non esagero quando dico che questo è il centro della libertà. Quì niuno è straniero perchè l' Inghilterra è patria ad ogni uomo. Ripeto che mi è impossibile esprimere la mia gratitudine per voi e per la Città di Londra. Vi devo render grazie non per me solo individualmente, ma in nome di tutti i miei compatrioti, che non potranno mai essere abbastanza grati al popolo Inglese per la simpatia, il soccorso, e l' aiuto materiale che dato loro, come ad un popolo oppresso, in ogni clima, ed in varie circostanze. Questa non è che una fra le tante occasioni in cui ebbi la felicità di trovarmi fra Inglesi. Sono stato felice fra voi in molte parti del mondo e molte volte. In America specialmente fui salvato dalla protezione datami dalla bandiera Inglese; nella China ricevei da Inglesi favori così grandi che io non potrò mai dimenticarli, e perciò il mio amore e la mia gratitudine per l' Inghilterra sono impermutabili. Le sono grato ancora per la mia patria per la simpatia mostrata per lei dal popolo Inglese, e nel di lei nome e nel mio vi rendo grazie.—' E vado superbo di appartenervi pel resto dei miei giorni.' "

* Parole dette da Lord Palmerston nella Camera dei Comuni il 19 Aprile, 1864

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED (DUKE OF EDINBURGH).

Benjamin Samuel Phillips,* Esq., *Lord Mayor*; **Benjamin Scott, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1866.] At a Court of Common Council, 22nd March, 1866, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That His ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED be invited to take upon himself the Freedom of this City, to which he is entitled by patrimony, and that a copy of the Freedom be presented to him in a Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas."

At a Court of Common Council, 7th June, 1866, His ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE OF EDINBURGH (PRINCE ALFRED) was admitted by patrimony to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 22nd March last, and after the reading of the Resolution of the Court by the Town Clerk, Mr. Chamberlain addressed His ROYAL HIGHNESS in these words:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

"The Resolution of this Honorable Court which has just been read, and the document placed upon record, remind us that your ROYAL HIGHNESS attends here to-day, not so much to receive a compliment as to confer an obligation, not to accept a grant of the Freedom of this ancient City, but rather to claim, as of right, being free-born, that Citizenship which this Corporation, in the case of your ROYAL HIGHNESS, cannot bestow.

"The remarks which devolve upon me in my official capacity to make on this occasion, must accordingly assume a form somewhat exceptional, and it becomes my duty to express, in the name of the members of this Honorable Court, their acknowledgments as well as their gratification that your ROYAL HIGHNESS thus honors the City by claiming to be enrolled as one of its Citizens.

"They consider it an honor, because they see in the person of your ROYAL HIGHNESS the son of their Most Gracious SOVEREIGN, towards whom it is their pleasure on every fitting occasion, to express their most devoted loyalty, and to manifest affectionate attachment to her throne, her person, and her family. They regard it as an honor, because your ROYAL HIGHNESS comes claiming the Freedom, in right of descent, from one who was the best of fathers and the worthiest of Citizens. They esteem it an honor on personal grounds, on account of the high character which your ROYAL HIGHNESS bears as a gallant member of a distinguished service—a service ever regarded with interest and pride by a City whose commercial enterprise is so vast that it contributes one moiety of the Customs' duties of the empire, and whose mercantile marine covers every sea.

* Knighted in 1866.

"It has been said, on good nautical authority, that—

"'A sailor should be every inch
All as one as a part of his ship;'

and this Honorable Court entertaining that opinion, and believing the sentiment to be embodied in the person of your ROYAL HIGHNESS, charges me to present the copy of your ROYAL HIGHNESS'S Freedom, enclosed in a Casket of appropriate 'Heart of British Oak,' which, in their name, I now respectfully request that your ROYAL HIGHNESS will accept as a trifling *souvenir* of this interesting occasion.

"And now, with brevity of speech which will be acceptable to a sailor, I proceed at once to receive your ROYAL HIGHNESS as a Citizen of London, offering you the right hand of fellowship. At the conclusion of this ceremonial, your ROYAL HIGHNESS will be invited to inscribe your name on the roll of Honorary Citizenship, and it may be acceptable to your ROYAL HIGHNESS to find that in so doing your ROYAL HIGHNESS'S name will be immediately associated with those of four honored Citizens of this City—all of them princes—to wit, RICHARD COBDEN, the Prince of Free Traders; GEORGE PEABODY, the Prince of Philanthropists; GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI, the Prince of Patriots; and your royal brother Citizen, ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.

"Nothing now remains but that I should express, in the name of his Lordship in the Chair, of his brethren the Aldermen, and of every Member of this Court, and I may add, I am sure, without breach of official etiquette, in the name of every fair spectator of these proceedings, their best wishes and heartfelt prayers that health, happiness, and every blessing may ever attend your ROYAL HIGHNESS."

To which His ROYAL HIGHNESS replied:—

"MY LORD MAYOR, MR. CHAMBERLAIN, AND GENTLEMEN,

"In acknowledging the Address I have just received, I am placed in the peculiar position of being unable adequately to express my thanks for the honor of being enrolled a Freeman of the City of London, which honor I trust is not in the least diminished from the fact of my being, as a son of the Consort of our gracious QUEEN, a Freeman by right of descent.

"As a sailor, I fully appreciate the sentiment you have expressed—that

"'A sailor should be every inch
All as one as a part of his ship;'

and I shall always endeavour, in whatever position I may be placed, to do my duty in a manner that I hope will meet with the cordial approbation of the Citizens of London.

"I beg to return you my most sincere thanks for the beautiful and valuable Casket which has just been presented to me, and in accepting it I shall ever bear in mind that the gift is not due to any merit of my own, but is an earnest of the goodwill and kindly feeling of the Citizens of London, who are ever foremost in offering the right hand of fellowship to those who are associated with them. My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, I thank you for the reception you have given me."

Ordered.—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain and the Reply of His ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE OF EDINBURGH be entered on the Journal of this Court."

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT NAPIER

(CREATED, 1868, LORD NAPIER OF MAGDĀLA AND CARYNGTON).

William Ferneley Allen, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1868.] At a Court of Common Council, 18th June, 1868, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City, with a Sword of the value of Two Hundred Guineas, be presented to Major-General Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander of the forces in Bombay, in admiration of the fortitude, skill, science, energy, and promptitude displayed by him in bringing the Abyssinian War to so successful and brilliant a close."

At a Court of Common Council, 21st July, 1868, the Right Honorable Baron Napier, of Magdāla and Caryngton, was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 18th June last, and after the reading of the Resolution of the Court by the Town Clerk, the declaration of a Freeman was made and signed by Lord Napier, and Mr. Chamberlain addressed his Lordship in these words:—

"My Lord Napier,

"The Resolution which has just been read expresses in concise terms the sentiments of this Honorable Court in reference to the brilliant services which your Lordship has rendered to your country, and it is expected of me, in giving effect to that Resolution, that I should somewhat amplify the terms used by the Court, and address to your Lordship a few words of hearty congratulation.

"The name of Napier, associated as it is with one of the most serviceable of mathematical discoveries,* is also greatly distinguished in the military and naval annals of our country. That name is, moreover, inscribed already upon our municipal roll in the person of a connexion of your Lordship's family—the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier, who received the Honorary Freedom of this City, in acknowledgment of his gallant exploit, the siege of Acre.†

"Although the name of Robert Napier has not hitherto been enrolled on that record, yet no less than six votes of this Honorable Court allude to services and successes in India, the Punjab, and China, in which your Lordship bore a distinguished part under Lords Hardinge, Gough, and Clyde, Sir J. Outram, and others, but which are too numerous to refer to specifically on this occasion. These services, sufficiently important to satisfy the ambition of any man, are, however, cast into the shade by the crowning and signal achievement to which it is my duty to-day more particularly to refer.

"The advance upon Magdāla, if we could divest our minds and memories of the sanguinary episode at its close, looks more like a grand geographical exploration, a philanthropic expedition—such as that undertaken by Livingstone—on a gigantic scale, rather than the march of a hostile invader 'travelling in the greatness of his strength.' The method, order, and foresight, displayed

* The discovery of Logarithms by Sir J. Napier of Merchistoun. † *Vide* p. 166.

in its organisation, the almost mathematical precision and certainty of every step taken, the conciliatory treatment of the natives, the absence of undue delay or of excessive haste, the undeviating and unfaltering pursuit of the plan laid down, until, with the celerity, suddenness, and certainty of the lion's spring, the great object of the war was obtained—all these mark the Abyssinian campaign as altogether exceptional of its kind.

"Regarded in another aspect, the Abyssinian war was remarkable. In it were brought together, by those who inaugurated and conducted it, unusual and apparently incongruous elements, all of which, however, were found helpful and contributory to the result. The army, English as well as Indian, the blue-jackets and engineers, were alike represented. Following the example of old Rome in her days of conquest, tributaries were used as auxiliaries. Three continents furnished their respective contingents. The soldiers of Europe, Mohammedans and Hindoos of Asia, as well as African mule-drivers, made up the motley array, which acted with as much unanimity as gallantry, and which your Lordship so successfully handled.

"A port of debarcation had to be constructed, a base of supply and operation to be formed, railway and electric telegraph to be laid down, two chains of Alpine mountains to be surmounted, and water to be sought for and obtained at every post along that 'bridge of 400 miles (as your Lordship has termed it) which the soldier constructed as he passed on to victory.' To these ends the science of the present was laid under contribution, as well as the ruder methods of the past; and the most scientifically conducted expedition was accompanied by thousands of Eastern beasts of burden—elephants, camels, bullocks, and mules—causing it to resemble more the progress of some great patriarchal Sheik than that of an army despatched by a State of Western Europe.

"The absolute success of the expedition and the complete attainment of all its ends justify, however, the exceptional incidents of its inception and conduct. Not one object of the war remained unsatisfied—not a captive was left behind, sixty Europeans in all being delivered from a despotic and arbitrary tyrant, whose forces were scattered, whose inaccessible 'mountain of prey' was spoiled, and whose oppressive rule was brought to an end.

"And as regards the moral aspects of the war, all was alike admirable. Undertaken by the Government on the highest grounds of civilisation and humanity—a war of liberation rather than of retribution or acquisition, it was so conducted as to leave leader and followers covered with renown. There have been wars dictated by lower motives, in which success brought no honor; there have been struggles against greater odds, but they have been unduly sanguinary, and humanity has decided that they were not worth their cost. Friendly intervention has sometimes resulted in oppressive occupation; license has been granted to the soldier as the reward of valour, and severity has sometimes been permitted to degenerate into cruelty—thus the escutcheon of many a successful leader is disfigured by the bar-sinister; but of the Abyssinian expedition it may be said with perfect truth that men, officers, and leader are alike, absolutely, *sans peur et sans reproche.*

"Our motives also were justified and honored in the eyes of foreign nations, no policy of annexation sullying the military triumph; for when victory was announced and the captives were liberated, there came also the simultaneous telegram, 'The army is on its return.' For the forethought, good judgment, discretion, gallantry, and moderation, which your Lordship so remarkably manifested; for the combination of skilful administration, of soldierly daring, and of diplomatic firmness, which, under Providence secured the result, this Court tenders you, in the name of the Citizens of London, the highest compliment at its disposal.

"I now present to you the copy of the record of your Freedom, and offer your Lordship

the right hand of fellowship as a Citizen. A Sword, directed to be prepared, will be forwarded to your Lordship when complete; it is hoped that as a work of art it may be worthy of the occasion and of your acceptance. In the name of the Lord Mayor, his brethren the Aldermen, and every member of this Court, I express a fervent hope that your Lordship may be long spared to enjoy the honors conferred by your Sovereign, by Parliament, and by your fellow Citizens.

"You will be gratified to learn that the officers of this Court recognise in Brigadier-General Merewether (who was one of your right hands in organising the expedition) a son of the late respected Town Clerk of this City, and they accordingly expect that I should offer to your Lordship and to General Merewether their respectful good wishes and congratulations in addition to those offered on behalf of the Corporation."

To which his Lordship replied:—

"My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,

"The mark of approbation and favour conferred upon me this day by you, as the representatives of the most enlightened, the most distinguished, and most powerful civic community in the world, is one of the greatest honors which a soldier can possibly receive from his country. I have great gratification in thinking that while you confer on me individually this great honor and distinction, you do so as a mark also of your approbation of the brave force I had the honor to command, every man of whom seconded my desires and wishes in every way in his power. I may say with truth, one feeling prevailed throughout the whole force. The first desire was to maintain the honor of England, and vindicate it from the outrage which had been committed against it, and the second to maintain the honor of England in showing that she was as merciful and considerate as she was powerful.

"The very great honor you have conferred on me is not, I will say, enhanced, but it is rendered more graceful by the magnificent gift, so appropriate for a soldier, which you have done me the honor to add. I trust that it will ever be preserved in my family, and that my children and children's children will remember with pride and gratitude the honor I have received from you this day.

"I received great assistance during the expedition from all the officers under my command; I may say, especially, from the respected officer, Brigadier-General Merewether, to whom the Chamberlain has alluded, who was always at hand with good advice, and always ready to undertake any labour that might devolve upon him. It happened on our approaching Magdāla that circumstances occurred which rendered it necessary to send him to the rear, and there was a doubt whether he might be able to return in time for the attack. He obeyed with the greatest cheerfulness, and I think I cannot possibly pay a greater compliment to him as a soldier than to say so.

"I return you my most grateful thanks for the welcome I have received from this great City, as well as from my countrymen in England. It is always my pride to consider that I am, under my most gracious Sovereign and the State, a servant of the people of England, and it has always been my desire to work for the people of England to the best of my ability."

Ordered—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain and the Reply of Lord Napier be entered on the Journal of this Court."

SIR JOHN FOX BURGOYNE, BART., G.C.B.

William Ferneley Allen, Esq., *Lord Mayor*; Benjamin Scott, Esq., *Chamberlain.*

[1868.] At a Court of Common Council, 14th May, 1868, it was Resolved:—

"That the Freedom of this City in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas be presented to Field-Marshal Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., Constable of the Tower of London, in recognition of the distinguished services rendered by him to his country during a long and useful professional career; and this Court congratulates him on the well-merited honors which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer."

At a Court of Common Council, 22nd October, 1868, Field-Marshal Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., Constable of the Tower of London, was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 14th May last, and, after the reading of the Resolution of the Court by the Town Clerk, the declaration of a Freeman was made and signed by Sir John Fox Burgoyne, and Mr. Chamberlain addressed him in these words:—

"Sir John Burgoyne,

"Our gracious Sovereign having been pleased, upon your retirement from active service, to confer upon you the rank of Field-Marshal, and to appoint you as Constable of the Tower of London, this Honorable Court has availed itself of the occasion to pay you a well-merited compliment, and the duty devolves upon me of addressing to you, in its name, a few words of congratulation.

"It will not be expected that I should recount in detail such protracted services as those which you have rendered to your country. To do so would be to review our military, and to some extent our civil, history for nearly three-quarters of a century, for the commencement of your professional career carries us back to a period antecedent to the experience of the present generation. While Colonel Wellesley was maturing his plans for the overthrow of Tippoo Sahib—while General Bonaparte, as yet neither Emperor nor Consul, was proceeding to Egypt—while Nelson was fighting the Battle of the Nile—you were entering upon the Corps of Military Engineers, and commencing that lengthened and honorable public career which has resulted in placing you in the highest rank of your profession.

"It must suffice if I briefly summarise the campaigns in which you have gallantly borne a part. The first year of the century found you employed in the Mediterranean, blockading Malta;

you were present at the capture of Valetta, and also at the surrender of Alexandria; then, under Sir John Moore, you served with credit in Sweden, and afterwards in Portugal, where you rendered signal service to the British Army at a critical juncture, and brought yourself into prominence by skilfully-executed operations at the Bridge of Benevente. In 1809 we find you with Lord Wellington's army in the Peninsula, taking part in every siege during that protracted campaign; and, at its conclusion, covered with decorations, you were despatched as commanding engineer of the expedition to New Orleans. The war with Russia again called you into the field, and at Alma, Balaclava, and Sebastopol, you performed services and displayed qualities which procured for you marks of approval and distinction from all the Allied Powers—the Order of Medjidie of Turkey, that of General Officer of the Legion of Honor of France, with the rank of Baronet from your own Sovereign.

"In the intervals of peace you were enabled to turn your attention and to devote your energies to works of usefulness at home, connected with your profession and otherwise, in the Civil Service or the State. During the calamitous famine in Ireland, as Chairman of the Relief Commission, you superintended the daily distribution of food to three millions of your suffering fellow-countrymen. And if I enumerate the appointments you have successfully held—as Inspector-General of Fortifications, Director of Works to the War Department, a Member of the Transatlantic Packet Commission, the Irish Railway Commission, and the Patriotic Fund Commission—I shall but have hinted at your varied important and useful occupations in times of peace.

"You now come amongst us as Constable of the Fortress which protects our City and Port, and the desire of this Honorable Court is that you should be one of themselves—a Citizen of this ancient City. There have been times in its history in which that officer illegally restricted the commerce, and arbitrarily opposed himself to the interests of the Citizens, who obtained redress from the Throne for the oppression of its representative. There have been periods in our history in which the Tower was a place of confinement or of execution for many who had aroused the jealousy of the Crown, who stood in the way of its ambitious projects, or acted according to their religious convictions. Those days have passed away, we trust, for ever, and the office which you hold is now regarded as an honored resting-place for veterans who, deserving well of their country, have laid aside their armour to repose beneath the laurels of their own planting.

"That it may be all this to yourself, Sir John, and that you may long live to enjoy your honors and the gratification of having well performed your duty, is the earnest desire of every Member of this Court. We shall experience in you an efficient protector, should danger threaten our City, or its commerce, and we believe that you will find in your fellow Citizens (among whom you are spared by Providence to spend your declining days), men, who, while pursuing their avocations with energy and success, and resolutely maintaining their ancient liberties, display, in some degree, the virtues of patriotism, hospitality, and charity, and are pleased to receive amongst them, with kindness, a deserving public officer.

"In their name, I now present to you the copy of your Freedom, enclosed in a Casket, which may serve to perpetuate the memory of this day's proceedings, and I offer you the right hand of fellowship, and heartily welcome you as a Citizen of London."

To which Sir John Fox Burgoyne replied:—

"My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,

"It is impossible for me to express the great gratification I feel in receiving this very flattering and splendid testimonial. As military men, marks of distinction are given to us in the first

instance by our Gracious Sovereign as the fountain of honor, and from thence they pass through the world by the running current of the public press, with a demonstrative torrent from some influential great public body

"Now there is no public body or association that bears the weight or influence of the Corporation of the great City of London. Notwithstanding the flattering terms which the Chamberlain has been pleased to use towards me, I cannot consider myself worthy of such distinction, but I am receiving it as a fortunately selected representative of a class, to which class, perhaps, it may be your wish to do honor. As such, I accept it with great pride, and I beg to return you, my Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, my most earnest thanks and acknowledgments."

Ordered.—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain and the Reply of Sir John Burgoyne, be entered on the Journal of this Court."

M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS (VISCOUNT OF FRANCE).

Robert Besley, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1870.] At a Court of Common Council, 11th July, 1870, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City in a Gold Box, be presented to M. Ferdinand de Lesseps for his skill in designing and his indomitable energy and perseverance in carrying to a successful completion the Suez Canal, and that it be referred to the General Purposes Committee to take the necessary steps accordingly, at an expense not exceeding One Hundred Guineas."

At a Court of Common Council, 30th July, 1870, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps was admitted to the Honorary Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, agreeably to the Resolution of the 11th instant; and after the reading of the Resolution of the Court by Mr. Town Clerk, Mr. Chamberlain addressed M. de Lesseps in these words:—

"Sir,

"The merchants and traders of this great commercial City could not be unobservant spectators of the progress and completion of your stupendous engineering undertaking—the Suez Maritime Canal. The Corporation of London accordingly availed itself of your visit to our country to give expression to the admiration of the Citizens by offering for your acceptance the Honorary Freedom of their City.

"The successful accomplishment of your extraordinary work has realised the dream of thirty centuries, and completes the design originally contemplated by enterprising Pharaohs and Ptolemies of a bygone age. By the application of science, diplomacy, and unfaltering perseverance, you have overcome obstacles hitherto deemed to have been insuperable; you have demonstrated, likewise, that free labour and capital can achieve that which despotic monarchs, though aided by innumerable captives, were unable to perform. You have succeeded in subjugating to your will the intractable sand, supplanting the patient, much-enduring 'ship of the desert' by the vessels of all nations bearing the commerce of the world.

"You have, indeed, rectified geography, uniting Europe with India, bringing together the ends of the earth, and particularly have you facilitated the intercourse between ourselves and our English-speaking colonies at the Antipodes. You have accomplished more than all this—for no good or great action remains unfruitful—you have elevated the hopes and inspired the energies of those who would divide the American Continent and wed the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

"We do not forget that to France belongs almost exclusively the honor and merit of this great enterprise. Nor have Englishmen, since their scepticism has been removed, been backward

in acknowledging that they owe a debt of gratitude to your country and to yourself on that behalf. British commerce will, we doubt not, gladly avail itself of the highway which you have opened, and thus justify your own pointed words, that 'though France had constructed the canal, you looked to England to maintain it by her predominant commerce.'

"We inscribe your name to-day on the roll of Citizenship in intimate association with those of Richard Cobden the apostle of Free Trade and of George Peabody the American Philanthropist—men whose achievements, like your own, were peaceful and bloodless. Our great poet, Milton, has said that

'Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war.'

Indeed, it is a prevalent conviction of the present age, that such achievements as yours confer a higher glory and conduce to prouder triumphs than those of the most successful warrior. We can well believe that, as a native of a brave and warlike country, inspired at this juncture by military enthusiasm,* you may disclaim such an estimate of your great undertaking; but when the sword shall be again sheathed, as we fervently pray that it may be speedily—when the cannon's roar shall no longer deafen—when the pomp and glare of war shall cease to dazzle, so that actions may be calmly and dispassionately weighed in the subdued light of impartial history, we doubt not that France—nay, that Europe and united civilisation will adjudge you to have obtained a glorious and decisive victory most beneficial to mankind.

"May you be long spared to enjoy the satisfaction of success, the honors you have won and the distinctions conferred upon you by every nation in Europe; and as you have subdued one intractable element, may your genius be directed to rendering more subservient to our uses another of Nature's great forces, co-operating with those able engineers who are perfecting and extending the telegraphic communications of the globe—casting chains into the sea, not like Xerxes of old, for the purpose of gratifying a childish vindictiveness, but that they may bring men into nearer relationship, by linking continent to continent, inducing thereby such a community of interest, thought, and sentiment, as shall tend to instruct the nations in their common brotherhood, enable them better to understand and to appreciate each other, and render less and less frequent the resort to the destructive arbitrament of war.

"And now, Sir, in the name of his Lordship in the Chair, his brethren the Aldermen, and of every Member of this Court, I present to you a copy of the Resolution in a Casket which has been prepared for its reception, and I offer you the right hand of fellowship, wishing you health, happiness, and continued usefulness."

To which M. de Lesseps replied:—

"My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, et Messieurs,

"Le titre de Citoyen de la Ville de Londres a été la récompense populaire des Ministres qui ont rendu les plus grands services au pays, des hommes, comme Cobden et Peabody, qui ont eu le bonheur de contribuer pacifiquement au progrès du monde, et de ces généraux victorieux dont le dernier est mon ami, Lord Napier, le vainqueur de Magdāla.

"En m'accordant à titre honorifique cette rare et précieuse distinction, vous avez consacré

* This was spoken at the commencement of the Franco-German War.

et grandi l'entreprise du Canal Maritime de Suez, dont vous proclamez le succès et les avantages.

"Si l'Egypte et la France ont creé cette œuvre universelle, il appartenait à l'Angleterre de la vivifier, en lui donnant les forces qui pouvaient lui manquer avant que le commerce de toutes les nations fût préparé à suivre l'impulsion décisive imprimée par la grande navigation britannique.

"Grâce à l'aide nouveau de l'Angleterre, et à la continuation du concours de la France, la Compagnie Financière qui, vous voulez bien le reconnaître, a bien mérité de la civilisation, se trouve à l'abri de toute atteinte dans la phase difficile d'un commencement d'exploitation, et elle sera en mesure, suivant le désir que vous venez d'exprimer, de compléter les perfectionnements destinés à apporter de nouvelles facilités à la voie qui abrége de moitié la distance entre l'Angleterre et son Empire Oriental.

"Je me félicite de vous avoir entendu, dans les circonstances actuelles, rendre une si loyale justice à mon pays pour la part qu'il a prise avec persévérance à un grand travail, dont l'effet immédiat est une révolution pacifique et féconde. La France, amie sincère de l'Angleterre, et sa digne émule, est un des porte-drapeaux de la civilisation et de la liberté en temps de paix comme en temps de guerre, et l'on doit attendre d'elle, dans la lutte, malheureusement inévitable, à laquelle nous assistons avec émotion et respect, que le sang généreux qui sera versé de part et d'autre ne sera pas inutilement répandu pour le bien de l'humanité.'

[Translation.]

"My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,

"The Freedom of the City of London has been the popular recompense awarded to Ministers who have rendered the greatest services to the country, to men such as Cobden and Peabody, who have had the happiness to contribute by pacific means to the world's progress; it has likewise been awarded to your victorious generals, the last of whom was my friend Lord Napier, the victor of Magdala.

"In according to me the honorary Freedom—this rare and most precious distinction—you have consecrated and aggrandised the enterprise of the Suez Maritime Canal, of which you have proclaimed the success and the advantages.

"If Egypt and France have created this universal work, it remained for England to vivify it by supplying the aid of which it might stand in need, until the time when the commerce of all nations should be prepared to follow the decisive impulse so unmistakably given to the work by the great shipping interests of the United Kingdom.

"Thanks to this new element of support from England, and to the continuance of French co-operation, the financial Company, which you have been pleased to admit has deserved the approval of civilisation, will be placed beyond the reach of harm, in the difficult crisis intervening between the commencement of the traffic and the stages of its more complete development, and will consequently be enabled, in accordance with the desires you have expressed, to complete improvements destined to afford still greater facilities to a passage which abbreviates by one-half the distance between England and her Eastern Empire.

"I congratulate myself, under the present circumstances, in having heard from you the expression of sentiments rendering such loyal justice to my country for the persevering part it has taken in a great work, the immediate effect of which is a pacific and fruitful revolution.

"France, the sincere friend of England, its worthy emulator for good, is one of the standard-bearers of civilisation and liberty in times of peace as well as in times of war; and it may be expected of France in the conflict, unfortunately inevitable, and which we witness with emotion and respect, that the blood which will flow on both sides will not be uselessly shed for the good of humanity."

Ordered.—"That the Address of the Chamberlain and the Reply of M. de Lesseps be entered on the Journal of the Court."

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR
(CREATED, 1874, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT).

Sir Thomas Dakin, Knight, *Lord Mayor*; **Benjamin Scott, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1871.] At a Court of Common Council, 25th May, 1871, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That His ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR be invited to take upon himself the Freedom of this City, to which he is entitled by patrimony, and that a Copy of the Freedom be presented to him in a Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas."

At a Court of Common Council, 13th July, 1871, His ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR was admitted by patrimony to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 25th May last, and after the reading of the Resolution of the Court by the Town Clerk, His ROYAL HIGHNESS made the usual Declaration, and Mr. Chamberlain addressed His ROYAL HIGHNESS in these words:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

"Entitled as you are by patrimony to the Freedom of this ancient City, by reason of descent from one of the best of fathers and worthiest of Citizens, this Honorable Court is gratified that, following the example of your Royal brothers, the PRINCE OF WALES and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, you have consented to enrol yourself as a Citizen of London; it devolves upon me accordingly, to express the satisfaction of this Honorable Court, and at the same time to address to you a few words of congratulation.

"Your acquiescence in the request of the Court affords it an opportunity, of which it gladly avails itself, to express again to a member of the Royal House its unfailing loyalty to the Throne, as well as its affectionate attachment to the person and family of the illustrious lady, your mother; while it welcomes your ROYAL HIGHNESS, not only as a son of our beloved SOVEREIGN, but as an esteemed member of a gallant service, to whose interest you are devoting yourself with so much assiduity and success.

"We are conscious that in assuming the Freedom there are conferred upon your ROYAL HIGHNESS no exclusive privileges or advantages which as a Citizen of this free realm you would not otherwise enjoy; neither can the Citizenship of this City enhance your rank, add to the estimation in which you are held, or open to you a more favourable professional career; it is nevertheless, no empty ceremony which engages our attention to-day.

"Were it needful to prove this, looking to the long list of distinguished men who have deemed it an honor to be recorded in our Freedom roll, I would point to the circumstance that at the very

hour in which the vote which originated this day's proceedings was carried by acclamation—a vote testifying to the loyal attachment of the Citizens of London to the reigning SOVEREIGN and her family, another City as ancient as ours—whose ineffectual struggles for the attainment of orderly government, combined with constitutional freedom we must all deeply deplore—was wrapped in flames of her own kindling, to be quenched in the blood of her misguided citizens.*

"It would ill become us to attribute to ourselves aught which may cause us to differ, in any respect, from that fair but unfortunate City; but we may be permitted to express our gratitude and our gratulations that we are members of a municipality which has never unwisely attempted to establish any right or privilege upon violence or visionary views of the rights of men; for of the law-abiding Citizens of London it may ever have been said—

> "'For well they know
> That fire and blood, and social overthrow,
> Lead but to harder grinding of men's faces.'

"It is no vain boast, then, that we belong to the City of London, which had peacefully completed her municipal organisation ere the British Constitution had fully developed into being; which ruled herself wisely by her Communal Council ere the privileges of Parliament were conceded, and, when those privileges were in jeopardy, saved them, in the crisis of peril, in this very chamber, by a firm but respectful refusal to yield them up to the demand of over-reaching prerogative. A City which based the rights of labour and of trade, before foreign commerce was developed, on the industry of the individual and his skill in handicraft; which imposed no restrictions on the gains of skilled labour, but offered to every man, according to his ability and industry, an unobstructed passage to the very summit of the ladder of advancement, and set before each motives and incentives to honorable action and the gratification of an honorable ambition—a City, in short, which has demonstrated in all times, that the most devoted loyalty is compatible with the largest independence of the subject; that wealth may be acquired and enjoyed without infringement of the just rights of any, and that the gradations of rank, from the labouring apprentice to the Prince, may co-exist with social order, contentment, and prosperity.

"We may, then, to-day congratulate your ROYAL HIGHNESS that you avail yourself of a Citizenship 'of no mean City,' accepting it as the symbol and badge of municipal order, self-government, and rational liberty. I offer you, accordingly, the right hand of fellowship as a Freeman, and present to you the Certificate of your Freedom in a Casket which has been prepared for its reception by direction of this Honorable Court. It now only remains that I should wish you, in the name of the Lord Mayor, his brethren the Aldermen, and each Member of this Court, every possible health, happiness, and prosperity as a Prince, as a soldier, and as a Citizen of London."

To which His ROYAL HIGHNESS replied:—

"MY LORD MAYOR, MR. CHAMBERLAIN, AND GENTLEMEN,

"It is a duty which I owe to your Lordship and to this Court to express my most sincere thanks for the very kind and complimentary remarks that have been made on this

* This was spoken at the time of the excesses of the Commune in Paris, 1871.

occasion of my taking up the Freedom of this City, and likewise must I thank you for this most handsome Casket, which contains the document.

"I am well aware that the privileges of this Freedom descend to me by patrimony, and I must say that does not in any way make the honor which has been conferred on me any less, but rather the greater. I can assure you that I feel deeply the distinction which I have this day assumed. It is a source of unquestionable pride to find my own name placed side by side with the names of those who have won their Freedom by their worth—of men who have added lustre to the greatness of this vast empire. Proud indeed am I to be a Freeman of the City of London; which, as you have just remarked, holds out so bright an example amid the late terrible scenes enacted on the Continent, of a Constitution which secures to us happiness, peace, and prosperity, and where we have true freedom wisely ruled by law, order, and loyalty."

Ordered.—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain and the Reply of His ROYAL HIGHNESS be entered on the Journal of this Court."

THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

Sir John Sills Gibbons. Bart., *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1872.] At a Court of Common Council, 16th May, 1872, it was resolved unanimously:—

"That on the occasion of presenting to the BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS the thanks of the Corporation of London for the confidence shown by her in vesting in their hands Columbia Market, the Honorary Freedom of this City be conferred upon her."

At a Court of Common Council, 18th July, 1872, the Resolution of thanks of the 16th November, 1871, was presented to the Right Honorable ANGELA GEORGINA, BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS, by the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, in the following terms:—

"LADY BURDETT-COUTTS,

"It has fallen to my lot—and a most agreeable duty it is—to present to your Ladyship the Address which has been unanimously voted by the Court of Common Council. They were anxious to give expression to the feeling of admiration with which they regarded the benevolence and philanthropy which have all along marked your Ladyship's life, believing that all you have done in the public interest has been actuated by one feeling alone—namely, to dispense the large wealth which Providence has placed at your disposal in a manner calculated to do the greatest amount of good. Your benevolent acts and deeds have been so numerous, and so well designed to mitigate suffering and to lighten the lot of the poor, that if I were to attempt even an outline of some of them it would be painful to your Ladyship to listen to the recital. It will be sufficient to say that their object has been to encourage honest industry and to advance religion and civilisation, both at home and abroad.

"Especially has your Ladyship long interested yourself in the education of the people, and it is gratifying to the Citizens of London that they have been afforded an opportunity of acknowledging in a suitable way the public services you have rendered from time to time. With all the power your Ladyship possesses of doing good, you have from early life evinced a foresight and a discretion which has greatly enhanced the blessings you have conferred.

"I assure your Ladyship that it is a source of infinite gratification to myself personally that this public recognition of your services in the cause of humanity, by the Citizens of London, has occurred in my Mayoralty, and I sincerely hope your life will be long spared. It will be in the recollection of your Ladyship that the Court has also resolved to present you with a Casket, enclosing the vote of thanks which they have unanimously accorded you, and I have much pleasure in handing it to you, and to express a hope that it may be long a pleasing memento to you of the ceremony of to-day."

This day the Right Honorable Angela Georgina, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, was also admitted to the Honorary Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 16th May last, and after the reading of the Resolution of the Court by the Town Clerk, the Worshipful Company of Turners presented the Baroness, her Ladyship made the usual Declaration, and Mr. Chamberlain addressed her in these words:—

"May it please your Ladyship,

"In obedience to the order of this Honorable Court, and presented as you are by the Worshipful Company of Turners, I have now to admit you to the Honorary Freedom as a Citizen and Turner, and, in accordance with custom, it becomes my duty to address to you a few words of congratulation on the occasion. In so doing it is unnecessary, indeed it would be unbecoming in me, were I to travel over the ground which has been so well and eloquently occupied by the Lord Mayor. I will only add to what his Lordship has said, that this Honorable Court, desiring to omit nothing which could mark its sense of your Ladyship's public-spirited generosity, resolved to add to the Address which it had determined to present, the offer of the Honorary Freedom of this City to your Ladyship.

"This Freedom, intrinsically of little value, will, it is hoped, be regarded by your Ladyship as a compliment worthy of acceptance, associating, as it does, your Ladyship's name with those of some of the greatest, bravest, wisest, and most philanthropic of men of this and other lands.

"In recording your name on the roll of Honorary Citizenship, it may interest and gratify your Ladyship to learn, that although from a very early period females have been admitted to Citizenship, and were permitted to trade within this ancient City, yet your Ladyship's is the first female name ever recorded on the list of those whom the Citizens have *thus* delighted to honor.* Your Ladyship has, therefore, been privileged unconsciously to break through a barrier of exclusiveness which, it would appear, has hitherto existed, and to have been the occasion of demonstrating practically, that as there is no monopoly of excellence with either of the sexes, so there should be no unnecessary exclusiveness in awarding the palm of acknowledgment.

"I now present to your Ladyship the copy of your Freedom, and in offering you the right hand of Citizenship, I desire to express in the name of all the Members of this Honorable Court their best wishes for your Ladyship's long life, health, and happiness."

To which her Ladyship replied:—

"My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen of the Common Council,

"The circumstances attending the honor which you have conferred upon me are so peculiar that the incompatible wish arises to remain silent and to speak; for, whilst it is impossible to delegate to any other on this occasion the expression of thanks due from me to your Lordship and the Corporation, and whilst I also feel that you would kindly accept silence for the reply to the words with which you have accompanied the City's friendly honor, yet I am unwilling to remain wholly silent, for, outside individual gratitude and gratification owing from myself, I strongly appreciate the thanks also owing from all whose thoughts have been directed to the question of food supply, by the importance and dignity with which the transfer of Columbia Market has been invested by your Lordship and the Corporation; and deeply impressed as we are with the importance of a wholesome, abundant, and varied supply to the health and comfort of all

* That is, as an Honorary Freewoman.

classes, closely also as the food supply connects itself with the industrious and hardy avocations of large classes engaged in agriculture or the fisheries of the coast, we cannot but rejoice at the universal public attention which will be drawn to the food supply question by the proceedings here to-day.

"I am the more emboldened to venture these few remarks and tender these thanks by seeing present so many ladies. To them this essentially domestic question must have great interest, especially by the presence of that gentle lady who graces the Court to-day—an integral portion of our ancient institution, and through whom I feel myself linked in bonds of Citizenship with that long list of ladies who from age to age have in troublous times stood by their husbands, fathers, and brothers, when the Mayoralty of this ancient City was not unfrequently the post of danger as of honor, and in happier days, such as we have been permitted by a gracious Providence hitherto to enjoy under the tranquil rule of our Sovereign Lady the QUEEN, have dispensed the noble hospitalities and charities and cosmopolitan courtesies of the Mayoralty.

"Having so far endeavoured to express myself, I cannot conclude without expressing my admiration of the beautiful specimen of work which you have presented to me, proving that one of our guilds has lost none of its old renown, nor without expressing my hope that I may not prove a totally useless Citizen nor an idle Member of the Worshipful Company to which last week I was admitted, and whose motto I shall strive to emulate."*

Ordered.—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain and the Reply of the BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS be entered on the Journal of this Court."

* The motto of the Worshipful Company of Turners is "By Faith I Obteigne."

SIR ALBERT DAVID SASSOON, K.C.S.I.

Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow, Bart., *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1873.] At a Court of Common Council, 3rd July, 1873, it was Resolved:—

> "That the Freedom of this City, in a Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to Sir Albert David Sassoon, in recognition of his valuable services; in consideration of his munificent and philanthropic exertions in the cause of charity, and the promotion of education, more especially, though not exclusively, in our Indian Empire."

At a Court of Common Council, 6th November, 1873, Sir Albert David Sassoon, K.C.S.I., was admitted to the Honorary Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 3rd July last, and after the reading of the Resolution of the Court by the Town Clerk the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers presented Sir Albert, who made the usual Declaration, and Mr. Chamberlain addressed him in these words:—

Sir Albert Sassoon,

"The Resolution which has just been read expresses the desire of this Honorable Court to pay to you a tribute of respect as a subject of Her Majesty's Indian Empire.

"There is nothing in the history of this Ancient City which, when the record shall be complete, will fill so illustrious a chapter, and contribute so greatly to her renown as the fact that a body of merchants, trading within her walls, should have conferred upon Great Britain an Empire in the East, and should have ruled it, if not without reproach—for that is not given to mortals to accomplish—yet so as to reconcile its conflicting interests and to consolidate the heterogeneous materials, territorial, social, and religious, of which it is composed.

"One marked result of that rule has been to create and educate a school of Statesmen and military heroes who have contributed to the extension or protection of territory, or to the wise administration of the British Government of India. The names, titles, and achievements of these illustrious men, and the honors conferred upon them, recur again and again in the Journal of this Honorable Court.

"Our Indian possessions are now producing a race of merchant princes cultivating the arts

of peace, and prosecuting their fortunes under the protecting ægis of the beloved Sovereign of this realm. Already has this Court paid a compliment to one of these Indian merchants—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy—who did not, however, visit this country to take upon himself the Honorary Freedom.* You are, therefore, Sir Albert, the first native subject of Her Majesty's Indian Empire upon whom that Freedom has been conferred. The Resolution makes allusion to your valuable public services as a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, and in other capacities—services which your Sovereign has recognised by conferring upon you the Order of the Star of India and other distinctions.

"It also refers to 'your munificent and philanthropic exertions in the cause of charity and education, more especially, though not exclusively, in our Indian Empire.' It is the cosmopolitan and unsectarian scope of your liberality, no less than its extent, which has attracted the attention of this Honorable Court. Schools for Indian and Jewish children, colleges for the higher education of the native youth, institutes for mechanics, hospitals for the diseased, retreats for the convalescent, and reformatories for the depraved; such are some of the numerous works of charity which your judicious liberality has either founded or fostered. Not only Bombay, the place of your residence, but Calcutta, Poonah, Madras, Persia, and Great Britain, have shared in your wide-spread munificence, which has culminated in the establishment of scholarships in connection with the school founded by this Corporation, of which this Court is justly proud.†

"I have alluded to the circumstance of your being the first subject of Her Majesty's Indian Empire to receive the Honorary Freedom of this City. In another respect the presentation of to-day has no precedent; I allude to your being of the Hebrew persuasion. It would not become me to attribute intentions to the body whom I represent on this occasion which they have not in express terms recorded; but reviewing the persistent efforts which they have made during a century past to break down the barriers of religious disability, and looking to their successful vindication of the civil rights of Jews, Roman Catholics, and Nonconformists, I do not doubt but that they had it in mind to renew the expression of their opinion that the nature of a man's conviction as it regards the worship of his Maker should not present a bar to the possession of equal rights with other worthy Citizens.‡

"I now, in conformity with ancient usage, offer you the right hand of fellowship as a Citizen and Fishmonger of London, and I present you the copy of your Freedom in a Casket prepared for its reception, of which this Court requests your acceptance as a memento of this day's proceedings. In conclusion, I wish you, in the name of every Member of this Court, health, happiness, and many years' continued usefulness, with the enjoyment of the honors which have been conferred upon you by your Sovereign and this City."

* Sir Jamsetjee died before visiting Europe. *Vide*. p. 211.

† The City of London School.

‡ On the 1st November, 1883, the Court of Common Council agreed to the following Vote of Congratulation to Sir Moses Montefiore:—

Resolved unanimously—"That on the occasion of his entering upon the One hundredth year of his age, this Court offers its sincere and hearty congratulations to Sir Moses Montefiore, Baronet, who so long ago as 1837 filled the important office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and hopefully trusts he may still be spared to continue those good and charitable works that have caused his name to be venerated throughout the world."

He was the first Jew Sheriff elected by the City of London; the City subsequently sent Baron Rothschild as the first Jewish representative to the House of Commons.

To which Sir Albert David Sassoon replied :—

" My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,

"It is with feelings of the most profound pleasure and gratification that I accept the great honor you have done me to-day in presenting to me the Freedom of your great and Ancient City. It is an honor which, as I look back over my past career in Her Majesty's Eastern Dominions, I have never aspired to or hoped to gain, but it is an honor to which I, who have been connected all my life with the commerce of the Empire, can appreciate and esteem at its highest worth—the approval of the most ancient and famous Corporation in the world.

"It is an honor which, conferred upon me as a member of the Hebrew community, is a new proof of the religious tolerance which is one of the characteristics of your enlightened Corporation, and which was nobly shown to my brethren when they were still labouring under all kinds of civil disabilities.

"I am well aware that this distinction has been conferred on a few only of the illustrious personages whose names are among the glorious traditions of the land, and when I read the list inscribed on your records, and remember that my name will henceforward appear among the select few who have been singled out as worthy of this high mark of your approbation, I feel overwhelmed with the honor you have accorded me.

"Gentlemen, at no period of my life have I felt so much the want of words to express my real and deep feelings as at this moment. The remembrance of this day, and of your flattering Address, will be with me during my life, and the beautiful Casket in which the Freedom of this City of London is presented will remain in my family an heirloom for ever."

Ordered.—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, and the Reply of Sir Albert Sassoon, be entered on the Journal of this Court."

SIR HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart., M.P., *Lord Mayor*; **Benjamin Scott, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1874.] At a Court of Common Council, 26th February 1874, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City, in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas be presented to Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., and K.C.B., in testimony of his long and honorable career in India, and eminent public service there rendered; and likewise for the great advantage secured to the cause of humanity, by his successful mission to the East Coast of Africa, which resulted in the Treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar, for the total abolition of the Slave Trade on that Coast."

At a Court of Common Council, 16th July, 1874, Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I. and K.C.B., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 26th February last, and after the reading of the Resolution of the Court by the Town Clerk, the Worshipful Company of Turners presented Sir Bartle Frere, who made the usual Declaration, and Mr. Chamberlain addressed him in these words:—

"Sir Henry Bartle Frere,

"The Resolution of this Honorable Court, just read, imposes upon me, in accordance with ancient custom, the obligation of addressing to you a few words of compliment and congratulation. It alludes, in the first place, to your long and honorable career in India, and to the eminent public service which you there rendered. To refer to that service in any detail would involve the recapitulation of much of the history of our Indian Empire for the last forty years. I must content myself, therefore, with the briefest summary.

"As Commissioner of Scinde your government was marked by the introduction of those great works of irrigation and inland navigation which, humanly speaking, can alone avert the recurrence of disastrous famines, such as that which has recently devastated the plains of Bengal. During the mutinous revolt of the native Indian army, your prompt, politic, and disinterested action, in forwarding to Sir John Lawrence the troops at your disposal contributed in no small degree to the preservation of our Indian possessions. As Governor of Bombay the same sagacious statesmanship distinguished your administration. The education and elevation of the native races received your encouragement, universities and colleges were endowed, and scientific institutions were fostered. On these and similar Indian services there is no occasion that I should enlarge, as they have been already recognised by honors conferred upon you by your Sovereign, while you have received twice the thanks of Parliament.

"The Resolution of this Court refers likewise to the great advantages secured to the cause of humanity by your obtaining the Treaty from the Sultan of Zanzibar for the suppression

of the slave trade on the Eastern Coast of Africa. There is nothing more remarkable in the history of moral progress than the change of sentiment which has taken place within a century in relation to slavery. It is only one hundred years since men and women were advertised for sale, and, under the protection of the law, sold in London, until one man,* originally an apprentice in this City, stood up to confront an all but an unanimous public opinion in his denunciation of the system. Disregarding the adverse opinions of the legal advisers of the Crown and of this City, he conducted his own case in vindication of the freedom of every subject on British soil until the proud day when he obtained (A.D. 1772) from one of England's greatest judges the decision that 'Slaves cannot breathe in England.'

"Since that day we have witnessed the abolition of slavery in our own colonies; the horrors of the middle passage have been suppressed; the United States of America have, through much suffering and bloodshed, rid themselves of all complicity in this impolicy and inhumanity, and this Honorable Court has recently expressed to the Czar of Russia its admiration of his truly enlightened policy in manumitting twenty millions of serfs in his vast Empire.† In the Dutch colonies slavery has fallen, and hopes are entertained of its early extinction in Cuba and Brazil, so that the reproach of Christian nations practising slavery will, we trust, shortly be wiped out.

"Statesmen would now appear to concur with philanthropists that the time has arrived for the commencement of a new departure in reference to this accursed system, so that it shall be assailed in Mahommedan countries, and its heart struck at in mysterious but not now impenetrable Africa. As Lord Houghton puts it—

"'Morning o'er that weird continent is slowly breaking;
Europe her sullen self-restraint forsaking.'

"What the system is at its head-quarters we have been of late abundantly informed. Sir Samuel Baker affirmed recently in this Chamber that he never sees an ivory tusk (one of the chief articles of African barter) but it seems to his imagination to be covered with human blood; while the late revered missionary traveller,‡ whom we as a nation have recently honored in his burial, speaking of slavery in Africa, has written—'To exaggerate its enormities is simply impossible. The sights I have witnessed are so terribly nauseous that I always strive to drive them from my memory. These scenes, however, come back unbidden and unwelcome, and sometimes make me start up at dead of night horrified by their vividness.'

"The first successful action in this new crusade against African slavery fell to your lot, Sir Bartle, to perform, in the conclusion of the Treaty by which the inhuman traffic is rendered illegal, and, we trust, impracticable, on the Eastern seaboard. We are, however, too well aware of the tenacity of life of this inveterate evil to be sanguine of early success; but it is at least an omen for good that you stand here to-day to receive compliment and encouragement from the Citizens of London on the spot where David Livingstone stood for the same purpose, just before his final departure as an African pioneer;§ and it is peculiarly appropriate that the proceedings of this day in recognition of your success should take place within the shadow of the bust of Granville Sharp, placed in this Chamber by Resolution of this Honorable Court, in memory of the first, the boldest, and the most successful of anti-slavery advocates in this country.‖

* Granville Sharp. *Vide* page 25. In April, 1769, a black boy was advertised for sale in Holborn, and in the same month, advertisements for runaway slaves appeared in England. *Vide* "Life of Granville Sharp."

† *Vide* page 386. ‡ Dr. David Livingstone. § *Vide* page 221. ‖ *Vide* page 25.

"Long may you be spared to labour yet more successfully, if possible, in reference to this cause, encouraged by the approbation manifested by your Sovereign, your fellow Citizens, and all good men; inspirited also by the conviction, derived from the experience of the past, that Christian sentiment, operating on the conduct of the affairs of men and on the rulers of nations, will ultimately procure everywhere—even in benighted Africa—'liberty to the captive and the opening of the prison to those that are bound.'

"Nothing now remains but for me to present to you the copy of your Freedom as a Citizen and Turner, in a Casket which has been prepared for its reception by order of this Honorable Court, and to offer to you the right hand of fellowship as a Citizen of this City."

To which Sir Bartle Frere replied:—

"My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,

"I thank you most sincerely and gratefully for the great honor you have done me in admitting me to the Freedom of this Ancient City—the Metropolis not only of our native land, but of that empire which we, distant delegates of your power, have striven to serve in many a varied climate and under such diverse conditions—that Metropolis to which it is always the highest hope of Englishmen to return from the farthest ends of the earth when our service is done, to have that service weighed and tested by the impartial judgment of our fellow Citizens, and stamped if it be found worthy, after a long and careful assay, as true and faithful servants to our Sovereign and our country.

"The terms in which you, Mr. Chamberlain, have been so good as to refer to such service as I have been permitted to render in India, embolden me to say with what grateful feelings I have always recalled my obligations to that great City Company under whose auspices I began my work in India. I have always thought it a just cause of pride that I went out to that country regularly indentured as a writer of the East India Company, and I have never ceased to feel, nor, I trust, shall I ever fail to acknowledge, the great obligations which I, in common with all its servants, owed to that Company for the careful and judicious training and the liberal treatment which sent us forth, well equipped, according to the light of those days, for such work as we had to do, and well assured that what we did would be watched here, in the heart of this great City, with an earnest and paternal desire that our work should be well and truly done and generously rewarded, but always with a jealous determination on the part of our masters that the first consideration of all should be the faithful fulfilment of the great national trust—the welfare of the scores of millions committed to our charge.

"My Lord Mayor, I will not admit for a moment that the public servants, as now selected, fall short, or ever are likely to fall short, of that high standard which was placed before us by the East India Company. It is not the training only, but the work which moulds the workman—but this I venture to say, that it will ever be a task not unworthy of the best statesmanship of this country, to maintain in that distant part of our Empire that same efficiency and fidelity on which the servants of the East India Company prided themselves. That Company has now, in the fulness of time, given place to a new and, we hope, a better system of government. Within the last few weeks the last traces of its constitution have disappeared. It is with no wish to recal the past that we consign to the honored memories and traditions of this great City the recollection of what that Company effected. The empire it built up remains, and will, I trust, long remain a strength and glory of the British Empire, and we may augur well for its permanence when we watch the growing interest its affairs

command, as shown so recently in the active help promptly rendered by the City, as represented by its Chief Magistrate, when a great province of India was threatened with one of the direst of national calamities,* and when so much has been done to aid our suffering fellow-subjects, not by isolated or fitful efforts, but by sustained attention to the peculiar features of the calamity, calling to your aid the great pro-consuls who had recently governed that province, and by such careful discrimination of the special means adapted to a special end which marks the action of men well versed in practical administration on the largest scale.

"I thank the Chamberlain for the terms in which he has referred to the latest service entrusted to me, and to the gentlemen associated with me, connected with the suppression of the Slave trade. I thank him not only on account of the kind and flattering expressions which he used regarding my own share in that work, but for the valuable historical summary which will recall to the mind of the English public truths of which we are apt to lose sight. The long continuance and deep inveteracy of the practice of man enslaving and selling his fellow men, which makes it so impossible to hope for the suppression of the practice by any one act of diplomacy or legislation, or by any one blow of the sword; the difficulty of raising races long trodden down to that condition of humanity which shall make their future enslavement an impossibility; the absolute necessity of persevering effort by nations so strong as well as generous to improve the condition of those vast regions of the earth which have heretofore been the birthplace of the slave; all these are points which we are too apt to forget.

"I thank the Chamberlain also for the encouragement which the fact he recalls to our minds affords as to the future. When he contrasted the difficulties which lay before Granville Sharp with those which now beset us, he supplied an answer to that feeling which is apt to come over many of those who are engaged in the work in these days, when they suppose that the feeling of England on the subject has in any respect cooled or altered. He told us how Granville Sharp found not only the Law Officers of the Crown, but the Recorder of this great City, among those who were opposed to or who lukewarmly regarded his efforts; and it is surely no insignificant proof of the difference of things in these days, when we see the present Recorder of London† applying his great learning, his talents, and his eloquence to advocate this great cause.

"I could not help feeling, as I came here this morning, and passed the statue which has lately been unveiled to the memory of Lord Derby—when I saw how it stood between Palmerston and Canning, and close beside the great Cathedral where rest the ashes of Pitt, and Fox, and Wilberforce—I could not help feeling that it was impossible that they who had erected that monument to the late statesman who bore such a conspicuous part in the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, should permit any portion of this great work to remain incomplete.

"The Chamberlain alluded also to other facts which lead me to think it is no vain hope that England may be once more a leader of nations in great measures for the liberties of mankind. Twice, at least, since the English Constitution took its present shape, and this ancient City its present position, has England stood forth as a leader of the nations of Europe in striving for their liberties. When the Armada was repelled, and once again, in our own times, when England stood almost single-handed in the contest against another form of despotism, she has been a leader

* The Indian Famine Fund at the Mansion House, 1874, realised £129,000; on the occasion of the Famine, 1877-8, over £500,000 was collected.

† The Right Honorable Russell Gurney, Q.C., M.P.

in the struggle for liberty; and now I think we may gather from the facts which the Chamberlain has recalled to us, that a much higher destiny awaits her.

"He has told us how Russia and America—how France, Italy, and Germany—are all united with England in this great purpose. Is it too much to hope that it will be England's destiny to lead those and other nations—not in the struggle for individual empire or liberty, but in raising a great body of mankind from the slavery of ages, and enabling them to take their part among the civilised races of the earth? I think we may feel that when the City of London once more returns to the work, and, moved by what we have heard from Baker and Livingstone, engages in the struggle which Granville Sharp, and Wilberforce, and Clarkson, so heroically commenced, we may feel assured that the work will not stop while any portion of it remains incomplete.

"I heartily thank you, my Lord Mayor, and the gentlemen present, for permitting me and those who have been joined with me in the services to which the Chamberlain has so kindly referred, to have our names associated with a step which will, I feel sure, prove most important in a great work for the liberty and happiness of mankind."

Ordered.—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, and the Reply of Sir Bartle Frere, be entered on the Journal of the Court."*

* Sir Bartle Frere passed away while these pages were in the press, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GARNET JOSEPH WOLSELEY, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

(CREATED, 1882, BARON WOLSELEY OF CAIRO).

Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart, M.P., *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1874.] At a Court of Common Council, 30th April, 1874, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Honorary Freedom of this City, with a Sword of the value of the One Hundred Guineas, be presented to Major-General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., in recognition of his gallant services in the British Army, and especially in reference to the distinguished ability and gallantry displayed by him in his command of the expedition to the Gold Coast, by which he obtained results conducive to peace, commerce, and civilisation, on the Continent of Africa. And this Court desires also to record its admiration of the patient endurance of hardship exhibited, and the valuable co-operation and assistance rendered to Sir Garnet Wolseley by the gallant officers and men of both services, and of all arms engaged in the Expedition."

At a Court of Common Council, 22nd October, 1874, Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 30th April last, and after the reading of the Resolution of the Court by the Town Clerk, the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers presented Sir Garnet Wolseley, who made the usual Declaration, and Mr. Chamberlain addressed him in these words:—

"Sir Garnet Wolseley,

"The Resolution just read is the expression of a desire on the part of this Corporation to pay you such a compliment as it may, in recognition of your gallant and varied services to your country in the British Army. These services have been rendered in the four quarters of the globe, and under very different circumstances, but in connection with all your name has received very honorable mention.

"In the Burmese War we hear of you as severely wounded while leading a storming party to victory; the Crimean dispatches at a later date make mention of your being again severely wounded in a sortie, when engaged in the advanced sap before Sebastopol.

"Having received honors and distinctions from your Sovereign and her allies—the Emperor of the French and the Sultan of Turkey—in connection with your services in the Russian War, the outbreak of the deplorable mutiny of the native Indian army again called you into the field. At the defence of the Alumbagh, and the siege and capture of Lucknow, and in other important actions of that campaign, your presence contributed to the ultimate success of the British arms.

"In the subsequent war with China you were present at the assault of the Taku Forts, and in 1870 you obtained your first command, that of the expedition despatched to the Red River Settlement in North America, for the suppression of the rebel Government established against the Queen's authority at Fort Garry, for which services you received additional honors from your Sovereign.

"It is, however, especially in reference to the 'distinguished ability and gallantry displayed in your command of the expedition to the Gold Coast,' that this Court desires to do honor to you to-day; and although yourself and your gallant little army have received the thanks of Her Majesty in person, and those of both Houses of Parliament, yet we trust that the expression of the admiration of the City of London will not be unacceptable to you and to those who shared your toils and perils.

"The Ashantee Expedition, if not one of the greatest and grandest of military exploits in our annals, is perhaps one of the most creditable to the British arms. That war was waged 4,000 miles from its base of supply—the object of attack being 150 miles from a surf-beaten coast—the scene of warfare covered with dense jungle, or with primeval forest, unmapped, devoid of roads, and almost unexplored, the climate pestilential and endurable to Europeans only for three months in the year; while for allies (with the single bright exception of two companies of native Christians) you had a rabble of unreliable cowards, who, it has been said, could neither scout, patrol, reconnoitre, carry, or fight, and upon whose women you were obliged to rely for such service as they could render. Under such conditions of warfare, with limitations as to time to be counted by hours, you succeeded in subjugating the most powerful and warlike kingdom of the African continent, long the terror and the bugbear of neighbouring nations, and obtained results which, in the language of the Resolution, were 'conducive to peace, commerce, and civilisation, on the Coast of Africa.'

"But the Resolution recognises, as you, Sir Garnet, will rejoice to perceive, that the success of the expedition resulted not only from your skilful and gallant handling, but was also and greatly dependent upon 'the endurance of hardship exhibited, and the valuable co-operation and assistance rendered, by the gallant officers and men of both services and of all arms.' It would be invidious to enumerate names when all performed their duty to the utmost; never were individual interests more completely subordinated—never was there exhibited more unanimous co-operation—British Riflemen, Scotch Highlanders, and Welsh Fusiliers, contending with Colonial troops for the foremost points of danger—the army, the naval brigade, the marines, and the navy afloat, acting in perfect accord, as if officers and non-commissioned officers and men were striving who should most fully exemplify the sentiment, 'England expects every man to do his duty.' Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that, notwithstanding the difficulties and dangers encountered, the success of the expedition was prompt and complete, and that you and your gallant companions have recorded on the page of history deeds which in the epigrammatic words of our Prime Minister,* 'thrill the hearts of households and sustain and strengthen the character of a nation.'

"Nothing remains but that I should offer you the right hand of fellowship, and present to you the copy of your Freedom as a Citizen and Clothworker of London, requesting your acceptance, in the name of this Honorable Court, of a Sword as a souvenir of this day's proceedings. In their name I also wish you health and many years to serve your country, and to enjoy the honors you have so nobly won."

* Mr. Disraeli, afterwards Earl of Beaconsfield.

To which Sir Garnet Wolseley replied:—

"My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,

"I accept the great distinction you have so gracefully conferred on me to-day as a mark of your appreciation of the manner in which the forces lately under my command maintained the name of Her Majesty's arms and the military reputation of our country under the most trying circumstances. In the name of every man who took part in the war, from the highest to the lowest, I thank you most cordially for this public and flattering recognition of our services.

"The splendid Sword which you have presented me can never be unsheathed in a contest more just than that we waged against the King of Ashantee, in vindication of our national honor, and in the interests of Christianity and civilisation. The Sword will be preserved in my family as a highly-prized heirloom, and it cannot fail to be a fresh incentive to Her Majesty's soldiers and sailors to devote themselves to their country and to public duty, since it is such a magnificent proof and evidence how highly their services are esteemed by the English people.

"It will always remind me of the princely munificence of the Corporation of London, and also of those gallant companions who marched with me to Coomassie, to whose military abilities, valour, and discipline, I am indebted for the honors I have recently received. My Lord Mayor, I thank you most sincerely for your costly gift, and for the flattering terms in which my military career has been described by the Chamberlain. Believe me that I am deeply sensible of the high distinction which you have bestowed upon me."

Ordered.—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, and the Reply of Sir Garnet Wolseley, be entered on the Journal of this Court."

SIR GEORGE BIDDELL AIRY, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., &c.,

David Henry Stone, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.,** F.R.A.S., *Chamberlain.*

[1875.] At a Court of Common Council, 29th of April, 1875, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City, in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas be presented to Sir George Biddell Airy, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., &c., Astronomer Royal, as a recognition of his indefatigable labours in Astronomy, and of his eminent services in the advancement of practical science, whereby he has so materially benefited the cause of commerce and civilisation."

At a Court of Common Council, 4th November, 1875, Sir George Biddell Airy, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., &c., &c., was admitted to the Honorary Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 29th April last, and after the reading of the Resolution of the Court by the Town Clerk, the Worshipful Company of Spectaclemakers presented Sir George Biddell Airy, who made the usual Declaration, and Mr. Chamberlain addressed him in these words:—

"Sir George Airy,

"The Resolution just read devolves upon me the duty of admitting you to the Freedom of this ancient City, by recording your name on the roll of Honorary Citizenship. On that register are enrolled the names of gallant generals, admirals, and officers of various grades and both services, who have fought the battles of their country; of statesmen who have ruled well or legislated wisely; of philanthropists and others whom this City has delighted to honor. Yours is, however, the first name associated with the sciences other than those of war and statecraft, and if I may be permitted to interpret the intention of this Honorable Court, though unexpressed in its Resolution, it desired to give practical expression to the sentiment of our great citizen poet—that

"'Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war;'

and that the triumphs of science are amongst the greatest of victories.

"Astronomy has, during the nineteenth century, made extraordinary progress—greater, perhaps, than any of the kindred sciences. Not only have the planetary bodies known to exist in our system increased in number more than twenty-fold, but beyond its area astonishing discoveries have taken place, which extend, almost without limit, our acquaintance with the physical universe; while, stranger than the strangest fiction, the heavenly bodies have had to yield up the secrets not only of their chemical composition, but also the gases which compose their atmospheres.

"This has made Astronomy one of the most attractive of studies, and to amateurs who, like some of ourselves, have trifled with the science and amused our leisure hours with its revelations, it has been the source of elevated enjoyment. Such, however, Sir George, has not been the nature of your connection with the science. Leaving very much to others the more attractive fields of exploration, and the laurels so readily awarded to discoverers of new worlds, or of novel celestial phenomena, you have incessantly devoted yourself to the less interesting, less obtrusive, but more valuable walks of practical Astronomy.

"It was this view of your public services which very naturally attracted the attention of this Corporation, whose Resolution recognises especially 'your eminent services in the advancement of practical science, whereby you have so materially benefited the cause of commerce and civilisation.' By the compilation of nautical tables of extraordinary accuracy, and by the improvement of chronometers, placed for comparison under your observation and correction, our naval and merchant services have been enabled safely to navigate the ocean—to protect and conduct the commerce of this great nation. When difficulties, apparently insurmountable, obstructed the development of navigation by iron vessels, your solution of the magnetic problems submitted to you swept all difficulty from the path of progress in that direction.

"When the national standards of measure and ponderosity were, by accident,* lost to the nation, you were applied to for the accomplishment of their restoration with that mathematical exactitude which was indispensable, and more recently you undertook the very onerous and responsible task of organising and superintending the expeditions despatched to remote parts of our Globe for the critical observation of the transit of Venus, with the view of securing the greatest possible accuracy in the measurements within and beyond our Solar System.

"It needs not that I should assert that from the apparently trifling task of determining the standard yard to the more dignified and difficult undertaking of measuring the sun's distance from our earth, you, Sir George, performed the duties allotted to you to the entire approbation of the Government and the scientific world.

"The solution of the problem of finding a correct measuring line for the heavenly bodies will not be considered as finally and conclusively settled until the year 1882 shall have passed; allow me to express the hope that, in unbroken health and unclouded intellect, you may, in your official capacity, be permitted to watch over the completion of this the noblest and most important problem of practical Astronomy, with which your name will be honorably associated to the end of time.

"Nothing now remains but that I should present to you the copy of your Freedom, which has been enclosed in a Gold Casket by direction of this Honorable Court, and I offer you the right hand of fellowship as a Citizen and Spectaclemaker of London."

To which Sir George Biddell Airy replied:—

"My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen of the Corporation of the City of London,

"The honor which you have just conferred on me is, perhaps, the greatest and proudest ever received by me. I can scarcely express to you how much I value such a testimonial, coming, as it does, from a great public body like the Corporation of London; a great,

* By the destruction of the Houses of Parliament.

independent, and intelligent body, with whom I have scarcely had any personal acquaintance. It seems to me different from anything I have ever received in my life; and there are many things which make me value this honor extremely. I have before had occasion, on your kind invitation, to express my sense of the dignity and the power of this great and independent body, and the value which this circumstance alone puts on any honor or acknowledgment they make to any person.

"But there is another circumstance to which some allusion was made in the admirable Address of the Chamberlain which I will further mention. He alluded to the extent to which the honor of this Citizenship had been conferred on men distinguished in the profession of the law, in arms, and in other capacities. In the list of names of the persons who have been thus honored by the Corporation of the City of London, there is one name that is in my eyes more brilliant than all the others, and that is the name of a venerated friend of my youth, who did more to wipe away the blackest stain ever imprinted on the history of this country than any other person—the honored name of Thomas Clarkson. I allude to that to show the breadth of view taken by the Corporation at different times in not confining its acknowledgment to those who may have excited attention or who may have attracted momentary notice throughout the country generally. In that case they certainly recognised the broadest claims of the broadest philanthropy. The circumstance that I am succeeding such a man is to me a great honor and pleasure; and it is a great honor not only in itself, but as testifying the wide view which is taken of various claims by the Corporation.

"In the step taken to-day I may well interpret, both from the nature of the case and from the statement of the Chamberlain, the general view of the Corporation that they are desirous of expressing at this time their sense of the value of science, and the claims it imposes upon them. This subject, or at least the subject of liberal education leading immediately to the pursuit of science, was not overlooked in times now distant, by the Corporation and the Companies of this City. I would mention, if you will not think me egotistical, a little matter concerning myself, of which I have spoken before at some meetings of the Corporation or its guilds. When I was a young man, a student at Cambridge, and rather poor than otherwise, I did receive a small exhibition from one of the London Companies.* It came to me through the hands of persons whom I did not know, but it was forwarded to me in some way at Trinity College. It was the first money I ever possessed of my own, but that money gave me independence at the time. How much it may have contributed to what some persons may consider my success in life, I cannot say; but that it did contribute much I have no doubt.

"In respect to what the Chamberlain was good enough to allude to as my personal claims to this honor, I would remark that the words of the vote of the Corporation, and the words in which the Chamberlain expressed it, convey generally a very correct idea of my connexion with science. I have followed it in a great measure because of its practical use, and thought it fortunate that, from the first, I was connected with an institution in which utility is combined with science. In making this combination we have to go sometimes through a very circuitous course. It would scarcely be imagined that observation of the distance of Jupiter's satellites itself contributes in a great measure to the determination of the apparent distance between the sun and moon, on which so much depends; therefore, in following out those utilitarian subjects, it is necessary to do it liberally, and to look through the whole range of science and see what will,

* The Fishmongers' Company.

according to the circumstances of the age and the variations of science, best contribute to that end.

"Your Chamberlain has well observed that my own pursuits have been directed rather to those matters which require long, patient and steady attention upon one system, than to those which are taken up and produce, perhaps, a flash at the moment and then cease to be continuous, or lead to nothing very important; and have also been directed to those which are practical rather than to those which are ingenious; still, in these matters there is sufficient temptation to go a little out of the course. The very provision of the instruments necessary for what are called utilitarian pursuits gives power and temptation to contribute in some degree to other branches of science; and those, I trust, have not been entirely neglected, although taken in a subordinate view in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. These observations have been of considerable value, although not among the leading subjects.

"I can scarcely add more, my Lord Mayor, to anything I have said, except my own sense of the most gratifying honor that you have conferred upon me. From you, my Lord Mayor, and the Corporation, at the hands of the Chamberlain, I accept this present as the proudest and most honorable which could be given, and which, I trust, will be handed down to my descendants as a memorial of the flattering view which this great body took of my labours. With much pride and with much gratitude I acknowledge the honor which has been done me."

Ordered.—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain and the Reply of Sir George Biddell Airy be entered on the Journal of the Court."

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD

(CREATED, 1881, DUKE OF ALBANY).

David Henry Stone, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1875.] At a Court of Common Council, 3rd June, 1875, it was Resolved unanimously :—

"That His ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD be invited to take upon himself the Freedom of this City, to which he is entitled by patrimony; and that a Copy of the Freedom be presented to him in a Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas."

At a Court of Common Council, 25th October, 1875, His ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD was admitted by patrimony to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 3rd June last, and after the reading of the Resolution of the Court by the Town Clerk, His ROYAL HIGHNESS made the usual Declaration, and Mr. Chamberlain addressed His ROYAL HIGHNESS in these words :—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

"This Honorable Court, being precluded by the circumstance of your free birth from offering for your acceptance the compliment of Honorary Citizenship, is obliged by your gracious compliance with its request that you would avail yourself of your patrimonial privilege, and it becomes my agreeable duty, while recording your name as a Freeman of London, to address to your ROYAL HIGHNESS a few words of acknowledgment.

"The acquiescence of your ROYAL HIGHNESS is gratifying to the Members of this Corporation, not merely because of the high estimation in which you are personally held, but also because it affords them another opportunity, of which they gladly avail themselves, of expressing their affectionate attachment and devoted loyalty to the person, family, and rule, of your greatly beloved mother, the QUEEN of this realm. It completes, moreover, the list of Princes—sons of your revered father—who have enrolled themselves as Freemen in right of his Citizenship.

"This circumstance is interesting, indeed I may say unique, as being the only instance in the history of this City of all the sons of the reigning SOVEREIGN recording their names on its Municipal Roll. We may well regard this as one of many indications that the hearts of ruler and people are to-day more closely knit together than in times past in this land of ours, governed, as it long has been, by a Monarch beloved not more for her domestic virtues than for her invariable respect for the free and happy constitution under which it is our good fortune to live.

"I now, in accordance with ancient custom, respectfully offer to your ROYAL HIGHNESS the right hand of fellowship as a Freeman of London, also the copy of that Freedom which this

Honorable Court has caused to be enclosed in a Casket, of which it requests your acceptance as a trifling *souvenir* of this day's proceedings.

In the name of his Lordship in the Chair, his brethren the Aldermen, and every Member of this Court, I beg leave to express how great was their satisfaction to hear of the improved health of your ROYAL HIGHNESS; they desire for you a long continuance of that blessing, with every possible happiness, whether your ROYAL HIGHNESS shall be occupied in duties appertaining to your high position, or engaged in the pursuits, studies, and enjoyments of more private life."

To which His ROYAL HIGHNESS replied:—

"MY LORD MAYOR, MR. CHAMBERLAIN, AND GENTLEMEN,

"I consider myself fortunate indeed, in paying my first visit to this ancient and historic building on the occasion that has assembled us here to-day. Although it is true that, according to your constitutions, I am entitled by right of birth, as a son of my revered father, to the rights and privileges of a Freeman of the City of London, I do not on that account feel less inclined to set a high value on the kind and courteous manner in which these privileges have now been confirmed. Nor must I omit to thank you most heartily for the handsome Casket in which the Freedom is enclosed, and which you may be sure I shall ever prize as a memorial of the honor this day conferred upon me.

"It was most interesting to me to learn that the ceremony of to-day is invested with an historic value as affording the first instance of all the sons of the reigning SOVEREIGN taking upon themselves the Freedom of the City of London. I do not forget either on this occasion that my grandfather, the DUKE OF KENT, also enjoyed the same much-esteemed privileges. But I may be permitted to add that even were I not thus so intimately connected, by family traditions, with your ancient and honorable Corporation, I must in any case have esteemed it a high honor to be associated with that long list of illustrious men who have from time to time been placed upon your rolls, and to be connected with a body which has ever been so remarkable for its loyalty, in the truest sense of the word, and for its attachment to the laws and constitution of this great country."

Ordered.—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain and the Reply of His ROYAL HIGHNESS be entered on the Journal of the Court."

THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR ALEXANDER JAMES EDMUND COCKBURN, BART., LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

David Henry Stone, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1875.] At a Court of Common Council, 4th November, 1875, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City, in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to the Right Honorable Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of England, in recognition of the conspicuous dignity, integrity, and ability, with which he has for upwards of fifteen years past fulfilled the duties of his high judicial office, and of his eminent public services as the representative of this country in the settlement of important questions involving international rights and interests."

William James Richmond Cotton, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1876.] At a Court of Common Council, 9th March, 1876, Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Bart., G.C.B., Lord Chief Justice of England, was admitted to the Honorary Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 4th November last, and after the reading of the Resolution of the Court by the Town Clerk, the Worshipful Company of Grocers presented Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, who made the usual Declaration, and Mr. Chamberlain addressed him in these words:—

"My Lord Chief Justice,

"It has seemed good to this Honorable Court unanimously to offer for your acceptance the Honorary Freedom of this City, and, presented by the Worshipful Company of Grocers, I now record your Lordship's name as a Citizen and Grocer of London, and it becomes my agreeable duty to address to your Lordship a few words.

"This is the first occasion, so far as I can ascertain, of the Honorary Freedom being conferred upon a member of the Judicial Bench, and it would not be difficult to suggest reasons why such a compliment to a judge should be infrequent, and why the present proceeding is in some sense exceptional.* Whatever these reasons might be, it could not be suggested that the omission arises from any deficiency on the Judicial Bench of those qualities and qualifications which the Resolution

* Further research into the City's records show that there had been two Judges similarly honored, one of whom was not admitted. *Vide* Introduction, p. 23.

of the Court attributes to your Lordship. I should therefore but misinterpret its intentions, while I should offend your own right feeling, were I to ascribe the present compliment to the exclusive possession by your Lordship of qualities which, indeed, are shared by every judge upon the Bench.

"But the Resolution of this Court affirms that the dignity, integrity, and ability, which invariably distinguish the administration of the law in our day have been in the person of your Lordship 'conspicuously' displayed.

"From the commencement, indeed, of your Lordship's University course, and during your brilliant and successful career at the Bar, until the offices of Solicitor-General and Attorney-General—the highest which the Bar could hold—had been attained, it became evident to the legal profession and the public that a distinguished future awaited you. Nor were those anticipations disappointed when your Lordship was elevated to the Bench as Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and speedily translated to the Chief Justiceship of England.

"For twenty years your Lordship has now discharged the onerous and responsible duties of that high position, with a thoroughness, a laboriousness, and a fearlessness in vindication of that which you considered the right, and in reprobation of the wrong, which may have been equalled, but have never been surpassed—reflecting upon the ancient Court of Queen's Bench in its last days an occidental splendour well befitting its dignified and honorable past.

"Your Lordship has now passed, by what we may term the process of evolution, from being the last of a long line of distinguished Chief Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, to become the first in a long line, doubtless, of no less illustrious Chief Justiciaries of the newly-constituted High Court of Judicature; and this Honorable Court has considered that the occasion of so important a change in the arrangements of our Courts of Law and Equity was appropriate for the compliment which it tenders to your Lordship to-day.

"But this Honorable Court alludes, further, in the words of its Resolution, to your Lordship's 'eminent public services as the representative of this country in the settlement of important questions involving international rights and interests.' The allusion, I need hardly say, is to the eminent services gratuitously rendered by your Lordship as one of the arbitrators at Geneva on the settlement of the *Alabama* claims made on Great Britain by the United States of America. The settlement of such differences by the peaceful method of arbitration, in preference to the old-fashioned appeal to the sword, is one of the most hopeful indications of modern progress in civilisation and humanity. As the 'Wager of Battle' has disappeared from the Court over which your Lordship so ably presides,* and has given place to exclusive arbitrament by legal process, so we trust that, in the course of time and the progress of the nations—those at least which claim to be civilised and Christian—the cruel, wasteful, and uncertain appeal to force may give way to the settlement of international differences by submission of the facts in dispute to Courts of Arbitration.

"The conviction that advocates can be found of adequate ability to represent a nation's rights, of sufficient fearlessness to maintain them, and with a reputation for integrity to be entrusted with them, will have promoted, more than anything else could have done, the advent of so desirable a consummation. Such a conviction will have been undoubtedly strengthened by the national estimate of your Lordship's services at the Geneva Arbitration.

"I now present to your Lordship the copy of your Freedom enclosed in a Casket which has been prepared for its reception by this Honorable Court, and in accordance with ancient custom I offer to your Lordship the right hand of fellowship as a Citizen and Grocer of London.

* Abolished by Act 59 Geo. III. cap. 46 (1819).

In the name of his Lordship in the Chair, and of every Member of this Court, and I may include, I am sure, the fairer portion of this assembly, I desire that your Lordship's life and health may be long spared for the vindication of the law, the adornment of the Bench, and the service of your QUEEN and country."

To which the Lord Chief Justice replied:—

"MY LORD MAYOR, MR. CHAMBERLAIN, AND GENTLEMEN,

"I should be indeed unworthy of the honor which you have just done me if I were not deeply sensible of its value. When I reflect upon the bead-roll of illustrious men who have been proud to receive this compliment—the highest which this great Corporation has in its power to bestow on any one not previously belonging to it—when I recollect that my immediate predecessor was no less a man than SIR GEORGE AIRY,* who for half a century has held a foremost place in the highest rank of elevated science, and who has done so much through his scientific knowledge and abilities to benefit society, I confess I do feel that I am justified in entertaining an honest sentiment of pride at the position which I now occupy. But I am not vain enough, believe me, ever to have ascribed to my own individual merit alone the honor which you have been pleased to confer upon me.

"I saw in it from the first—that which I have no doubt was the fact—that in my person, as head of the Common Law Bench, you desired to mark your appreciation of the whole body of English judges, your sense of the ability, the integrity, the inflexible impartiality, and the fearlessness, which so eminently distinguish them. You were disposed thus to show the confidence which you entertain of the efficient, the honest, the zealous administration of justice; and in the name of the judicial body of which I have the honor to be a member, I return you thanks for the expression of that confidence.

"It is not only the social position and the enlightened intelligence of a body of men like yourselves which render your testimony to the manner in which justice is administered so valuable, but it is that you have the administration of justice going on from day to day under your own eyes, and that, taking part in it, yourselves as jurymen, in both the Civil Courts and the Criminal Courts, you have the fullest opportunity of forming an opinion of the conduct of the judges. You, therefore, have abundant opportunity of judging whether your confidence is rightly placed in those who administer the law; and, Gentlemen, unhappy would it indeed be if experience should have taught you to distrust, instead of implicitly confiding in, the administration of the law by those who are its ministers.

"Unhappy is the condition of any community in which distrust of that administration prevails; for it is to the law that we look for the protection of our liberties, for the ascertaining and securing of our rights, for prescribing to us our duties and our obligations, and for upholding and protecting all that is dear and valuable to us in the various relations of social life. It is the law which ensures our rights, and defends us from wrong; which protects innocence, and punishes guilt, and by so doing checks violence and villany from preying on the vitals of society in the incessant warfare which they wage against its interests. It would therefore imply a state of singular unhappiness if in an enlightened and great community like this there was not a full, implicit, and unbounded confidence in the administration of the law.

"Let me assure you, as the result of so many years' experience at the Bar and on the Bench, that your appreciation of the merits of the judicial body is not unfounded, and that

* *Vide* page 305.

your confidence in it is not misplaced. Not only for fifteen years, as your Resolution has said —I wish it were no more—but now for nearly twenty years have I been upon the Judicial Bench, and in that time I have seen it, with one distinguished exception, cleared off and renewed—in some instances more than once renewed—but in all those with whom I have been brought into contact, I have found but one mind, one spirit, and one desire—zealously, faithfully, honestly, and fearlessly to discharge the duties intrusted to their hands.

"Gentlemen, having said this, I am reminded by what has fallen from the Chamberlain of the changes which have recently taken place in the Judicature of this country, and I am tempted to say a few words on that subject. I am an old law reformer, and my zeal in the cause of law reform has never been in any degree lessened by the fact that I have had to administer the law. I am tempted to take advantage of this occasion to say a few words on the subject of law reform and the recent changes in the judicature of the country, but I hesitate, fearing that the topic may be uninteresting to you. Yet you naturally expect that I should say something, and I must throw myself on your indulgence, for the simple reason that I am really restricted in the choice of a subject.

"I cannot in the position I occupy, address you on any of the spirit-stirring questions of the day. Politics, of course, would be entirely out of place, and in me especially so, because when I became a judge I ceased to be a politician. I cannot talk to you, therefore, about the measures of the Ministry or the tactics of the Opposition. I cannot dilate on the subject of Fugitive Slaves. I cannot talk to you upon the merits of the Burials Bill. Nay, I feel I should be unduly trespassing on your time if I stepped out of my way to congratulate you upon the spontaneous outburst of loyalty which greeted Her Majesty's recent progress through this City. I must not even dwell upon the triumphant success of the Heir to the Throne in the distant realms of India —a success which we all feel will be attended with permanent benefit to the nations subject to our rule and to ourselves at home. You see I am shut out from all these topics, which might otherwise perhaps afford themes for oratorical effusion.

"It is true I have received a communication which suggested to me that I should take the opportunity of expressing my sentiments upon Corporation Reform; but I assure you I know a great deal better than to do so. Being neither a politician, nor a Member of the Legislature, nor, except in an honorary character, a Member of the Corporation, I feel it would be unbecoming in the extreme to speak on such a theme. All I will say, therefore, on that subject is that, whether the Corporation of London remains as it is to-day, or whether like other institutions, in the course of time it may have to accommodate itself to the altered circumstances of the age, I trust it may always continue to be worthy of the great City over which it presides, and the interests of which it is its duty to watch over and to guard. If, therefore, I have your permission, I will say a word or two on the subject of the law.

"Gentlemen, I have been from a very early period a law reformer; yet it is but natural that I should entertain strong feelings of reverence and attachment for the law which it has been my province for so many years to deal with and to administer. I do love, with all its faults, the old Common Law of England, because, though here and there rendered imperfect by too strong an adherence to technicalities, many of which have become obsolete and no longer appropriate to the spirit and enlightenment of the age, it is founded on the great and immutable principles of justice and of right, and is the law of free men, and a law which is worthy of a free people. It is true, as I have just said, that in many instances it was too strict and too technical, and there are many of its rules which, though they may have been well adapted to the age in which they

sprang into existence, have become obsolete, and have been practically superseded by the larger, more liberal, and more rational principles of equity.

"Its procedure, though improved in many respects in late years, was still to a certain extent defective, and our legislators have undertaken the great work of seeking to make it more in accordance with the principles of enlightened legislation, and more in harmony with the views and interests of the present day. This brings me to the Judicature Acts which have been passed in 1873 and in 1875. I do not attach more importance to those Acts than I think they deserve; I may perhaps think that more credit has been taken for recent changes than they are entitled to; but I will say, and I am happy to have this opportunity of saying it publicly, as the result of my own experience during the past few months, that this recent legislation has effected very great and salutary improvements in the condition of English law. It has in many respects brought the old maxims of the Common law into harmony with the larger and more liberal principles of Equity. It has improved our procedure—simplified and improved it. It has done great good by bringing the Superior Courts into closer connection. It has enabled the Courts which were oppressed with too much business to put some of it upon the shoulders of those which had not enough, and so we have got rid of the arrears which were blocking up the avenues of justice. All this is extremely valuable, I readily admit it; but, I confess, I cannot help casting a look of regret upon that past to which Mr. Chamberlain alluded when he said that the Court of Queen's Bench and the old Courts of Westminster Hall were now giving way to a new system of judicature under new names.

"I rejoice in the additional powers which these Courts have acquired, because they are powers which may be made instrumental to the better administration of justice; but if you ask me if I prefer the name of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice to the older name of the Court of Queen's Bench, if I prefer my new title to the title which a long series of illustrious predecessors have borne as Chief Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, I confess I do not. It may be said that this is mere matter of sentiment. I scarcely think so. There is a certain reverence and respect, or, to use a modern word, a certain prestige, which attaches to old institutions, and to revered and time-honored names, which it is a pity to throw away, if they can be preserved. The past is as much a part of our existence as the present or the future. Its associations give additional strength to institutions which should enjoy our respect and command our obedience. Where institutions are no longer adapted to the exigencies of the age, where they cannot be made subservient to the common purposes of the common good, sweep them away with ruthless and unsparing hand; but where you can adapt your old institutions to the wants of the time, I am not one of those who would do away with the memories and associations of the past and of the feelings of reverence which attach to them.

"So far, I confess, I am a Conservative; but I am ready cheerfully to accept whatever is necessary for improvement and progress; for without progress you can have no improvement, and without improvement you cannot have perfection. And the tendency of man and of all human institutions ought ever to be—not to 'rest and be thankful,' but to progress and to improve, and to strive after perfection; taking care, however, not to sacrifice what is substantially satisfactory and good for that which is visionary and uncertain. However, though I cast back, I confess, 'a lingering look' to the names of the past, yet in substance the thing remains very much the same, and we must accept that which we have at present with the good that it brings us, and I readily admit that very considerable good has been achieved.

"But do not let us persuade ourselves, and do not let our rulers persuade themselves, that all is done that has to be done. There are still imperfections—numerous indeed, and serious

too—which have to be removed, and the greatest work of all has yet to be accomplished. Your law is scattered over an area which makes it difficult to find what you want at the moment you want it. The Roman legislator complained that the works on Roman law had become 'the load of many camels.' How truly may that be said of the law of this land, with this exception, that for camel-loads I would, if you will allow me, substitute cart-loads. The truth is that the unwritten law—in the reports and the decided cases, and in the innumerable treatises which spring up like grass under our feet—has become at last a chaotic mass—a labyrinth in which no man can find his way, unless he has a lawyer at his side to supply the clue.

"Now, that is a state of things which I think is not creditable to us as a great nation. You have brought justice to every man's door; you must bring a knowledge of the law—at all events of its elementary and general principles—and, as far as you can, a knowledge of its rules—to every man's understanding. Men's conduct has to be guided by the law; they are punished by the penalties of the law, if they do not follow the path which it prescribes. It is wrong, therefore, if a remedy can be applied, that the law should be left in the state in which it is—a state which, I may observe in passing, renders the mode of administering the law still more important, because it leaves more to the discretion of the judge than where he has the written rule before him to direct him in his decision. Our law is to be found in thousands of volumes and in Acts of Parliament without end—in Acts of Parliament more or less unintelligible by reason of the uncouth, barbarous phraseology in which they are framed, and also necessarily imperfect because the work of framing them is committed to few hands and the task is an Herculean one, which it is beyond the strength of the draftsmen employed to accomplish properly. Why, the greater part of our time in the old Court of Queen's Bench, on at least two days in the week, was taken up in interpreting Acts of Parliament, and I confess I never have to deal with one of them but I feel a sort of shudder come over me.

"It is time that all this were changed; it is time that the law should be reduced into intelligible language; it is time that the law should be digested; time it should be put into a form in which it can be read and understood. The law is a good, sound, wholesome law; but the difficulty is where to find it. No one but a lawyer can do it; no one but a lawyer knows what is the law, except as regards the most elementary principles. Of course every one knows that if he commits murder and is caught he will be hanged; that, if he steals, he is very likely to be sentenced to imprisonment and the treadmill; but, beyond the most elementary principles, I defy any one, without the assistance of a lawyer, to know what the law is. That is not a state of things creditable to this country; and, as a great politician once said, 'Register, register, register!' so my advice—and I am very glad to have the opportunity to express it publicly here—to the legislator, the lawyer, and the layman is, 'Digest, digest, digest! Codify, codify, codify!'

"I will not listen to the man who tells me that the thing is not capable of being done. Other nations have done it. Why should not we? France set the example, and when the day comes —and it is fast coming—that the name of the First Napoleon shall be stripped of the false glory which has attached to it, and he shall stand before the world as what history will describe him —an ambitious tyrant, who devastated Europe and deluged it with blood, who drained France of the pride of its manhood—a drain from which it has not recovered to the present day, and perhaps never will recover—when history writes down in the spirit of truth the character of that man, it must place by the side of what is said in his condemnation, the redeeming fact that to his instrumentality, to his superintendence, France owes that Code which is the pride of every Frenchman. It is true that the Code is very imperfect. It is true that it has left

much room for doubt, discussion, and dispute; but it was the first attempt at codification, in the sense in which we now understand the term, and was therefore likely to be attended with a considerable degree of failure; and unfortunately, it has never been revised.

"Now, a Code, like everything else in this world of change, requires revision from time to time, that its ascertained defects may be made good, and its provisions adapted to the altered conditions under which it may have to be applied. But, notwithstanding its defects, the French Code has been a grand success; and there is no Frenchman who does not turn to it with pride; and there is no French judge, lawyer, or jurist who will not tell you that they would rather sink almost any other part of their institutions than give up that Code. But it is not alone France that has done this, for other Continental nations have done the same. Prussia, Austria, and Italy, all have admirable Codes. In the United States the majority of the States of the Union have codified the law.

"It is true a Code will not always meet every difficult question which may arise. New and unforeseen combinations are sure to present themselves, which the text will not exactly meet or solve. Still, in a Code, you have so much *terra firma* gained, so much dry land rescued from the vast ocean of legal uncertainty; you have so much ascertained and stereotyped law to guide you; so that upon ordinary questions a man has nothing to do but to turn to the Code and he will see what the law is, and what are his rights or his obligations and liabilities. I say that is a great good achieved, and that we ought not to be backward in the march of legislation and improvement in that respect. But there are some people who run away with the strange notion that the law is made only for lawyers to argue and advise about, and for judges to interpret. They don't seem to see or appreciate the fact that the law is made for the community, and not merely for the lawyers. But the law is made for the purpose of defining and prescribing your rights, duties, and obligations; it is your conduct, not that of those who interpret the law, that is to be governed by it; and it cannot be placed before you in too legible, too intelligible, and too perspicuous a form.

"I know there are those who say that written law possesses less elasticity, that is to say, less capability of being applied to new sets of circumstances, than unwritten law; that it is more easy to apply principles than stereotyped rules. My answer to this reasoning is that, assuming this greater elasticity to exist—which, however, I deny—it can only be had at the expense of that certainty which in my view is the primary and paramount consideration—for certainty in the law prevents litigation, of which there will always be enough, even under the most perfect law, upon disputed facts—and all litigation arising from uncertainty in the law is a disgrace to the law, as well as an evil in itself. And I deny that principles can be less readily applied under a Code than under an unwritten law. For, the principles of law can be as readily stated and embodied in a written law as they are in the judicial decisions in which our law is to be found, or in the text books of our legal writers, with this important difference, however, that in the one case they are stamped with the authority of the lawgiver and ready to every man's hand; in the other, when found in some of the thousand volumes which constitute the lawyers' library, they are liable, however confidently relied on, to be overruled and set aside, to the discomfiture, perhaps to the ruin, of the unfortunate suitor.

"But my practical answer to those who dwell on the supposed inconveniences which they anticipate from codification is that so many other nations having now codified their law, there is not one of them in which either lawyers or laymen would listen to a proposal to revert to the old system of unwritten law. I hope we shall see, sooner or later, the work of codification

accomplished. I shall not; but I hope many of you will; for, depend upon it, the time will come when the pressure of public opinion on this subject will not allow our law to remain in the state of chaotic uncertainty in which to a certain extent it remains at present. Besides, the accumulation of decisions and statutes and works on law cannot go on much longer. The mass must break down under its own weight.

"Gentlemen, I am glad to think we have, in the Legislature and the Government, men of weight and influence who are identified with the progress of legal reform. I speak from experience, and I am happy to be able to bear my testimony to the lofty capacity, the courage, and the will of the man who is at the head of the legal department of this country—I mean Lord Cairns; and if in the vicissitudes of political change there should come a change of Government—which at present seems somewhat remote—I am glad to think that there is in the opposite camp a reformer of the same excellent stamp and the same admirable capacity in the late Lord Chancellor—Lord Selborne; so that, although I am not aware that either of them has turned his attention to the work of codification, still I feel assured that we have the certainty of progress in the matter of legal reform, and that every session will produce something, if not all we could desire, in the way of improvement.

"Gentlemen, I really ought to ask your pardon for trespassing so long upon you with this topic, and now, with your permission, I will pass to another. The Chamberlain was good enough to give the echo of the Resolution of the Common Council, of which I have so much reason to be proud. He has alluded to the poor services I was able to render in the Arbitration at Geneva on the so-called *Alabama* claims. I am afraid it was beyond my power, though I did my best, to save your pockets; but I do hope that, although I could not save your cash, I saved your credit. I could not protect the public purse; I vindicated the national honor. I accepted that mission, and entered upon it in the belief that I was to meet those who were to be opposed to us in the matter of that contention in a spirit of conciliation, friendliness, and peace. One of two great nations believing that it had matter of grievance and cause of complaint against the other, was prepared, as I expected, to prefer the claims which it believed itself to have in a conciliatory and friendly spirit; while the other, admitting that there might have been something defective in its conduct, held out the hand of fellowship, and said to the other, 'We will submit this to impartial and independent men; and if it turns out that we were in the wrong, and you were in the right, let them decide between us as to what compensation we shall make you, and then let us shake hands and forget that ever there was any cause of complaint.'

"Entering upon the arbitration with the belief that it was to be conducted in that spirit, I was, indeed, grieved and astonished to find that those to whom the cause of America had been committed had taken—not, I believe, with the authority or by the instructions of their Government—the opportunity of reviling us as a nation, and of heaping contumely and abuse upon the national character, and of assailing our statesmen, in whose reputation we took a just pride, with charges of perfidy and dishonor. I turned to the evidence, and I found that those charges were not only not proved, but utterly unfounded, and I sat myself down to the work, which up to that time I had not had the leisure to undertake, of making myself entirely master of the case, from beginning to end; and for two months I toiled incessantly, by day and by night, in order that, if possible, I might remove the film which I thought these accusations had brought over the eyes of my colleagues, and that I might place the conduct of Great Britain and of her statesmen in the true light in which it deserved to stand.

"I could not conceal from myself that in one instance there had been in some degree a

remissness and want of due care and diligence on the part of our authorities, and so far as that appeared to be proved I joined in the decision adverse to Great Britain. In other respects I differed from the majority of my colleagues, who thought that Great Britain had been more extensively in the wrong; and ought to suffer and pay for it. Mine may have been a partial view, taken by an Englishman, but it was an honest view. It did not receive the assent of the majority, and I bowed to their decision. But there was one thing, as I have said before, that stood prominently before my eyes as the great purpose to be accomplished, and that was to vindicate the national honor from foul and unjust aspersions. I am proud to think that my countrymen have felt that in that I succeeded to their satisfaction, and in the expression of that satisfaction, especially coming from such a body as yourselves, I find abundant reward for my exertions.

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, I have done. I have only to thank you with a full and overflowing heart, for the signal mark of esteem and confidence with which it has been your pleasure to grace me, and I can only say—while I dare not trust myself to advert to the terms in which your very eloquent Chamberlain spoke of my past career—that, knowing, as I do, that in the natural course of things that career must speedily reach its close, among the most cherished recollections of the past to which I shall cling while memory lasts, will be the recollection of the honor I have received at your hands."

Ordered.—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, and the Reply of the Right Honorable Sir Alexander Cockburn, Bart., be entered on the Journal of this Court."

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SALAR JUNG, G.C.S.I.

William James Richmond Cotton, Esq., *Lord Mayor;* Benjamin Scott, Esq., *Chamberlain.*

[1876.] At a Court of Common Council, 29th June, 1876, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Honorary Freedom of this City, enclosed in a Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas be presented to His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., Prime Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad, in recognition of the valuable services he has rendered to this country in his official capacity in the Indian empire."

At a Court of Common Council, 25th July, 1876, His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I. Prime Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad, was admitted to the Honorary Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 29th June last; and after the reading of the Resolution of the Court by the Town Clerk, His Excellency made the usual Declaration, and Mr. Chamberlain addressed him in these words:—

"Sir Salar Jung,

"It has not happened heretofore that the Minister of a Native Indian Ruler has received the Honorary Freedom of this ancient City, and its bestowal upon your Excellency, while it is intended primarily as a personal compliment to yourself, is also the expression of a desire on the part of this Corporation for a closer intimacy between this country and the independent Native Princes of the East, who are Her Majesty's valued allies. Among those native Sovereigns none have been more faithful to the British Government than His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and his father, the late Nizam.

"Emphatically was this the case on the occurrence of the deplorable mutiny of the native Indian army, when, faithful amidst many faithless, His Highness the late Nizam and your Excellency, his enlightened adviser, not only adhered with the utmost strictness to treaty engagements contracted with the honorable Company of merchants of this City, who then ruled our Indian possessions, but your conduct inspired the British Resident with such convictions of your ascendency and fidelity, that he was encouraged to dispatch the Hyderabad Contingent to aid the hard-pressed British forces; thus contributing materially in the suppression of a revolt which, had it succeeded, might have arrested the progress of civilisation and good government in the East.

"In acknowledgment of these valued services, which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has described as 'simply priceless,' the Indian Government conferred upon your Excellency the order of the Grand Cross of the Star of India.

"We cannot but be reminded on this occasion of the recent auspicious visit paid to India by

His ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE OF WALES, and to the magnificent and very gratifying reception which he everywhere met with at the hands of the rulers and people of that country. Both at Bombay and at Calcutta your Excellency, as representative of the NIZAM, by every possible expression in your power, evinced your desire to do honor to the HEIR APPARENT of the British Crown.

"But your Excellency's energy and talents have not been exclusively devoted to this country's interests. The subjects of the NIZAM, whose important dominions, as large territorially as France, extending from the Bombay Presidency on the one side to the Madras Presidency on the other, have been materially benefited and elevated by your enlightened administration and that of your co-Regent the AMEER-É-KABEER. Roads have been constructed and railways introduced; irrigation works have been renewed or created, and water supply to the chief cities provided on a scale which would create astonishment in Europe, and might well serve as an example for the supply of this great Metropolis. Schools have also been founded and education fostered; justice in fact, as well as in name, has been secured to the people, while, more important, perhaps, than all else, the fiscal administration has been so reformed that the natives have been rescued from the terrible oppression which invariably attends the raising of revenue by a system of farming the taxes.

"As the ever faithful friend of the British Government, as the enlightened administrator of a great country in alliance with our gracious SOVEREIGN, and in the hope and belief that international courtesies and reciprocal recognition of worthy actions will draw closer the bonds of amicable relationship between our countrymen and the native rulers of India, this Corporation, the first in the Empire, offers to your Excellency the highest compliment it can bestow, and I now beg your acceptance accordingly of the right hand of fellowship, and present to you the illuminated copy of the Resolution of this Court.

"A Casket suited to its reception is in course of preparation by direction of this Honorable Court. The period, however, of your Excellency's visit is too brief to enable its completion in a manner worthy of your acceptance; it will therefore be forwarded to your Excellency on your return to India.

"His Lordship in the Chair, his brethren the Aldermen, and every Member of this Court, concur with me in the expression of a heart-felt desire that you may speedily and entirely recover from your recent accident—that you may safely reach your own country, and be long spared to benefit your fellow-countrymen by your wise administration."

To which His Excellency replied:—

"MY LORD MAYOR, MR. CHAMBERLAIN, AND GENTLEMEN,

"In accepting at your hands the Honorary Freedom of the City of London, I am deeply conscious of the very high distinction which you have conferred upon me, and I beg to offer you my most sincere expressions of gratitude.

"It is a matter of peculiar satisfaction to me to learn the high value you attach to the loyalty of my master, the NIZAM, as one of the independent Native Princes of India, who are the allies of Her MAJESTY, a closer intimacy with whom the City of London expresses a desire to cultivate.

"While appreciating your special recognition of the staunch alliance of His HIGHNESS the

Nizam, at a time of trial, I, who chanced from my position at the time to become the instrument for exhibiting the qualities of a faithful ally, feel that I am placed under peculiar obligation to this great City for being made the recipient of such a high mark of distinction, one which I think cannot fail to encourage my contemporaries in India, whose efforts, like my own, are directed to the performance of loyal and honorable duty.

"I am much gratified to have the opportunity of assuring you in this place, that since the time when the connection between the British Government and His Highness the Nizam was first established, the one desire on the part of the rulers of the State and their ministers has been to maintain the alliance in every way in their power; and I have full confidence that this alliance, which has existed for more than a century, will not only be maintained in the future as hitherto, but that, as you rightly observe, the bonds of amicable relationship between the people of England and India will be daily strengthened. The facilities of communication now existing between the two countries, the ever increasing interest in India and its people, which I find here on all sides, must infallibly give rise to fresh and more intimate sympathies, and as these increase so must our alliance be materially strengthened.

"I am fully conscious that, while the faithful performance of their engagements by the Princes of India has brought good results to themselves and to the British Empire, yet that the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, and his unfailing courtesy towards all those with whom His Royal Highness was brought into contact, has contributed in an eminent degree to strengthen and perpetuate the loyalty and attachment of my countrymen to the British Throne.

"And, while I am glad to take this opportunity of bearing my testimony to the hearty co-operation of my colleague, I must not omit to say that we receive most valuable assistance from some of the young noblemen of Hyderabad, who are devoting their energies to the service of the State, and who are now ministers of various departments of the Nizam's Government. Among the most conspicuous I may mention the nephew of my colleague, Busheerood.

"I thank you for your kind mention of the small part performed at Bombay by a deputation representing the Nizam, and at Calcutta by myself, in the general endeavour to do honor to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

"You have been so kind as to allude to the success which has attended the internal administration of the Nizam's Dominions during my tenure of office, and to couple with my name that of my respected colleague, the Ameer-é-Kabeer, Dowlah, my own nephew, Mukurrum-ood-dowlah, Shumsheer Jung, and Shab Jung. As the means at our disposal increase for improving the Government and institutions of the country to which you have made particular allusion, I hope that corresponding advantages will not be found wanting.

"In conclusion, allow me to assure you that I shall ever prize most highly the honor now conferred upon me, not merely because it is a distinction most complimentary in itself, but because it will convey to my countrymen—whether rulers, ministers, or those who may be also zealously working for the good of their people in other offices—the assurance that the public of this great country, no less than its Government, can cordially recognise their fidelity as allies, and appreciate their labours as statesmen."

Ordered.—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, and the Reply of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, be entered on the Journal of the Court."

GENERAL ULYSSES GRANT, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Sir Thomas White, Knight, *Lord Mayor*; **Benjamin Scott, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1877.] At a Court of Common Council, 31st May, 1877, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Honorary Freedom of the City be presented to General Ulysses Grant, late President of the United States of America, in a suitable Gold Box, in recognition of the distinguished ability with which he has governed his country, and the eminent services he has rendered to the cause of civilisation by maintaining amicable relations with foreign nations."

At a Court of Common Council, 15th June, 1877, General Ulysses Grant, late President of the United States of America, was admitted to the Honorary Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 31st May last; and after the reading of the Resolution of the Court by the Town Clerk, Mr. Chamberlain addressed him in these words:—

"General Grant,

"The unprecedented facilities of modern travel and the running to and fro of all classes in our day have brought to our shores unwonted visitors from Asia as well as from Europe, rulers of empires both ancient and of recent creation, but among them all we have not as yet received a President of the United States of America—a Power great, flourishing, and free, but so youthful that it celebrated only last year its first centennial. A visit of the ruling President of those States is scarcely to be looked for, so highly valued are his services at home during his limited term of office; you must bear with us therefore, General, if we make much of an ex-President of the great Republic of the New World visiting the old home of his fathers.

"True it is that those first fathers—'Pilgrim Fathers' we now call them—chafed under the straitness of the parental rule, and sought in distant climes the liberty then denied them at home; it is true, likewise, that their children subsequently resented the interference—well intended if unwise—of their venerated parent, and manifested a spirit of independence of parental restraint not unbecoming in grown-up sons of the Anglo-Saxon stock. Yet for all this there is furnished from time to time abundant evidence that both children and parent have forgotten old differences and forgiven old wrongs; that the children continue to revere the mother country, while she is not wanting in maternal pride at witnessing so numerous, so thriving, and so freedom-loving a race of descendants.

"If other indications were wanting of mutual feelings of regard, we should find them, on

the one hand, in the very hospitable and enthusiastic reception accorded to the Heir Apparent to the British Throne, and subsequently to His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, when, during your Presidency, he visited your country ; and, on the other hand, in the cordial reception which, we are gratified to observe, you have received from the hour when you set foot on the shores of Old England.

"In this spirit and with these convictions the Corporation of London receives you to-day with all kindliness of welcome, desiring to compliment you and your country in your person by conferring upon you the Honorary Freedom of their ancient City—a Freedom which had existence more than eight centuries before your first ancestors set foot on Plymouth Rock ; confirmed to the Citizens, but not originated, by the Norman Conqueror—the original charter of William the Conqueror being now on the table—which Freedom has not as yet lost its significance or its value, although the liberty which it symbolises has been extended to other British subjects, and has become the inheritance of the great Anglo-American family across the Atlantic.

"But we not only recognise in you a citizen of the United States, but one who has made a distinguished mark in American history—a soldier whose military capabilities brought him to the front in the hour of his country's sorest trial, and enabled him to strike the blow which terminated fratricidal war and reunited his distracted country ; who also manifested magnanimity in the hour of triumph and amid the national indignation created by the assassination of the great and good Abraham Lincoln, by obtaining for vanquished adversaries the rights of capitulated brethren in arms, when some would have treated them as traitors to their country.

"We further recognise in you a President upon whom was laid the honor, and with it the weighty responsibility, during two terms of office, of a greater and more difficult task than that which devolved upon him as a General in the field—that of binding up the bleeding frame of society, which had been rent asunder when the demon of slavery was cast out.* That the constitution of the country over which you were thus called to preside survived so fearful a shock, that we saw it, proud and progressive, celebrating its centennial during the last year of your official rule evinces that the task which your countrymen had committed to you did not miscarry in your hands. That such results have been possible must in fairness be attributed, in no inconsiderable degree, to the firm but conciliatory policy of your administration, at home and abroad, which is affirmed of you by the Resolution of this Honorable Court, whose exponent and mouthpiece I am this day.

"May you greatly enjoy your visit to our country at this favoured season of the year ; having sheathed your sword may you never have occasion again to draw it ; and may your life be long spared to witness in your country and in our own—the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family—a career of increasing amity, mutual respect, and honest, if spirited, rivalry—rivalry in trade, commerce, agriculture, and manufactures ; in the arts, science, and letters ; rivalry in the highest of all arts, how best to promote the well-being and to develop the industry of nations, how to govern them for the largest good to the greatest numbers, and for the advancement of peace, liberty, morality, and the consequent happiness of mankind.

"Nothing now remains, General, but that I should present to you an illuminated copy of the Resolution of this Honorable Court, for the reception of which an appropriate Casket is in course of preparation, and in conclusion offer you, in the name of this Honorable Court, the right hand of fellowship as a Citizen of London."

* 6,000,000 slaves, emancipated in 1862, as the result of the Civil War.

To which General Grant replied :—

"My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,

"It is a matter of some regret to me that I have never cultivated that art of public speaking which might have enabled me to express in suitable terms my gratitude for the compliment which has been paid to my countrymen and myself on this occasion. Were I in the habit of speaking in public, I should claim the right to express my opinion, and what I believe will be the opinion of my countrymen, when the proceedings of this day shall have been telegraphed to them. For myself, I have been very much surprised at the reception I have had at all places since the day I landed at Liverpool up to my appearance in the greatest city in the world. It was entirely unexpected, and it is particularly gratifying to me.

"I believe that this honor is intended quite as much for the country which I have had the opportunity of serving in different capacities as for myself, and I am glad that this is so, because I want to see the happiest relations existing, not only between the United States and Great Britain, but also between the United States and all other nations. Although a soldier by education and profession, I have never felt any sort of fondness for war, and I have never advocated it except as a means for peace. I hope that we shall always settle our differences in all future negotiations as amicably as we did in a recent instance. I believe that settlement has had a happy effect on both countries, and that from month to month and year to year the tie of common civilisation and common blood is getting stronger between the two countries.

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, I again thank you for the honor you have done me and my country to-day."

Ordered.—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain with the Reply of General Grant be entered on the Journal of this Court."

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD, K.G., PRIME MINISTER,

AND

THE MOST HONORABLE ROBERT ARTHUR TALBOT GASCOYNE CECIL, MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G.

Thomas Scambler Owden, Esq.,* *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1878.]—At a Court of Common Council, 18th July, 1878, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City in a suitable Gold Box be presented to the Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, Prime Minister of England, as a token of the high respect which the Citizens of London have for one who for so many years has, with patience, perseverance, and zeal, exercised his great abilities and talents for the welfare of his country, and in testimony of this Court's appreciation of the genius and power with which he has represented the British Nation in the recent Berlin Congress, the peaceful results of which this Court earnestly trusts may continue for many years to come."

It was further Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City in a suitable Gold Box be presented to the Most Honorable Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in testimony of this Court's appreciation of the eminent services rendered to this country by his Lordship in the important work undertaken and brought to a successful issue in the recent Berlin Congress."

At a Court of Common Council, 3rd August, 1878, the Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G., Prime Minister of England, and the Most Honorable Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, were admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolutions of the 18th July last, and after the reading of the Resolutions of the Court by the Town Clerk, the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors presented the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury, and Mr. Chamberlain addressed their Lordships in these words:—

* Knighted in 1878.

"My Lord Beaconsfield,

"The Resolution of this Honorable Court and the presentation of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors impose on me the obligation of addressing to your Lordship a few words of welcome and compliment on your admission to the Honorary Freedom of this City.

"It is my good fortune that I am not called to address you on behalf of partisans, but in the name of the whole body of the Citizens. Your Lordship is so well acquainted with public opinion in this City, as elsewhere, that you will not, in a body of 232 representatives of the Citizens, look for perfect accord on every point of public policy; but you will be gratified to learn that although there are divergences of opinion and sentiment in this Court, they are not inconsistent with sincere admiration of your personal qualities, and have not prevented unanimity in the desire to pay a compliment to your Lordship and to your most honorable colleague on this occasion.

"The Resolution of the Court expresses 'the high respect which the Citizens of London have for one who for so many years has, with patience, perseverance, and zeal, exercised his great talents for the welfare of his country.' The Members of the Court—so many, at least, as are old enough—have regarded with increasing interest your remarkable public career. Starting at the outset of life from no advantageous standpoint—weighted by impediments imposed by the unreasoning prejudice of class and caste—you nevertheless surmounted all hindrances in the race of social advancement, and won for yourself, by the powers of perseverance, patience, and natural ability, the foremost position to which an Englishman can aspire.

"Casting in early life a glance towards the Halls of Themis—where had you entered you had doubtless adorned the Judicial Bench—you directed your attention to the Muses, and not unnaturally, as the son of a distinguished literary father, commenced a literary career which has doubtless exercised considerable influence in elevating the profession of letters to the high position which it now occupies. Confident in your great abilities, you entered the legislative arena, and competed there for political influence and advancement. You demanded, and speedily commanded, a respectful attention, reluctantly rendered in a Chamber which had been but recently opened by the Reform Bill to men of all classes who could claim a hearing. You soon obtained an influential following, and at length reached the proud position of Leader of the Commons House of Parliament, filled the most important and responsible offices of the State, and received at the hands of your Sovereign the highest distinctions at her disposal.

"But yet further honors, not usually attainable by statesmen, awaited your Lordship. The decadence of an ancient Empire on the confines of Europe and Asia, which amid the march of modern progress elsewhere had 'learned nothing and had forgotten nothing,' stirred the hopes, the fears, the religious animosities, or the ambitious designs of conflicting races and nationalities in Eastern Europe; insurrection broke out, war followed, and ran its usual devastating and cruel course, at the close of which the condition of the vanquished and the claims of the conquerors alike induced serious apprehensions of a European conflagration, in which this country would have been involved, and the balance of power in Europe might have been thrown out of adjustment. Thoughtful and influential statesmen at home and abroad perceived the danger, and favoured a Conference of the leading Powers, and on the invitation of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany a Congress sat at Berlin. To that Congress your Lordship and your most honorable colleague were delegated, together with Lord Odo Russell, as Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries.

"It will not become me to detail the course of events or the results of that International Conference. This Honorable Court has by its Resolution expressed its 'appreciation of the genius and power with which you represented the British nation at that Congress and its peaceful results, which it earnestly trusts may continue for many years to come.' The Court not only rejoices that war, the greatest of scourges, has been averted; but it, not unreasonably, indulges in anticipations of peace as a future result of the action of the Congress, for it is gratifying to notice that, with the sanction of all the great Powers of Europe, the Treaty of Berlin upholds so much of the Treaties of Paris of 1856 and of London of 1871 as declared in favour of a resort to international mediation before proceeding to the extremity of war.

"In this City, devoted to commerce beyond all others, the acquisition of the Island of Cyprus and the concurrent responsibility undertaken in Asia Minor are regarded with interest and hopefulness. Whatever view may be taken, it is assuring to notice that Sir Garnet Wolseley as Her Majesty's Representative in Cyprus, has, by proclamation, announced the principles which will underlie the government of that island in these encouraging terms:—

"'Her Majesty directs me to assure the inhabitants of Cyprus of the warm interest which the Queen feels in their prosperity, and of her gracious intention to order the adoption of such measures as may appear best calculated to promote and extend the commerce and agriculture of the country, and to afford to the people the blessings of freedom, justice, and security. It is Her Majesty's gracious pleasure that the government of Cyprus shall be administered without favour to any race or creed; that equal justice shall be done to all, that all shall enjoy alike the equal and impartial protection of the law; and no measures shall be neglected which may tend to advance the moral and material welfare of the people. And it is the express desire of the Queen that in the administration of public affairs regard shall be paid to the reasonable wishes of the inhabitants with respect to the maintenance of their ancient institutions, usages, and customs, provided that they be consistent with just and good government and with those principles of civilisation and liberty which must always and everywhere be upheld by those who govern in Her Majesty's name.'

"No nobler words could be addressed to any people; and should these assurances be realised and acted upon in good faith in the future government of our new dependencies, their prosperity is secured, and I need hardly add that the Government of which your Lordship is the head will be remembered not only with admiration, but with gratitude at home and abroad."

The Chamberlain then turning to Lord Salisbury, thus addressed him:—

"My Lord Salisbury,

"It has pleased this Honorable Court to associate your Lordship with the Right Honorable Lord Beaconsfield in the compliment which it desires to pay this day. It will be needless for me to recapitulate much that I have addressed to his Lordship, which is equally applicable to yourself. Happily, pleasantly, and, we trust, profitably, have you both been united in the arduous and responsible work of the Berlin Congress, and in its congratulatory and complimentary results it is meet that you should not be divided.

"There is only one word which I will add, which also applies to his Lordship as well as to yourself. The Citizens of London claim you both by descent as they will do from this day forward by 'redemption.' His Lordship's grandfather was a merchant trading successfully in this City; and had his Lordship remained among us, instead of seeking fame and fortune elsewhere, he might have been—who knows?—even Lord Mayor of London. [Laughter.] You, my Lord Salisbury, will not be displeased if I remind you that you claim descent from no less than three

Aldermen of this City,* the last of whom, Sir Crisp Gascoyne, was the first Lord Mayor to occupy, in 1752, the present Mansion House, in which you will, I doubt not, be hospitably entertained at the close of these proceedings.

"Nothing now remains but that I should offer to your Lordships the right hand of fellowship as Citizens and Merchant Taylors of London, and to present you with the copies of your respective Freedoms, for the reception of which suitable Caskets are in course of preparation by order of this Court. In conclusion, in the name of his Lordship in the Chair, the Aldermen his brethren, and every Member of this Court, and, I may add, of every member of this vast assemblage,† I now wish your Lordship health and happiness, and at the close of official life the statesman's supreme recompense—a consciousness of having deserved well of his country."

To which the Earl of Beaconsfield replied :—

My Lord Mayor,

"The City of London has conferred upon me this day an honor which history has consecrated, and which is a portion of our public life. The possession of it was deemed most precious by those great men whose countenances now behold us from these ancient walls, and who remind us of the great achievements which they accomplished for their country. My Lord Mayor, I cannot rival them in those achievements, but I will yield to none in devotion to our common country.

"The Chamberlain has touched upon a most gracious point in these proceedings which to me is a subject of the utmost gratification. He has reminded you that the vote at which the Common Council arrived was a unanimous vote. I know well how strong and determined, and, of course, how different in some degree, are the political opinions entertained by this Court and Corporation. All of us know what a great part in the history of this country the Corporation of London has fulfilled. But, my Lord Mayor, there are moments in public life when Englishmen forget everything but their country; and the Citizens of London, celebrated through ages for their patriotism, have made no exception in my instance.

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, I cannot attempt to express the deep emotion which, naturally, I feel in such a scene as this. But I will say that if there be anything which supports and strengthens public men in the arduous duties which fall to their lot, it is the sympathy of a body like this, and it is this public declaration that we possess their regard and their respect."

The Marquis of Salisbury replied :—

"My Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Mr. Chamberlain, and Citizens of London,

"The City of London possesses the proud privilege of bestowing one of the highest distinctions which this country can offer, compared with which even the distinctions which are in the gift of Royalty itself seem scarcely to be more desirable. That distinction has been desired and has been obtained by some of the greatest names in our history; and it is with no slight emotion and no slight sense of your indulgence that I now receive it at your hands.

* Alderman Sir Thomas Coke, of Gildea Hall, *temp.* Edward IV.; Alderman Fitzwilliam (ancestor of Earl Fitzwilliam), whose daughter married Sir Anthony Coke, and became the mother of Mildred, afterwards wife of Lord Burleigh; also Alderman Sir Crisp Gascoyne, elected in 1745.

† The ceremony took place in the Great Hall of the Guildhall, where some 2,000 persons had been invited.

"But the City of London possesses other privileges. It has the power of giving its own impress in a great measure to the public opinion of this country, and in moments of crisis it is to the City of London that Englishmen often look for the guiding impulse which is to direct their sympathies and shape their conduct. In the darkest hour of the crisis through which we have recently passed the City of London remembered the power which it possessed; and it was to their outspoken sympathy, to their patriotic sentiments, opportunely expressed, that much of the authority which the Government has wielded in its communication with Foreign Powers was due.

"For, in this country, more than in any other country, the Foreign policy of a Government depends upon the public opinion out of doors. It is not that the Government servilely follow an opinion which dictates their policy to them, but that in the eyes of Foreign countries no policy is powerful, no recommendations are respected, unless they are known to be sustained by the free and independent opinion of the people of this country. This inestimable support the City of London gave to the Government when it was most needed.

"I will not sit down without asking you not to forget that your responsibility is not ended here nor your task finished. We have brought back a Treaty which I hope will give peace to Europe for many years; but we have laid upon ourselves tasks which it was for the interest of this country and of Europe that we should undertake, but which will, no doubt tax our energies and our solicitude to the utmost. In that difficult duty we look to you for support. We need above all things the sympathy—the expressed sympathy of our countrymen.

"We have to effect great objects by the use of the authority of this country. We have to induce a Prince—an enlightened and powerful Prince I believe—by our persuasion and our influence to extend the blessings known to ourselves to vast regions to which they have hitherto been strange; and if we succeed in that task, it can only be because its importance is constantly recognised by our countrymen at home, and that we are countenanced by their unfailing authority. If we obtain that support, we shall not only have secured a diplomatic success, we shall not only have gained the political triumph which this morning's newspapers attest, but we shall have done something which is far more important and far more gratifying—we shall have brought a lasting contribution to the civilisation of the world."

Ordered.—"That the Addresses of Mr. Chamberlain, with the Replies of the Right Honorable the Earl of Beaconsfield and of the Most Honorable the Marquis of Salisbury, be entered on the Journal of this Court."

SIR ROWLAND HILL, K.C.B.

Sir Charles Whetham, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1879]. At a Court of Common Council, 30th January, 1879, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City in a suitable Gold Box be presented to Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., &c., in acknowledgment of the great social and commercial benefits this country has derived from the adoption, in the year 1840, of his system of uniform Penny Postage in the United Kingdom."

At a Court of Common Council, 12th June, 1879, the Right Honorable Lord Mayor laid before the Court a Report* of the proceedings of the deputation on having presented the Resolution of this Court for granting the Freedom of this City to Sir Rowland Hill, which was read, and ordered to be entered on the Journal and printed in the Minutes of Proceedings sent to every Member of this Court, as follows:—

"To the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled.

"We, your Deputation appointed on the 27th day of February last to wait on Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., at his residence, for the purpose of presenting to him the Resolution of your Honorable Court for granting him the Freedom of this City in a suitable Gold Box, do certify that the Casket having been provided under the directions of the General Purposes Committee, and the necessary emblazonment prepared by Mr. Chamberlain, we (accompanied by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Town Clerk) attended by appointment with Sir Rowland Hill at his residence at Hampstead, on Friday, the 6th instant, when an illuminated Copy of the Resolution of your Honorable Court, enclosed in the Casket, was presented to Sir Rowland Hill by Mr. Chamberlain in the usual form, accompanied by a complimentary address.

"That Sir Rowland replied to such address, and signed the Roll of Honorary Citizenship."

The following are the Address of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Rowland Hill's Reply.

The Chamberlain, addressing Sir Rowland Hill, said:—

"The Resolution which the Town Clerk has read will have informed you, Sir Rowland, that the Corporation of London desires to honor itself, while it compliments you, by inscribing

* Sir Rowland Hill being confined to his house by long illness, could not visit the City to receive the honor in the customary manner.

your name on the List of its Honorary Citizens. This desire, by reason of your failing strength, cannot be fully gratified; but the Court of Common Council has charged this deputation to present to you a copy of its Resolution, and has devolved upon me the duty of expressing in its name a few words of sympathy and congratulation.

"The Resolution particularly alludes to 'the great social and commercial benefits this country has derived from the adoption, in the year 1840, of your system of uniform Penny Postage in the United Kingdom.'

"Your services in this respect have been so brilliant that they pale the lustre of lesser public benefits conferred by you upon society at an earlier period of your life. We would not, however, omit to refer to your labours, in conjunction with Lord Brougham and others, as a member of the Committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; nor would we forget the success which marked your administration as Secretary to the Commissioners for Colonising South Australia; or the introduction by you, in 1835, of printing from revolving cylinders armed with type, which in its later developments has revolutionised the production and issue of diurnal literature.

"To arrive at an adequate conception of your postal achievement we must revert in thought to the past history and former condition of our Postal institutions, which we may regard as assuming for the first time a national form in the year 1649. In that year the House of Commons—then the supreme power in the State—jealous of the rivalry of a Post established by the Court of Common Council which we represent to-day, resolved 'that the offices of Postmaster, Inland and Foreign, are, and ought to be, in the sole power and disposal of Parliament.'*

"The Postal system so established cannot be regarded as having existed for any but State and public purposes. Social and commercial correspondence had been at that date hardly contemplated or provided for. Communications of weighty State importance, indeed, were then conveyed so slowly, and so imperfectly distributed, that it is matter of history that the intelligence of the Protector Cromwell's appointment did not reach Bridgewater until nineteen days had elapsed, while in remote parts of Wales the death of Charles I. was not known for two months. The Parliament of that day objected that the Common Council of London were organising (not without justification) a system of Posts with relays throughout Scotland,† yet the loyal inhabitants of the Orkneys were then praying for their departed monarch months after his execution at Whitehall.

"Passing from that period to one in the recollection of all of us, we find little to boast of in reference to the progress in our national system during two centuries. It is true that rival posts had been discontinued, and monopolies abolished; the bridle-path had given place to the post-road, and the riding post had been superseded by the mail-cart, and subsequently by the mail-coach; while in some directions the railway train had been utilised; yet, with all these improvements, the conveyance of correspondence was still dilatory, uncertain, and terribly restricted by the exorbitant rate of postage, so that practically it was no post for the humbler classes.

"It is really painful to read the evidence adduced before Parliament on this point—how the parent could not be comforted by intelligence from an absent child, or the child, after perhaps a lifelong absence, was debarred a dying parent's blessing. We read how letters lay everywhere at the post offices, but, being luxuries beyond the reach of the poor, they were returned to the 'dead letter offices,' the receptacles in those days, not of misdirected missives only, but of words of love,

* *Vide* Journals of the House of Commons, 21st March, 1649.
† *Vide* Journals of the House of Commons, 21st March, 1649.

comfort, hope, or encouragement, which were never to reach the loving, anxious hearts to whom they were addressed.

"The year 1837 opened a new era in social and commercial convenience and advancement, by the appearance of your pamphlet on 'Post Office Reform.' It is a remarkable coincidence that the idea of a penny post was suggested two centuries earlier by a namesake of yours—one John Hill. He, however, and his idea were prematurely born. It was reserved for yourself, Sir Rowland, to give living birth to

> "'A mighty truth
> Which lay long ages in blank chaos dumb,
> Yet yearned to be incarnate, and had found
> At last a spirit meet to be the womb
> From which it might leap forth to bless mankind.'

Your idea at once attracted public attention, and in the following year a Select Committee of the House of Commons considered your recommendations, and practically embodied in its report the principles for which you contended—a uniform and greatly reduced rate of postage, prepaid by stamps. The result was the Act of 1839, and the Minute of Treasury of January, 1840, adopting throughout the Empire, a uniform charge of one penny postage for a single letter.

"A revolution of such magnitude could not be effected without great opposition, personal detraction, and the exhibition of that ingratitude which invariably attends the exertions of pioneers in the pathway of human progress. These were not wanting in your experience; but while some public men regarded yourself and your proposals with averted look, the public at once appreciated their importance, and saw that

> "'The time was ripe, yea, rotten ripe, for change.'

A splendid public testimonial to your worth, to which the Corporation of London contributed, must have satisfied you that you were not to wait, as most reformers have done, for the tardy verdict of history. Appointed ultimately Secretary to the Post Office, you were afforded the opportunity of organising and superintending your own system—the gratifying task of bringing up your own offspring; and wonderful has been its growth, exceeding all that you modestly conceived and predicted of its progress.

"The exhaustive report of the Right Honorable the Postmaster-General * (1877-8) reads with all the interest of a novel, and reveals statements and figures more romantic than romance. In thirty-eight years the Post Offices and receptacles for the deposit of correspondence have increased from 4,500 to over 25,000! The chargeable letters and newspapers despatched in 1839 numbered about 106 millions; they have increased, including book and sample packets and postcards, to the enormous total of nearly 1,478 millions—about fourteen-fold! As regards commercial convenience, post-office orders for money remitted have risen from 188,000 in 1839 to 18½ millions in 1878, or one hundred-fold! And notwithstanding the great reduction of postage charges from a rate so high as to be, in some cases prohibitory, yet the public net revenue—which had shown no signs of increase in the twenty years preceding the change—has not only recovered its depreciation on the adoption of that change, but has advanced nearly half-a-million pounds per annum, and is yearly increasing!

"But the triumphs of your genius have not been confined to your own land. There is not a country on the face of the globe which claims to be civilised which has not adopted a low-priced

* Lord John Manners.

scale of postage, pre-payable by stamps; while the force of example and the manifest advantages of the system have been such that people whom we esteem barbarous—Chinese, Japanese, Persians, Afghans, and even the natives of Sarawak, and of the Sandwich Islands, have imitated the more civilised states in this respect.

"But I must not weary you, Sir Rowland, although the half has not been told, for I could refer to the wonderful world-wide Postal Union which has grown out of your idea, and I hasten to discharge the pleasing duty of presenting to you the Resolution of the Court enclosed in a Casket which has been prepared for its reception. I offer you the right hand of fellowship in the name of the Corporation whom we represent, and who deeply regret that they cannot receive you in person, as is their wont on such occasions as the present. We congratulate you that notwithstanding the 'labour and sorrow' inevitable to the weight of eighty-three years, you have been spared to witness the complete triumph of your postal principles, to receive acknowledgments from the State and honors from your Sovereign.

"Detractors and obstructors you have outlived, or they only survive to swell the ranks of those who applaud. May your remaining days be consoled by the thought that your name and services can never be forgotten, and may the sunset of your life be brightened by the reflection that you have been permitted to become one of the greatest benefactors of mankind."

Sir Rowland Hill replied as follows:—

"Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen, Members of the Common Council of London,

"I am sure you will believe me when I say how impossible I find it adequately to express the deep feeling of gratification with which I and all members of my family receive the honor which it has pleased the Corporation of London to confer upon me in presenting me with the Honorary Freedom of their City—an honor rendered all the more gratifying by the very generous manner in which you, Sir, have been pleased to speak of my services.

"Like every one else who endeavours to effect improvements in existing institutions, it has been my lot to encounter misrepresentation, injustice, and strenuous, though doubtless often honest, opposition; but, on the other hand, there are probably few innovators who have had the good fortune, which has been granted to me, to live to see my plans crowned with a success far exceeding my most sanguine expectations; to find former opponents converted into zealous friends, and above all to know—as I do by to-day's ceremony, and by other tokens which from time to time have reached my hands—that though nearly forty years have passed since my plans came into operation, the public still retain a kindly remembrance of my services to our common country, and, as you are good enough to say, to the world at large.

"The present generation, fortunately for itself, has no practical acquaintance with the evils of the old postal system. It is probable that few even of those assembled here to-day are aware that a lower rate of postage now carries a letter from Egypt or the furthest parts of Europe to San Francisco than was charged in 1839 on a letter coming from Guildhall (which you left scarcely an hour ago) to this house, though the latter distance, as the crow flies, is scarcely four miles. The uniform penny postage system seems perhaps now to many persons to be so natural and proper, so thoroughly in accordance with the fitness of things, that they are probably unaware how incredulous many people were forty years ago as to its propriety, and how narrowly the plan, more than once, escaped total shipwreck.

"It may perhaps be interesting to you to know that when I first turned my attention to the practicability of reforming the Post-office—though I was confident that the existing rates of postage were in many cases too high—I had no idea of uniformity of rate, and so far as I am aware, no one else had ever even suggested such a thing. Before making up my mind, however, as to what simplifications of arrangement and reductions of charge were practicable, I set myself to analyse carefully each item of cost in the service performed by the Post-office as regards letters committed to its charge. In the course of that investigation I found that the chief items of cost were what I may call the terminal services, *i.e.*, those of collection and delivery; and it was then I discovered, what was to me the astonishing fact, that not only did the cost of conveying a letter from the town in which it originated to its place of destination bear no proportion to the distance it had to be conveyed, but that that cost was so insignificant (only the ninth part of a farthing even for carrying a letter the 400 miles between London and Edinburgh) that it might be ignored, and that a uniform rate of postage, with its manifest advantages in simplifying and still further cheapening the postal arrangements was, in truth, absolutely fairer than any other.

"So little, however, were many people prepared at that time to accept the principle of uniform postage—a change even more inconsistent with then established usages than a uniform rate for passengers and goods by railway would probably be considered at the present time—that even after all the evidence had been submitted to the Parliamentary Committee of 1838, that committee, when the principle of uniformity of charge was put to the vote, was equally divided, and this question, the very essence of my scheme, was only carried by the casting vote of the chairman, the late Mr. Robert Wallace, M.P. for Greenock, a gentleman, I may add, who had already distinguished himself for several improvements which he had effected in the details of Post-office management.

"When the further question was put that the uniform rate should be one penny, this was rejected by the committee, only three voting in its favour and six against it, and instead of the penny rate a twopenny rate of postage was recommended. I need not trouble you, Sir, with the long explanation which would be necessary to show how this difficulty was ultimately overcome, and how in the end penny postage was conceded by the Government of the day, not so much, I fear, from any real conviction as to its merits, but as a means, I believe, of securing on a coming division the votes of certain influential Members of Parliament, whose opposition, on a question wholly unconnected with the Post-office, had become dangerous to the Government.

"These facts will perhaps afford, to those interested in the matter, some indication of the difficulties with which the adoption of the uniform penny postage system was beset. In conclusion, I have to request that you will kindly convey to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London my most earnest thanks not only for the honor they have now conferred upon me and mine, but for the kind consideration they have shown by sending a deputation of their body to present it to me here, my feeble state of health (which has kept me a prisoner in these rooms now for nearly four years) preventing my coming into the City, as I otherwise would gladly have done, to receive the Freedom at their hands.

"The document you now hand to me, and the beautiful Casket in which it is to be enclosed, have an especial value in my eyes, and will have it, I am sure, in those of my descendants. In the fulness of time, when those who can still remember the inconveniences of the former postal system shall have passed away, and the public, as years roll on, shall have forgotten, as necessarily they will everything concerning myself and the reform which it has fallen to my

lot to effect, my son, and my son's sons, will still be able to point with pride to the permanent and visible token which you have this day placed in our hands of the full and generous manner in which the Corporation of the greatest City in the world has been pleased to express its approval of my labours for the public welfare."

"All which we submit to the judgment of this Honorable Court. Dated this tenth day of June, 1879.*

"WASHINGTON LYON, *Mover.*
"JOHN BENNETT, *Seconder.*
"PETER McKINLAY, *Chairman of General Purposes Committee.*
} The Deputation."

* The Corporation contributed in 1844 £100 to a Testimonial raised for Sir Rowland Hill, and in 1879 a further sum of £105 to another Testimonial Fund, part of which was devoted to the erection of the statue now standing at the east end of the Royal Exchange, and the remainder to a Fund for the benefit of aged and distressed Post-office servants, and their widows and orphans, throughout the United Kingdom. The total amount of this Fund was £18,507.

SIR HENRY BESSEMER, F.R.S. M.I.C.E.

Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, Knight, *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1880.] At a Court of Common Council, 13th May, 1880, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City in a suitable Gold Casket be presented to Sir Henry Bessemer, F.R.S., M.I.C.E., in recognition of his valuable discoveries, which have so largely benefited the iron industries of this country, and of his scientific attainments, which are well known and appreciated throughout the world."

At a Court of Common Council 6th October, 1880, Sir Henry Bessemer, F.R.S., M.I.C.E., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 13th May last; and after the reading of the Resolution of the Court by the Town Clerk, the Worshipful Company of Turners presented Sir Henry Bessemer, and Mr. Chamberlain addressed him in these words:—

"Sir Henry Bessemer,

"It has been the practice of this Corporation to inscribe upon its Roll of Honorary Citizenship the names of royal, noble, gallant, and distinguished persons, who have deserved well of their country, and this Honorable Court has resolved unanimously that this compliment should be paid to you, especially in reference to your invaluable discoveries in connection with the iron industries of this country and of the world.

"I find that you are associated, in the reception of this Freedom, with two great discoverers—viz., Dr. Jenner, who introduced the practice of vaccination, and of the late Sir Rowland Hill, the organiser of the uniform prepaid penny postal system.

"The annals of human progress in the arts furnish few parallels to the revolution which has been effected by the invention with which your name will be ever associated. It has secured that the 'iron age' shall not return again, for that metal has already succumbed to its competitor and inevitable successor. Our guns, large and small, in order to perform the work of penetration required of them, must be constructed henceforth of steel; our ships of war must be steel ribbed and steel clad, and the contest between iron and iron, waged hitherto in the attempt to solve that which seems to be insoluble, will have to be waged in future between steel shot and steel armour plates.

"But it is in the arts of commerce and of peaceful life that the revolution which you have effected will be more and more felt. The world now runs upon wheels, and with greater speed, safety, and comfort than heretofore, by reason of steel-tired wheels without a weld, and polished steel rails, produced at one-sixth of the cost of that metal prior to your discovery. Our

locomotives are now built of homogeneous steel, while viaducts, bridges, merchant vessels, anchors, boilers, and other parts of moto-machinery, as well as the thousand appliances and conveniences of civilised life, are now to a great extent constructed of the modified iron which you first introduced.

"The statistics of this subject are very astonishing; but I will not trespass on your patience by adding to those which were so fully cited by Sir Charles Hutton Gregory in introducing you to the Turners' Company, and by Mr. James Wyld in submitting the Resolution to this Court. It may suffice if I refer to a calculation made by a careful engineering statistician,* who has shown that the economy which will have been effected in the railway system of Great Britain alone, during the 'life' of one of your sets of steel rails, will, when the existing lines shall have been re-laid, amount to no less a sum than 172 millions sterling.

"The protracted incredulity of the steel industry of this country and the apathy of our Government in relation to that which was so early appreciated and so eagerly adopted elsewhere, must have been very trying to one of your ardent temperament and public spirit. But you have the satisfaction—which few great discoverers have enjoyed—of having been spared to live down incredulity and unfair treatment, and you can now afford to smile at and forget the neglect which you experienced, looking to the almost fabulous personal results of your labour and ingenuity.

"Compelled reluctantly to manufacture on your own account, in consequence of the failure of the steel trade to avail itself of your patented invention, it was not until your firm had divided profits, perhaps unequalled in the history of commercial enterprise, and had sold its plant and premises for twenty-four times the subscribed capital of the concern, that the trade entirely awoke to the extraordinary merit of your discovery.

"'There's a divinity which shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will.' Had you obtained in early life the appointment which you so justly expected as the reward of invaluable services rendered to the Inland Revenue, you would probably have lived and died an official of that department, the world would have lost the benefit of your researches in metallurgy, and you would never, perhaps, by a happy alchemy, have discovered the 'philosopher's stone' in the form of ironstone, nor would you, by a fortunate transmutation of metals, have obtained from a flow of molten steel a stream, directed to your pocket, of minted gold.

"Your eventful experience furnishes another point of interest at which I may be permitted to glance. Your labours in metallurgy commenced and were first crowned with success in endeavours to perfect implements of destruction. Hindered and discouraged in that direction, you were led by a path, not of your own choosing, to promote the peaceful triumphs and progress of humanity. Is it in this way we are to look for the accomplishment of that amelioration in human affairs which, amidst manifold discouragements we still hope for, which old-world prophets have predicted, philanthropists have sighed for, and poets have sung of in all ages?—the return of Saturnian times, when it shall be said, in the words of our Laureate—

> 'The war-drums throb no longer; and the battle-flags are furled
> In the Parliament of nations, the federation of the world.'

Be this as it may, I pass from the speculative and the remote to the present and its immediate duty, which is to present to you, in the name of this Honorable Court, the illuminated copy

* Mr. Price Williams, C.E.

of your Freedom, in a Gold Casket which has been prepared for its reception, and to offer you the right hand of fellowship as a Citizen and Turner of London.

"May you, Sir Henry, be spared to bring to a successful result the noble optical and astronomical experiments on which your mind and your wealth are now employed;* may you long live to wear the honors which every civilised State has bestowed upon you, and to experience that repose which is so appropriate and grateful at the close of a laborious and useful life."

To which Sir Henry Bessemer replied:—

"My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,

"It would have been impossible for me to have listened to the very kind and complimentary Address of the distinguished Chamberlain, and at the same time to have received at the hands of the Corporation the high honor which has just been conferred upon me, without a deep feeling of gratitude, being well aware that the honorary Freedom of this, the greatest and wealthiest City in the world, had for generations been esteemed a fitting gift for princes, warriors, and statesmen, who had ever felt ennobled by its presentation.

"But this Court, appreciating the importance of trade and commerce, has on the present occasion, elected to pay the distinguished honor to one who could only claim to have devoted himself, with some success, to the study and improvement of one of the staple industries of this great commercial nation. Such a deviation from the beaten path, while it clearly shows the intrinsic appreciation of this Court, has added, in my estimation, immeasurably to the value of the honor thus exceptionally conferred, and also to the great pleasure which it has given me.

"In the Address some mention was made of the advantages resulting from the employment of steel for railway and other purposes, and perhaps it would not be out of place if I were to explain as briefly as possible how it was that steel could now be made in the short space of fifteen or twenty minutes, instead of requiring, as formerly, two or three weeks for its production, and why it now costs only £6 or £7 per ton instead of £50 or £60.

"Under the process which I have inaugurated I have dispensed with every one of the intermediate processes formerly employed. There is no puddling of pig iron, no hammering of puddle-balls, no rolling or shearing of puddle-bars, no tying up of piles, re-heating and re-rolling, no conversion of iron bars into blister-steel by means of charcoal powder and a high temperature continued for several days and nights, and no melting of steel in crucibles, in which operation three and a half tons of coke were consumed in the fusion of every ton of steel.

"This Court will readily understand that a process which is extremely rapid, and entirely devoid of the use of expensive fuel and all those various skilled manipulations which were necessary at every stage of the old process, results in making the cost of manufacture so exceedingly small as it now proves to be. I have seen at the large works of Sir John Brown, recently, twenty tons of crude cast-iron converted into twenty tons of cast-steel in the small space of twenty-three minutes. The value of the material, taken at £4 a ton, would be £80 at the commencement, while its value as cast-steel would greatly depend on the weight of the ingot or ingots produced therefrom. At the period of my invention a single ingot of twenty tons in weight would have a value of £100 per ton, or altogether £2,000.

* Sir Henry was engaged in erecting, on his estate at Denmark Hill, a telescope of greater power than any previously existing.

"That was, of course, an exceptional instance, but the fact was as I have stated. I might add that when my invention was first introduced into Sheffield, the entire make of steel was 51,000 tons per year, but in the last year nearly 830,000 tons of Bessemer steel had been made—being sixteen times what was before the whole produce of the country. On the Continent it was anticipated that this year the entire make would reach 2,000,000 tons, and our own make 1,000,000. The value of those 3,000,000 tons, taken together, might be fixed in round numbers at £10 per ton, or £30,000,000 sterling. Now, if that material had been worked in accordance with the old process, it would have been impossible to have brought it into the market under £50 a ton, or £150,000,000 sterling.

"In conclusion, I beg to thank the Members of the Court for the kindness with which they have received me, and for the honor which they have conferred upon me."

Ordered.—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain and the Reply of Sir Henry Bessemer be entered on the Journal of this Court."

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK SLEIGH ROBERTS, G.C.B., V.C.

William McArthur, Esq., M.P.,* *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1880.] At a Court of Common Council, 2nd December, 1880, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City, together with a Sword of the value of One Hundred Guineas, be presented to Major-General SIR FREDERICK SLEIGH ROBERTS, G.C.B., V.C., in recognition of his gallant services in Afghanistan, where, supported by brave soldiers, he so well and nobly upheld the prestige and reputation of the British Army."

At a Court of Common Council, 14th February, 1881, Major-General SIR FREDERICK SLEIGH ROBERTS, G.C.B., V.C., was admitted to the Honorary Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 2nd December last; and after the reading of the Resolution of the Court by the Town Clerk, the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers presented SIR FREDERICK SLEIGH ROBERTS, and Mr. Chamberlain addressed him in these words:—

"SIR FREDERICK,

"In addressing you to-day, it is my difficulty that, since your return to England, you have been accorded so many flattering receptions, and so many honorary Freedoms have been conferred upon you, that there is little, if anything, left for me to say which has not been anticipated by others.

"I should premise, however, that the action of this Court, although apparently latest, was early adopted after your arrival, and that the delay in carrying the Resolution into effect has arisen from a desire, both on the part of this Court and of his Lordship who presides, that nothing should be wanting to make the occasion worthy of your acceptance.

"Your public services have now become a chapter of military history so well known that it is quite needless that I should refer to them in detail or at any length. The son of SIR ABRAHAM ROBERTS, a distinguished officer of the old Indian Army, you commenced your career in the Bengal Artillery of that service—a military school which has produced perhaps more than any other wise administrators and successful generals. The example of such men as SIR HENRY LAWRENCE, Governor of the Punjab; SIR GEORGE POLLOCK, who retrieved the prestige of the Indian Army in the former Afghan war; General SIR HENRY TOMBS, SIR VINCENT EYRE, SIR WILLIAM WHISH, of Mooltan celebrity; SIR ARCHDALE WILSON, the captor of Delhi; and last, but not least, LORD NAPIER OF MAGDĀLA, must have exercised a powerful influence on your early military career; and with such parentage, training, and examples,

* Created K.C.M.G. in 1882.

it is not surprising that your record is one of continued active service, honorable employment and heroic achievement; nor is it to be wondered at that your name has been mentioned in flattering terms not fewer than twenty-three times in published despatches.

"Throughout the lamentable Indian Mutiny your name appears again and again as honorably associated with the capture of Delhi, where you were wounded; the ever-memorable relief of Lucknow; the siege of Cawnpore, and the numerous operations which ultimately crushed the Mutiny. For these services, although then in a subordinate position, you received the thanks of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of India; and I must not omit that at Khoda Gunj you earned the Victoria Cross, so valued as the recognition and reward of definite acts of conspicuous personal bravery.

"I am compelled to pass over your subsequent services in the expedition against the tribes of the North-Western frontier of India, as well as those of the Abyssinian campaign, and I can only refer in the briefest possible terms to your more recent appointment to the command of the central, or Kuram, column of advance into Afghanistan. You immediately justified the wisdom of that appointment by the gallant and successful storming of the formidable heights of the Peiwar-Kotal and the march of your victorious column through those stupendous passes—the gates of Afghanistan—resulting in the early submission of the AMEER YAKOOB KHAN. Then arrived the unwelcome news of the treacherous massacre of MAJOR CAVAGNARI and the British Mission at Cabul, quickly succeeded by your victory at Châr-Asiâb, and the gallant repulse of the enemy swarming round the cantonments at Sherpur.

"For these successes you received distinctions from your SOVEREIGN and the thanks of Parliament. The capture and occupation of Cabul speedily followed, and anticipations of security and peace were not unnaturally entertained. But the disastrous and deplorable defeat at Maiwand again 'let slip the dogs of war' and aroused gloomy forebodings and anxieties lest the close of the war should in some degree resemble that of 1838-41.

"Treachery, massacre, and defeat had, as on the former occasion, followed in quick succession, and men were asking themselves—particularly those old enough to remember our former humiliation—whether history would completely repeat itself on this occasion. That it did not, is due, under Providence, to the remarkable forced march of the Cabul-Candahar field force of 10,000 men, of which you had the command. Pressing on with artillery and needful supplies through 320 miles of desert country in twenty-three days, under a burning August sun, harassed by predatory and hostile tribes, and suffering individually from fever, you were, nevertheless, enabled to deliver an immediate and crushing blow to an enemy flushed with recent victory, and to relieve our beleaguered countrymen in Candahar.

"This march and its results have become historical. It stirs our memories with recollections acquired in our youthful days of the skilful and successful march of XENOPHON and his 10,000 Greeks after the defeat of Cunaxa. His was, however, a splendid retreat, through an enemy's country after defeat; yours an admirable advance, under similar difficulties, crowned with victory. I must leave to competent critics to determine the place of that march in military history. It is sufficient for our present purpose to assert that your achievement has more than retrieved the prestige of the British arms in India.

"You will have observed that the Resolution of this Court associates yourself with the gallant men, British and native, serving under your command. This, I am sure, will be gratifying to yourself, for you have on every possible occasion generously divided the honors with your

comrades of all arms, all ranks, and all races. We may, not inappropriately, put into your mouth the words attributed by our national poet to our soldier King at Agincourt:—

"'This story shall the good man teach his son;
And Crispin Crispian shall ne'er go by,
From this day to the ending of the world,
But we in it shall be remembered,—
We few, we happy few, we band of brothers;
For he, to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother, be he ne'er so vile.'

That fight, we are not allowed to forget, was fought on St. Crispin's Day; it is my pleasing duty, in the name of this Court, to commemorate St. Valentine to-day* by offering you this copy of your Freedom and the right hand of fellowship, which unites you with us as a Citizen of London.

"I am also to request your acceptance of a Sword of Honor. I am sure that it is the hearty wish of his Lordship, of his brethren the Aldermen, and of every Member of this Court, and, I may be permitted to add, of every fair spectator of these proceedings, that you may be spared many years to wear it at your side, but that you may, if possible, be spared the necessity of drawing it in bloody fray."

To which Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts replied:—

"My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,

"Believe me that I use language in no conventional manner when I say that I cannot in adequate terms express my sense of the great honor which has this day been awarded to me. Excepting the distinctions which our Sovereign has been graciously pleased to confer upon me, none of the generous testimonies which I have received has more deeply stirred my feelings of gratitude.

"The honors which have been paid to me in this historical hall are considerably enhanced by the very gratifying manner in which you, Mr. Chamberlain, on the part of the City of London, have referred, first to the memory of my honored father, whose counsels and examples have stimulated my exertions in the path of duty; then to the circumstances of my earlier career; and, lastly, to the services which in recent years I have been enabled to render to my Queen and country.

"In the honorable grant of the Freedom of this City, and of a Sword of Honor, to a soldier like myself, I recognise not only the approval of the most important Municipal Corporation in these realms, but also your appreciation of the fact that arms are necessary to the protection of commerce and to the secure enjoyment of peace.

"When I call to mind the list of illustrious commanders on whom this much-coveted distinction has from time to time been bestowed, I cannot but feel that the addition of my name to the list is owing rather to your favour than to my own merit. Permit me to accept the honor as paid, not to myself alone, but also to the able officers and to the brave and enduring troops who served under my directions and whom I am so proud to represent.

* It will be seen that the ceremony took place on the 14th February

"Your Chamberlain has paid me and the force which I commanded a high compliment indeed in comparing our march from Cabul to Candahar with the famous retreat of the 10,000 from the plains of Babylon to the shores of the Euxine. To a certain extent we may, perhaps, be permitted to accept this comparison. Both operations were carried out amidst numerous enemies and through difficult countries, and in both cases the object in view was successfully attained.

"Again, my Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen, I thank you most sincerely for your kindness. Honor is the proper reward of a soldier's services, and 'dangers,' according to no mean authority, 'ask to be paid in pleasure.' I need not assure you of the pleasure with which I have this day received the highest tokens of your approbation."

Ordered.—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain and the Reply of Sir Frederick Roberts be entered on the Journal of the Court."

THE RIGHT HONORABLE WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, M.P.

William McArthur, Esq., M.P., *Lord Mayor.*

[1881.] At a Court of Common Council, held 22nd September, 1881, it was Resolved:—

"That an Address in a suitable Gold Box be presented to the Right Honorable WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, M.P., Prime Minister of England, who for fifty years has occupied a distinguished position, and now fills the foremost place in the great Council of the Nation, as a token of the estimation in which he is held by the Citizens of London, and of their appreciation of his high character, rare genius, and varied gifts, which have been devoted for so long a period to the service of his country; and that the Right Honorable Gentleman be respectfully requested to sit for a Marble Bust, to be placed in the Guildhall."

At a Court of Common Council, 13th October, 1881, the Address* agreed to on the 22nd ultimo, was read by SIR THOMAS CHAMBERS, Q.C., Recorder, and presented to the Right Honorable WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, Prime Minister of England, in these words:—

"SIR,

"We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire to offer to you, in the name of our fellow Citizens, the expression of our cordial respect and our high admiration of your great qualities, intellectual and moral, and of your lengthened and self-sacrificing services to your country. Sprung from the ranks of the people, you have, with indomitable energy, devoted your long life and your great and varied gifts to public labours. You have brought to the service of the State an intellect highly endowed and carefully cultivated, brilliant talents, profound scholarship, and an eloquence unsurpassed. For a period of fifty years, in Parliament and in the highest offices, you have, in the discharge of arduous and responsible duties, displayed unremitting industry, keen intelligence, conscientious earnestness, and unflinching courage.

"Having, in common with all your countrymen, watched with continually increasing interest your brilliant career, we recognise in a course so distinguished, and reflecting so much credit on your native country, many signal illustrations of what may be achieved by a private citizen, without the advantages of illustrious birth or influential connections, who brings to the public service high character, untiring assiduity, and unwearied devotion to duty. In token of the

* Mr. GLADSTONE had previously taken up his Freedom of the City by redemption, on the presentation of the Worshipful Company of Turners, in March, 1876; he could not therefore be presented with the HONORARY Freedom; he was accordingly addressed by the Court of Common Council and not by the Chamberlain.

estimation in which you are so justly held, we respectfully request that you will sit for a Marble Bust, to be placed in the Guildhall among those of some of your most illustrious predecessors, as a permanent memorial of those feelings of admiration and regard expressed in this Address.

"Signed by order of the Court,

"JOHN B. MONCKTON, Town Clerk."

To which Mr. GLADSTONE replied:—

"MY LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONS OF THE CITY OF LONDON,

"You will allow me to return to you my heartfelt thanks for the rare and unexpected honor that you have been pleased to confer upon me, and at the first moment respectfully to intimate my compliance with the request you have been pleased to make in the closing part of that Address. I am aware that I appear at the close of a long roll of illustrious names in the acceptance of this honor. It is one not given without deliberation; one not given upon occasions so numerous as to deprive it of any portion of its significance. Looking back along that roll of illustrious names, I become painfully conscious that the contemplation of it is, at any rate, a sharp but valuable check on the feeling of self-esteem. But, however little it may be in my power to emulate many of the qualities which have on former occasions earned for my predecessors this signal mark of your confidence and approbation, yet in one or two respects, to which prominence has been given in the terms of your Address, I have no hesitation in at once acknowledging their justice.

"You have been pleased to speak of half a century of laborious public life. In that respect, I am afraid, there are no great number of those who have gone before me who can successfully compete with me—at any rate, as to the number of years which I have been permitted to devote to the public service. You are, I may add, guilty of no great exaggeration in the figure you have chosen; because, although it is not literally true that I have completed fifty years of public life, it is literally true that I have completed forty-nine, and that I have entered on the fiftieth. I may, therefore, with a tolerably safe conscience, look back upon the past half-century, and accept so much of the compliment you have been pleased to pay me as relates to that long lapse of years.

"And, my Lord Mayor, it has in truth been no common half-century in which I have had the honor and privilege thus to serve my country. I believe that in its history there has been no period of time, limited to the same duration, which has been marked by so many legislative labours, by so much—perhaps intermixed with some too sanguine assumptions that may not in all points be justified—of real and substantial progress in the greatness, happiness, and glory of our common country. The twelve Parliaments in which I have sat have surpassed all their predecessors in the amount of devotion, measured by time and actual expenditure of energy, which they have given to the public service. I know not whether the half-century that is to come—and to it most of you who are here assembled may reasonably look forward, although I may not—will be one which will record upon its annals as many real triumphs, as many records of evil mitigated and of good achieved for the benefit of the Empire and of mankind. GOD grant it may be so! But of one thing I feel assured, and that is, that the same spirit which has conducted and animated the nation within the half-century that is now for me expiring will continue to subsist in the breasts of my fellow countrymen, and will, under circumstances equally favourable, not fail to produce at least equally favourable results.

"I do not mistake, my Lord Mayor, in the slightest degree, the character of the honor that is now bestowed upon me. I am aware that I am addressing an assembly of mixed political opinions; and, even were the opinions of this great assembly as uniform as in a country like this is not to be expected, and, I will even add, is not to be desired, I should decline to choose such an occasion as the present for entering on any topic, in any degree, which would savour really of those controversies which divide political parties in this community. But that does not at all imply that this may not be an occasion suitable for reference to certain topics of public interest and importance. It is our happy condition, as Citizens of this great and free country, that, while we seriously appreciate the matters upon which we are divided, and while we each on our own side manfully sustain the convictions we have conscientiously imbibed, we have also the privilege of occupying a large field in common; in our attachment to law and public order, in the desire for legislative progress, and in devoted loyalty to the Throne and the institutions of the country.

"Although, as I have said, the half-century upon which for the moment I am looking back has been distinguished by an unexampled profusion of labour in the public service, it has also been remarkable, especially at its close, for a state of facts which demands your attention and the attention of the whole country. For you have now to observe that never at any period of our history have the legislation and general business of the country been felt to be in a state of such lamentable arrear. You, my Lord Mayor, and those here assembled, belonging, as you do, to the greatest commercial community in the world, are aware how easy it would be to illustrate this assertion with abundance, and even with profusion, of detail. It is not that there has been any cessation and patriotic diligence. The state of things I describe is due to these two causes—in the first place, to the fact that the real progress of society, and the advancement and expansion of its ideas in its relation to public wants, have developed a new sense of public necessities which formerly were not unknown or unacknowledged, and with this enlarged horizon we have brought into view a great multiplication of the calls which are made upon our Legislative Chambers.

"The other cause to which I have referred is less satisfactory. It is that such a state of augmented demand has been taken advantage of by persons not so loyal as they ought to be to the fair fame of that legislative assembly to which they belong; an assembly of which I will venture to say that, long as I have sat in the House of Commons, I have never until lately known the time when every one of its Members did not look upon the traditions of that House, upon the fame of that House, upon its efficiency in the discharge of its duties, with a feeling of filial as well as patriotic affection, and when he did not regard his share in those traditions as among the most precious portions of his own personal inheritance. But we have come to a time when, if the House of Commons is to continue worthy of that place in public confidence and esteem in which it has been hitherto held, it will have to address itself, in a bold and a manful spirit, to consider how—either by more stringent and effective rules, or by a judicious devolution of duties, or, as perhaps in its wisdom it may think best, by both of those means—it may place itself in a condition of renewed capacity to pursue regularly and efficiently the performance of its great duties to the State.

"My Lord Mayor, standing here in the very heart of the City of London, I perhaps may be allowed to give one illustration of the state of arrear to which I have generally referred. You will recollect that it was in 1835 that Parliament undertook, and at once accomplished, except in the metropolis of this country, the great work of municipal reform. You will also bear me witness in this, that the effect of the legislative change then made has not been

to destroy, or to impair, or to degrade the municipal institutions of the country, but has, on the contrary, been to afford to Englishmen a new field for the development of their energies in those great and useful services to local communities which, while completely separated from the exigencies of the politics of party, have nevertheless formed a most admirable discipline and preparation for the larger handling of political subjects in Imperial chambers.

"The practice of local self-government, if at least I have any faculty of judging the causes of the greatness of our country, has contributed in a degree inferior to no other cause to the eminence and power to which it has attained. I desire to express the hope that the day may come when, in consequence of judicious measures, enabling us to deal with this arrear of public business, the great question of local government in this vast metropolis may likewise be entertained by Parliament. Making the declaration on the spot on which I now stand in this noble hall, and in the fresh and vivid recollections of its traditions, I feel I am not disloyal but loyal to those traditions in cherishing the hope that the day may not be very far distant when that work shall be taken in hand. But of one thing I feel the most perfect and absolute confidence. Nothing that will ever be sanctioned by the Parliament of this country will tend to degrade your great Corporation, or to impair its efficiency, but only new dignity, new energy, and a further enlargement of public confidence, fresh records of good work done and of great services rendered to the country, will be the unfailing consequence of any such measure as Parliament will adopt for the purpose of dealing with the municipal institutions of London.

"My Lord Mayor, I will not ask you further to dwell upon the important question that I have thus far touched upon. On the paralysis of business in the House of Commons I will only add a single remark. I am glad to see that in the meetings of political parties in different parts of this country, and in the meetings of the political party from which I am myself personally the most remote, this question does not fail to attract attention, and I see with satisfaction that the terms in which it is noticed are not such as to forbid the hope that we may, when it becomes the subject of practical discussion, recognise it as one in which there cannot be and ought not to be any party distinction, because we are united in it by a common interest in the efficiency of the great Parliamentary institutions of the country.

"There are, however, other matters upon which I think I ought to say a few words. It was my duty last week to deliver addresses in a great northern county, to a portion of which I shall make no reference whatever, because they belong to that province of public duty with which at present I have no concern—they were directed to the handling of those topics, interesting and weighty as we deem them to be, which are connected with differences of political opinion. I shall now touch only upon subjects which I think do not, ought not, and cannot raise any difference of political opinion in this hall.

"You may be reminded that on certain subjects I did in the great town of Leeds speak upon what I held to be purely national and Imperial interest—interests which are committed to our charge; interests actually deposited in our hands—be those hands worthy or unworthy of the task. I now beg that you will look upon me simply as a representative of the Executive power and of the authority of the law, and that you will therefore for a moment meet me upon a ground entirely common to us all.

"The first of these questions, and the greatest, is the question of the state of Ireland. I am glad to see that you are prepared for a reference to that question. It is a question which ought to enter, and must enter, into the thoughts of every intelligent native of this country.

It has come too near to us to be put back. Pressed by the enormous activity of our civic and social and political and personal life, it is very difficult for us to give due appreciation to all public questions, however grave. But at times they will assume a prominence and assert themselves with a force which cannot be mistaken. That is the case with the Irish question at this moment. The issue that is there raised is no issue of political party. I have said, and I say it again, after having had the opportunity of communication with my colleagues, and after having assured myself from that communication that I did not in the slightest degree misrepresent their opinions, that the Government recognises that it is charged in Ireland with the most arduous and solemn duties, and that those duties, to the best of its ability, it is determined to perform.

"It has been no unnatural criticism upon these words which has expressed the hope that they would not prove to be words alone. Our decision, my Lord Mayor, our determination, has been that, to the best of our power, they should be carried into acts; and even within these few moments I have received the tidings that towards the vindication of law, of order, and the rights of property, of the freedom of the land, of the first elements of political life and civilisation, the first step has been taken in the arrest of the man* who, unhappily, from motives which I do not challenge, which I cannot examine, and with which I have nothing to do, has made himself, beyond all others, prominent in the attempt to destroy the authority of the law, and to substitute what would end in being nothing more nor less than an anarchical oppression exercised upon the people of Ireland.

"My Lord Mayor, it is not with the people of Ireland that we are at issue. Our firm belief is that the people of Ireland—and especially that the mass of the tenantry of that country, constituting, as you are aware, of themselves considerably more than a moiety of that entire people, are earnestly desirous to make full trial of the equitable provisions which, with great labour, patience, and resolution, Parliament has introduced into the law of the land. That with which we are struggling is a power which presumes to go between the people and the law, and which tells them how far, when, how, and upon what terms they are to have the benefits, which Parliament intended for them all without restriction and without reserve.

"We have, I repeat, no fear of the people of Ireland in the mass. What we have a fear of is lest some should be corrupted by demoralising doctrines, and lest—and it is the greatest fear of all—more, and many more, should, one by one, be terrified out of the exercise of their just Constitutional rights, and unhappily induced through intimidation, and from no other motive, to make over their private liberty and the exercise of their civil rights into the hands of self-constituted dictators, and to place those rights under unknown provisions of an unwritten law dictated with ulterior purposes by an arbitrary will. It is not on any point connected with the exercise of local government in Ireland; it is not even on any point connected with what is popularly known in that country as Home Rule, and which may be understood in any one of a hundred senses, some of them perfectly acceptable and even desirable, others of them mischievous and revolutionary—it is not upon any of those points that we are at present at issue with an Irish party.

"With regard to local government in Ireland, after what I have said of local government in general, and its immeasurable benefits, and of the manner in which our Parliament is at

* The allusion is to the arrest of Mr. C. S. PARNELL, M.P., who was that day lodged in Killmainham Gaol, under the provisions of the Irish Coercion Act, 1881.

present overcharged by too great a centralisation of duties, you will not be surprised if I say that I for one will hail with satisfaction and delight any measure of local government for Ireland, or for any portion of the country, provided only that it conform to this one condition, that it shall not break down or impair the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament.

"I part from this subject with only one other observation. I have acknowledged the duty and the responsibility of the Government. I have even given you an instance and, so to speak, a first fruit of my assertion that this is not a mere verbal acknowledgment. But what is a government? A government is but a portion of a community, selected by that community for the purpose of discharging certain duties, but dependent for their efficient discharge upon the support which the government receives from the community itself.

"I appeal to the community in this matter. I ask them for support. What I thus ask, I ask not as a petition, but as a claim. I affirm that from the mere fact of our being charged with executive responsibilities we are entitled to lodge that claim, and we do lodge it. We lodge it upon all orders and degrees of men—upon all political parties, and upon all leaders of political parties; and without in the slightest degree desiring to limit or impair the field of criticism or even of accusation, if they like, of the executive Government—for that has nothing to do with the matter—what I say is, we are the executive Government, and we are entitled, and we are bound to claim from them a hearty and cordial support in a great national crisis for the vindication of the law of the land.

"I further desire, my Lord Mayor, to submit to you a few words upon the difficulties which have arisen in the settlement of the entangled affairs of South Africa. I have no doubt there are great diversities of opinion in this hall with respect to the measures which Her MAJESTY'S Government adopted a few months ago, in circumstances which we felt to be of great and unusual difficulty, with a view to the pacification of that country. You will remember how strongly it was not only asserted, but felt by no inconsiderable portion of the community, that Her MAJESTY'S Government had been extravagant in their concessions to the burghers of the Transvaal, and how this feeling even reached the point that we were threatened with summary discharge. We do not in the least complain of strong opinions of that kind, and I think it is quite right that they should be supported by adequate Parliamentary measures. We were then threatened with being immediately discharged from all further trouble and responsibility on account of our conduct in that matter.

"I know not whether it has been owing to the very comprehensive assertions that were made of our weakness—whether those assertions, largely believed in South Africa, may have induced some persons to think that they had nothing to do but to make any demand, however extravagant, to have it forthwith accepted, if only it were sufficiently loud—that may be so—I know not; but what we do know is that, while aware that we were exposing ourselves to much criticism, which was at least plausible, we took the course of offering to the Boers at once, without question, without grudge, and without huckstering about small details, everything which we thought duty demanded and dignity permitted. You may remember that three gentlemen, some of them certainly, if not all of them, persons of great ability, who had managed the affairs of their fellow Citizens with singular efficiency and success, and who had obtained their undoubted confidence, entered into communications, which terminated in the Convention I now hold in my hand. In the closing part of that Convention there are two lines, the only ones which I shall cite on this occasion, and for troubling you even with these I beg to offer you an apology. The closing words of that Convention, signed by three members of the Boer Triumvirate—

Messrs. KRUGER, PRETORIUS, and JOUBERT—are 'and we promise and undertake that this Convention shall be ratified by the newly-elected Volksraad of the Transvaal State within three months from this date.'

"In those circumstances it is with some surprise that we hear of what has occurred, knowing as we do that these were no idle words, knowing that they were not the words of insignificant, rash, or unauthorised men, but the words of men chosen in a desperate crisis of life and death by the community to which I am referring to transact its affairs, and men who had transacted its affairs with an efficiency, from their point of view, beyond all praise, and who had thus doubly earned their title to speak for that community. Now, we look upon these words as solemn words, and we intend to abide by them. The important reservations introduced into the Convention to which, perhaps, some of our fellow-countrymen did not, a few months ago, attach all the value to which they were entitled, were introduced, not to please our fancy or to save our character, but first to secure the peace and tranquillity of South Africa in relation to foreign affairs against intrigue from whatever quarter; then, and above all, they were introduced from regard to considerations which we deemed to be sacred—namely, the rights of the hundreds and thousands of natives who, not less than the Dutch Boers, are inhabitants of the Transvaal.

"My Lord Mayor, it is time for me to say I have detained you too long. In the peculiar state of public affairs, I have said more than I should have thought needful under ordinary circumstances. There is only one other topic on which I shall offer a single word; and I speak it with unmixed satisfaction. We have observed with great pleasure the important progress which has been made towards a settlement of affairs in Eastern Europe by the handing over of the territory of Thessaly to the dominion of the KING OF GREECE. That is a change which, from every point of view, appeals in the most direct and liveliest manner to our natural feelings of joy and satisfaction. An intelligent population, hitherto separated from its brethren in race, is about to be reunited—I should hardly be going beyond the fact in saying that, at this moment, it is reunited—with its brethren in race. Hitherto separated from its brethren in religion, it is now reunited with its brethren in religion. Long held under the dominion of an absolute Government, it has now become part of a free State, under which the people are invested with political privileges large and liberal like those of my own fellow-countrymen. And I believe I may add that the Greek people, thus enlarged in numbers, are rapidly acquiring the power and capacity to use those privileges for all the purposes of higher civilisation and advancement. This transition has two other features attached to it of the greatest importance. The one is that it has been freely effected, and the other is that it has been effected without the shedding of one drop of blood.

"The reason why I introduce this alone among all topics connected with the foreign relations of the country on the present occasion is that it stands in near relation to the Citizens of London, and to the hall within which we are gathered. It was in this very hall, only sixteen or seventeen months ago, my Lord Mayor, and under the auspices of your predecessor, that we assembled to greet and do honor to the KING OF GREECE,* who was then endeavouring—and wisely and justly endeavouring—to enlist the feeling of Europe through the Great Powers on behalf of his people.

"I say, then, in concluding these remarks, so much prolonged, that I can offer you my cordial congratulations. For that festival, at which the KING OF GREECE was greeted by you,

* *Vide* page 388.

was no mere ceremonial occasion. It was a real, positive, effective assistance given by the Citizens of London, without distinction of political party, and representing, as I believe, the unanimous sentiment of this country, to a struggling people who were entitled to expect the privileges offered to and held out to them, although not actually pledged to them, by the Treaty of Berlin. Those privileges they have now obtained; and to you, my Lord Mayor, as representative of the supreme authority in this City, I may cordially say, and to your predecessor, if by chance he be present, and to all who took part with him on that occasion in rendering that conspicuous tribute, I congratulate you, the Citizens of London, that you then lent effective help at once to the extension of freedom and the establishment of order in Europe. You aided in giving effect to the generous and universal sentiment of the people of England, attached to order and attached to freedom, and ever best pleased when it is in their power by these joint means to promote the progress, the welfare, and the happiness of mankind."

Ordered.—"That the Address of this Court, with the answer of the Right Honorable WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, be entered on the Journal and printed in the Minutes of Proceedings sent to every Member of this Court."*

* The Bust of Mr. GLADSTONE, executed by T. WOOLNER, R.A., is now in the Guildhall; it is of Parian marble, furnished for the purpose by friends in Greece.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR GARNET WOLSELEY, G.C.B., &c.

(Created, 25th November, 1882, Baron Wolseley of Cairo),

AND

ADMIRAL SIR BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR, G.C.B., &c.

(Created, 24th November, 1882, Baron Alcester).

John Whittaker Ellis, Esq.,* *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1882.] At a Court of Common Council, 5th October, 1882, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That this Court do present an Address of Thanks and Congratulation to Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.B., in a suitable Gold Box, and to Admiral Sir Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour, G.C.B., for the able and gallant services in Egypt rendered by them (together with the officers and men of all arms and ranks, including Her Majesty's Indian subjects, under their respective commands), and that they be invited to be present at Guildhall, at a convenient time after their return to England, for the purpose of receiving the same; and, further, that on the same occasion the Freedom of this City, together with a Sword of Honor, be presented to Sir Beauchamp Seymour—a compliment already paid by this Court to Sir Garnet Wolseley."

Henry Edmund Knight, Esq.,† *Lord Mayor;* **Benjamin Scott, Esq.,** *Chamberlain.*

[1883.] At a Court of Common Council, 11th April, 1883, General the Right Hon. Lord Wolseley, G.C.B., and Admiral the Right Honorable Lord Alcester, G.C.B., attended this Court, when the Address agreed to on the 5th day of October last was presented to their Lordships in these words, read by Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., Recorder:—

"My Lords,

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire to give you a hearty welcome on your return from the brief and brilliant campaign recently concluded in Egypt.

"In common with all your fellow countrymen we have watched with the most intense interest the naval and military operations which, in the space of a few weeks, made the British

* Created a Baronet, 6th June, 1882. † Knighted in 1883.

arms triumphant over foes, far outnumbering our national forces and protected by formidable entrenchments.

"In the speedy and complete triumph which followed the bombardment of the forts of Alexandria, the seizure of Ismailia, and the attack on the fortified camp of Tel-el-Kebir, we know not whether most to admire the careful and elaborate preparations and precautions which anticipated and provided for every difficulty, or the perfect discipline which in the exciting moment of action nobly attested the steadiness and bravery of British soldiers, sailors and marines, and Her Majesty's Indian troops.

"We heartily congratulate you, General Sir Garnet Wolseley, on adding another bright page to the military annals of your country, and fresh laurels to those which had before been placed on your brow by your Sovereign and your fellow countrymen. The Citizens of London, among whom you are already enrolled, desire in this Address of congratulation to contribute one more leaf to the garland won by your military genius, and twined by the grateful hands of those whom you have served so often and so well.

"And you, Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, we also welcome with equal warmth on this occasion, as one who, by combined diplomatic and nautical skill, and unswerving courage and firmness, contributed so much to the successful issue of the late conflict, adding fresh lustre to an already bright and unspotted reputation, and establishing another claim to the gratitude of your country."

"Signed, by Order of the Court,

"John B. Monckton, *Town Clerk.*"

To which Lord Wolseley replied:—

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen of the Corporation,

"I thank you most heartily and most sincerely for the kind and flattering words of welcome contained in the Address which I have just heard read. I am deeply sensible, and I appreciate most highly, the warmth of the reception which has been accorded me here to-day by those whom I have now the honor of addressing. The Casket in which the Address is contained, and the Sword which this Honorable Court several years ago did me the honor to give me,* will always be kept by me as evidence of the goodwill towards me, a fellow Citizen and a fellow Freeman of this great City. Whilst, my Lord Mayor, these splendid presents will be retained by the members of my family who come after me, not only as remembrances, but as mementoes, of one who during a long career did his best to serve his Queen and his country with fidelity, they will always be regarded as evidences of the princely magnificence of this great City and the Corporation of London.

"My Lord Mayor, the Corporation—or rather, you, my Lord Mayor, in the name of the Corporation—were amongst the very first to congratulate me after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and it would be impossible for me to convey to you in suitable words the gratitude and pleasure which the receipt of the telegram afforded me on that occasion. Believe me, the first thought which enters into the British soldier's mind after any successful battle is the hope that what he has done and what he has achieved will be well received and be appreciated by his friends and countrymen at home in England. I do not believe—I cannot imagine—that any one, my Lord Mayor, who has not himself experienced the sensation, can at all appreciate or realise

* *Vide* page 302.

the intense strain upon a commander immediately previous to and during the progress of an action; and whilst the sounds of victory and shouts of success are still ringing in his ears, can realise the great strain on every nerve and fibre of his mind and body. When this takes place, the receipt of a telegram, such as that to which I have just now referred, is to him, of all other pleasures, the greatest and the most intense.

"My Lord Mayor, I accept this very flattering Address which you have given to me, and the splendid Casket with which it is accompanied, not only as a great personal honor, but a great compliment paid to me as a general. But still more I regard it in the light of a mark of your appreciation of the high qualities of my comrades, and the great and material services which have been rendered by the gallant and the splendid army in Egypt, of which I had recently the privilege of being the commander.

"You are now, my Lord Mayor, about to present to my friend and colleague, Admiral LORD ALCESTER, the great compliment and the high honor of the Freedom of this Ancient City; and, if I may presume to say so in his presence, to present it to one who is an honor to his profession, and who is, my Lord Mayor, well worthy of being a successor to those great admirals who, in days gone by, won for England the high position of being the first naval Power in the world. I will venture, my Lord Mayor, with your permission, to congratulate him, not only on my own part, and in my own name, but also in the name and on the part of that army which served lately in Egypt, and towards the success of which he so materially contributed.

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen of the Corporation, again permit me to thank you most cordially and heartily for the honor which you have done me to-day. I thank you with all the sincerity and, I would add, with all the warmth of a soldier's heart."

Ordered.—"That the Address this day presented, and the Reply of LORD WOLSELEY, be entered on the Journal of this Court, and printed in the Minutes of Proceedings sent to every Member."

This day, also, Admiral the Right Honble. LORD ALCESTER, G.C.B., was admitted to the Freedom of this City by Mr. Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 5th October last; and after the reading of the Resolution of the Court by the Town Clerk, the Worshipful Company of Cutlers presented LORD ALCESTER, and Mr. Chamberlain addressed his Lordship in these words:—

"MY LORD ALCESTER,

"In order that nothing should be wanting to the completeness of this day's proceedings, this Honorable Court has desired that your name may be enrolled on the list of Honorary Freemen of this Ancient City—a compliment which, as you have heard, was paid on a former occasion to your gallant companion-in-arms, LORD WOLSELEY OF CAIRO. The duty accordingly devolves upon me of addressing to your Lordship a few words of congratulation and welcome. These must be more than usually brief, as this Court has already expressed, in eloquent and appropriate terms, its high appreciation of your Lordship's distinguished services in connection with the recent Egyptian campaign. One or two remarks of a more personal nature may, however, be in place on this occasion.

"The son of Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, a very distinguished military officer, and grandson of Vice-Admiral Seymour, it is not surprising that at an early period in your Lordship's professional career you gave promise of future distinction by volunteering to act on land during the Burmese war as aide-de-camp to General Godwin, when you led the storming party of Fusiliers at the assault and capture of the works and pagoda of Pegu, receiving the Burmese medal for that gallant service.

"Since that date your services, on sea or on land, have been continuous, active, and brilliant. The year 1854 finds you operating against the Russians in the White Sea, for which you were accorded the Baltic medal. You are subsequently heard of at the Antipodes, acting with the Naval Brigade in New Zealand, again distinguishing yourself so as to earn the nomination to the Companionship of the Bath. In 1870 you assumed the command of the Detached Squadron, some years later of the Channel Squadron, and in 1880 you were appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. For services rendered in connection with these several commands you were decorated by your Sovereign, first as Knight Commander of the Bath and subsequently as Knight Grand Cross of that Order.

"I pass by your crowning services in the recent Egyptian campaign for reasons already alluded to, but I may remark in passing that those operations were in many respects without precedent, and were carried out under somewhat novel conditions. Since the bombardment of Acre in 1840—which this Court recognised by compliments to Admirals Sir Robert Stopford and Sir Charles Napier*—the British Fleet has been entirely re-constituted, and the 'wooden walls of Old England' have become a tradition of the past; new and, in some sense, untested artillery has superseded former armaments, and, not least in importance, discipline on board ship has been modified and the character of the service elevated by the abolition of a degrading form of punishment, now confined to the criminal classes of society. It must be gratifying to all of us that under these altered conditions the signal success of the operations under your command testify to the continued, if not increased, efficiency of the naval service.

"I am directed, in connection with the ceremony of to-day, to present to your Lordship a Sword of Honor, prepared under the directions of this Court, which I trust you will find a creditable specimen of the cutlers' art, with whose Craft you have recently associated yourself, and who present you for the Freedom to-day. This Court will not regret if you should be spared the necessity of drawing it in active warfare. In a body so numerous there are those who deprecate any resort to arms which can possibly be avoided, and some, indeed, who would say, with Byron, that

"'The drying of a single tear has more
Of honest fame than shedding seas of gore.'

To them it is due to prevent misconception as to the meaning of this day's presentation. It is not an expression of unanimous feeling as regards the origin, the objects, or the issues of the Egyptian War; it *is* the expression of unanimity as to the skill, bravery, endurance, discipline, and devotion to duty, manifested by all ranks and all arms of the naval and military services.

"If I were to attempt to embody that unanimity in the fewest possible words, they

* *Vide* page 165.

would be those inscribed by this Corporation on the monument of the great commander Wellington, which faces us—

"'WISDOM, DUTY, HONOR!'

"Nothing now remains, my Lord, but to offer to your Lordship the right hand of fellowship as a Citizen of London, and to present to your Lordship the Copy of the Freedom with the Sword which accompanies it, and to wish you, in the name of his Lordship in the Chair, his brethren the Aldermen, and every member of this Court, prolonged life and continued health to serve your Queen and country, and enjoy the honors which you have won."

To which Lord Alcester replied:—

"My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,

"No words in my possession can express the high feeling of gratitude which I entertain for what you have conferred on me to-day. To officers of both services the Freedom of the City of London is an honor to be looked forward to with hope, and when it is conferred it is appreciated in a manner as to which I need say nothing after what has fallen from Lord Wolseley.

"It was my duty to carry out the operations connected with the Egyptian campaign, and I was most fortunate in every way. No officer of the British Navy ever had such support from his countrymen, from his officers, from seamen and marines under his command, or from the sister service, as I have had. I had the honor of being associated with Sir Garnet Wolseley in an early part of his career, and I well know when I saw his appointment in the papers what I had to look to.

"No truer comrade, no braver man, ever trod an enemy's soil. It was four o'clock in the afternoon before the action of Tel-el-Kebir that I joined him at Kassassin, and I knew well what he had to think about. I knew the dangers and the difficulties in his path; but as I sat that roasting afternoon in his tent—I dare say he will remember it—nobody could have imagined what lay before him. He was as calm, as cool, and as quiet, as if he were going to take a walk down St. James's Street. I saw then what I knew long before, that a man so cool, and with such command of his feelings and temper, and of everything else, under great difficulty, was certain to achieve a victory. He had to overcome the whole power of Egypt, but within a few hours of that the victory of Tel-el-Kebir was won.

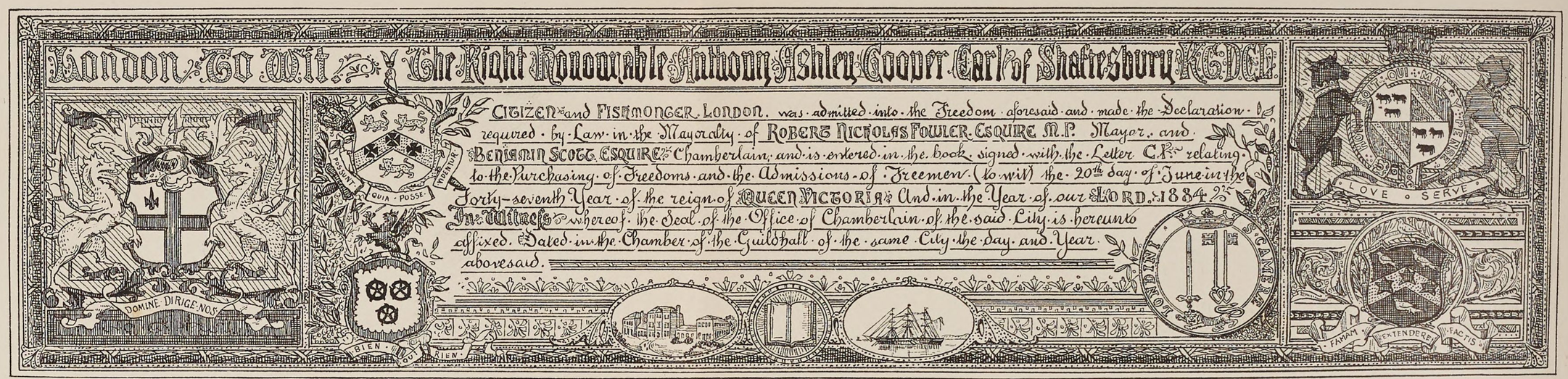
"I must also allude, whilst I am speaking about it, to the immense support I have received from my friends at home, from my superiors, and from my comrades of all classes. From the Admiralty I could ask nothing which I did not receive, from the Transport Board there was nothing but what I immediately obtained; in fact, all my wants and wishes were anticipated.

"There must always be, in a large country like England, great differences of political opinion; but I was sure that if I endeavoured, at the earliest part of the campaign, to maintain the honor of the country, and to do my duty, the country at home would see me through, and the country has seen me through; and I beg to return to your Lordship my most sincere thanks for the great honor which you have conferred upon me to-day. Gentlemen, I have nothing more to say except again to thank you most heartily and sincerely for the kind reception you have accorded me, and I do thank you again and again."

Ordered—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, with the Reply of Lord Alcester, be entered on the Journal of this Court, and printed in the Minutes of Proceedings sent to every Member."

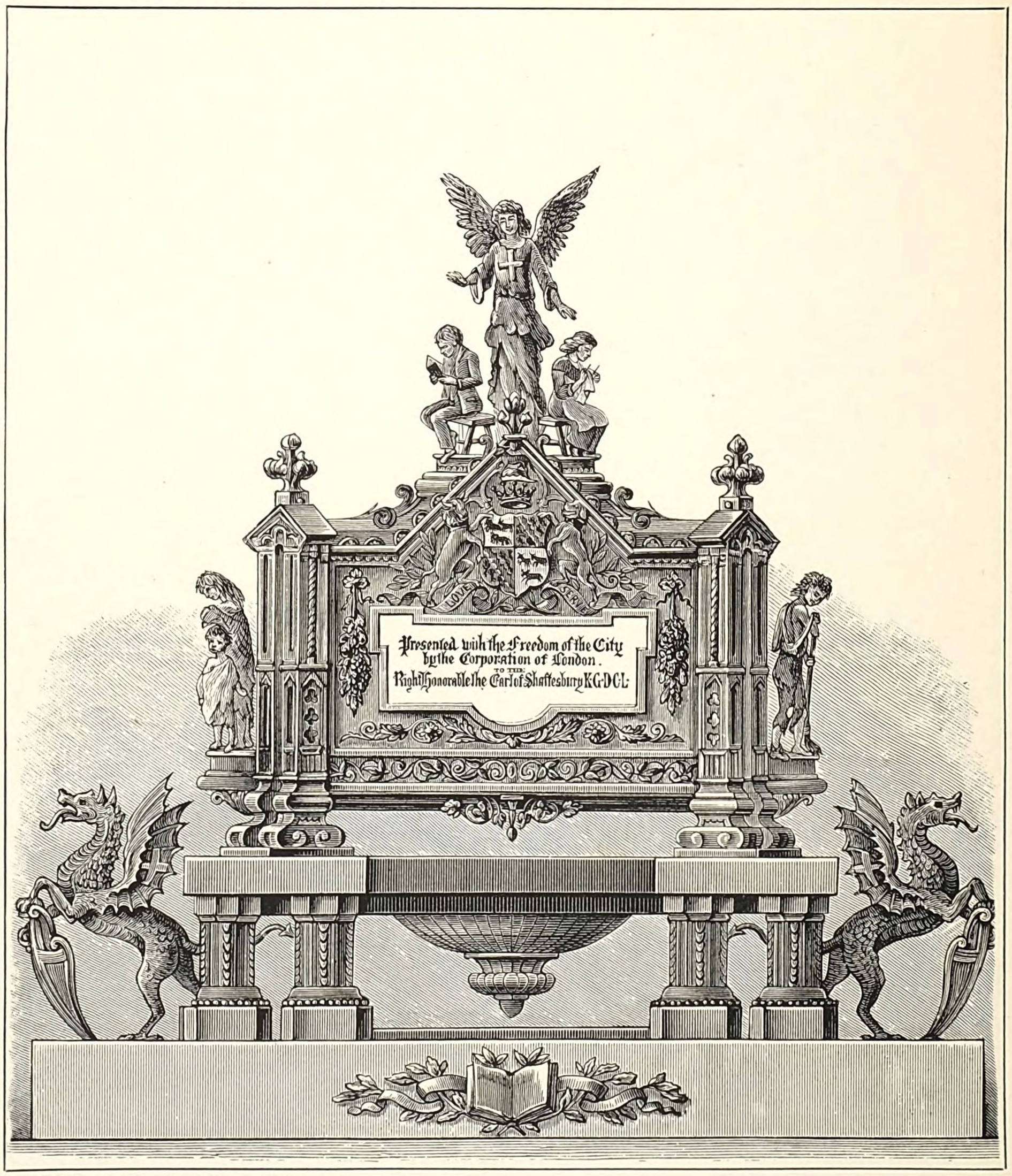
FAC-SIMILE OF COPY OF THE HONORARY FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON,

PRESENTED TO THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, 20TH JUNE, 1884.


London To Wit
The Right Honourable Anthony Ashley Cooper Earl of Shaftesbury K.G. D.C.L.
Citizen and Fishmonger London. was admitted into the Freedom aforesaid and made the Declaration by required by Law in the Mayoralty of Robert Nicholas Fowler Esquire M.P. Mayor and Benjamin Scott Esquire Chamberlain and is entered in the book signed with the Letter C.R. relating to the Purchasing of Freedoms and the Admissions of Freemen (to wit) the 20th day of June in the Forty-seventh Year of the reign of Queen Victoria And in the Year of our Lord 1884.
In Witness whereof the Seal of the Office of Chamberlain of the said City is hereunto affixed. Dated in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the same City the day and Year aforesaid.
DOMINE DIRIGE NOS
QUIA POSSE
BIEN
LOVE
SERVE
FAMAM
EXTENDERE
FACTIS

G. & C. BISHOP, Herald Painters, Fecit.

ON THE LEFT ARE THE ARMS OF THE CITY OF LONDON, THE LORD MAYOR, AND THE CHAMBERLAIN. ON THE RIGHT THOSE OF THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, THE TOWN CLERK, AND THE SEAL OF THE CHAMBER OF LONDON.


LOVE
SERVE
Presented with the Freedom of the City
by the Corporation of London.
TO THE
Right Honorable the Earl of Shaftesbury K.G. D.C.L.

GEORGE EDWARD & SONS, 1, *Poultry*, *E.C.*

THE CASKET, PRESENTED WITH THE HONORARY FREEDOM, TO THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G., 1884.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE ANTHONY ASHLEY-COOPER, EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G., D.C.L.

Robert Nicholas Fowler, Esq., M.A., M.P., *Lord Mayor*; **Benjamin Scott, Esq.**, *Chamberlain.*

[1884.] At a Court of Common Council, 28th February, 1884, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That the Freedom of this City, in a Gold Box of the usual value, be presented to the Right Honorable ANTHONY ASHLEY-COOPER, EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G., D.C.L., in testimony of the esteem and admiration of this Court, in recognition of his Lordship's life-long and successful labours on behalf of the young, the suffering, the degraded, and the oppressed; and the devotion by him of high position, wealth, time, and influence, to the alleviation of human suffering both at home and abroad."

At a Court of Common Council, 20th June, 1884, the Right Honorable ANTHONY ASHLEY-COOPER, EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G., D.C.L., was admitted by Mr. Chamberlain to the Honorary Freedom of this City, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 28th February last, and after the reading of the Resolution by the Town Clerk, the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers presented the EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, and Mr. Chamberlain addressed him in these words:—

"MY LORD SHAFTESBURY,

"The Resolution of this Honorable Court, instructing me to record your name on the roll of Honorary Freemen of this City, so tersely yet exhaustively reflects the opinion of this Court, that it leaves me, in the discharge of an accustomed duty, nothing but the task of expanding, and thereby weakening, that which has been so epigrammatically expressed.

"And yet your Lordship will feel, I am sure, that it is desirable to particularise and place on permanent record some detail of the good work which one life has been enabled to accomplish; not because it will be agreeable to your Lordship to listen to your own praises, but because of the influence of example, and for the encouragement of those who, now or hereafter, may strive, as your Lordship has striven, to benefit their fellows, and to lift humanity to a higher level. Bear with me then, my Lord, while I briefly and very imperfectly enumerate some of the benevolent work which you have been privileged to accomplish.

"We must look back at least half a century for the commencement of your Lordship's philanthropic career. Inheriting an elevated social position, and having attained distinguished academical honors, the road to the highest positions in the State lay open before you; but it was plainly apparent that your aspirations and tastes did not lay in the direction of self-

aggrandisement or the attainment of lofty political position, for of your Lordship it might be affirmed from the beginning:—

" 'Far other aims his heart had learned to prize,
More skilled to raise the wretched than to rise.'

"The condition of women and children naturally attracted your Lordship's early attention and heartfelt sympathy. It will hardly be credited in the present day that, less than fifty years since, boys of tender years were compelled with bleeding feet to climb chimneys under circumstances of great hardship and brutality; that boys and girls of six, five, nay, even sometimes of four years, were toiling in mills and factories ten, twelve, and even fifteen hours a day—anticipating the stern struggles of life, severe enough and early enough for those of mature age—thousands of these little ones, in what should have been the bright morning of life, finding a welcome exit from a world which man's selfishness has made too hard for endurance. Women and girls dressed as men, unsexed in mind and manners as in appearance, were then employed in exhausting and degrading drudgery in mines and coalpits, performing tasks now appropriately devolved upon beasts of draught. At the time to which I refer, thousands of children unkempt, almost unclothed, altogether uneducated and uncared for, roamed the streets of our cities and large towns, picking up, by honest or dishonest means, as opportunity offered, a bare subsistence, sleeping on doorsteps, in market-carts, under arches, or the open sky.

"Your Lordship has been permitted the unspeakable satisfaction of seeing all this very greatly changed by the loving sympathy, wisdom, and perseverance of yourself and the worthy coadjutors who, inspired by your Lordship's example, laboured with yourself for the passing of the Climbing Boys Act, the Factory and Ten Hours Acts, the Mines and Colliery Regulation Acts, for the establishment of Ragged Schools, Training Ships, Refuges for Boys and Girls, and kindred philanthropic institutions.

"It would be equally tedious and distasteful to your Lordship were I to dwell in detail on the varied labours of your long and valued life, or I might narrate your Lordship's share in striking the fetters from the slaves in our Colonies and elsewhere; your successful efforts for ameliorating the condition of lunatics; your encouragement of City Mission work in the courts and slums of our vast metropolis; and the translation and circulation of the Holy Scriptures in the various languages of the globe. I might point out, moreover, how your Lordship, extending your sympathy beyond and beneath human beings, put forth efforts on behalf of wronged and tortured dumb animals.

"Rather than dwell further on these points, I prefer to quote a few lines of a gifted lady who celebrated in verse your Lordship's eightieth birthday:—

" 'For eighty years the champion of the right
Of hapless child, neglected and forlorn;
Of maniac dungeoned in his doubled night;
Of woman overtasked and labour-worn;
Of homeless boy in streets with peril rife;
Of workman sickening in his airless den;
Of Indian parching for the streams of life;
Of Negro held in bonds by cruel men.
Oh, friend of all the friendless 'neath the sun,
Whose hand hath wiped away ten thousand tears,
Whose fervid lips and strong, wise brain have done
God's holy service, lo, these eighty years!'

"It may be supposed by some who did not witness the earlier years of your Lordship's career that your philanthropic progress has been one continued triumph, accompanied by the plaudits of an admiring world. Little do such know, or remember, the obloquy, misrepresentation, and opposition, which your Lordship encountered for many long and weary years. A whole generation passed away before the Factory Acts were placed on the Statute books, and every amelioration was obtained only after protracted and bitter struggles. Even thirty years ago an effort for the elevation of the working classes, in which I had the satisfaction of working as honorary secretary under your Lordship as vice-president, was so opposed to the sentiments of that day that a leading London Journal declined our advertisements, and our announcements were torn from the walls by order of the Metropolitan Police authorities. Thus a branch of philanthropic work was postponed for a quarter of a century because denied the publicity accorded to the lowest entertainments of the Metropolis.

"But your Lordship has been spared to witness the turning of the tide of public sentiment, and applause now greets efforts which were formerly regarded by some as mistaken and mischievous, and by others as little less than criminal. It has been ever thus:—

> "'For humanity sweeps onward;— * * * * * *
> Far in front the cross stands ready, and crackling faggots burn,
> While the hooting mob of yesterday in silent awe return
> To glean up the scattered ashes into History's golden urn.'

Happily, we meet your Lordship in the flesh, and we are not called to gather up your Lordship's venerated remains otherwise than in a metaphorical sense, by conferring such honor as we may upon your Lordship's life-long labours on behalf of the young, the ignorant, the degraded, and the oppressed; and I proceed, as directed by this Court, to offer your Lordship the right hand of fellowship, and a hearty welcome as a Freeman of London, and I further present to you the copy of your Freedom in a suitable Casket which has been prepared for its reception.

"And now, in the name of his Lordship in the Chair, and every Member of this Court, I express an earnest wish and prayer that in continued health and vigour of mind and body you may yet be spared some years to aid in the attainment of much good which remains to be accomplished."

To which the EARL OF SHAFTESBURY replied in the following words:—

"MY LORD MAYOR, MR. CHAMBERLAIN, AND GENTLEMEN,

"You will, I am sure, perceive that I am placed in a position of great embarrassment. You have listened to the address that has been made to me, and you have listened to the narrative that the worthy Chamberlain has been so kind as to insert into his address. Now you must feel that if I say nothing at all in reply, I must be held ungrateful; and if I say very little I must be held to be totally inadequate. But I will say that I do feel in my deepest heart, and in my inmost soul, the honor you have conferred upon me. How I rejoice, how I thank you, for having enrolled me in the list of the noble and honorable Citizens of London!

"It has often been said that it would be a very good thing if men could see themselves as others see them. It is true. But in my case I believe it would have been a serious evil if I had seen myself some years ago in the light in which the worthy Chamberlain has represented me. I should have been puffed up and exalted above measure. I can only say now that if, by the grace of God, I have been able to achieve anything, it has been achieved not with

my own strength, but with the strength of a higher Power. Here let me say—and I have to bear testimony to some who are living and some who are gone—how struck I have been in the whole course of my career with the number, the fitness, and the readiness of the agents that rise up upon all occasions in this great country of England whenever there is anything good, anything noble, anything worthy to be done for the honor of God and for the welfare of the human race.

"You hoped that there would be a few years spared to me. The years that remain to me must be very few in which I can enjoy the honor you have bestowed upon me; but there is the advantage that the time is very short in which I can have any opportunity whatever to tarnish the honor and dignity which I have received this day.

"Now, my Lord Mayor and Members of the Court, it is a very high honor for any one to be admitted into the roll of this ancient, loyal, and noble City—a city distinguished at all times for its love of civil and religious liberty, for its noble spirit of charity, for the foundation of great institutions, for its desire of social progress, and, let me add—for it is a good time to speak of it—for its noble and charitable bearing, its considerable successes, and unimpeachable position as a landlord in the great sister island of Ireland.

"I repeat by word of mouth the words I have just recited in the declaration, that it will be an honor and a pleasure to me to obey the Mayor; it will be an honor and a pleasure to me to uphold the rights of the City, and to perform humble service in the ranks, if I can be called upon in any way, to uphold ancient, long-established, and nobly-used privileges.

"My Lord, I accept the Casket with much gratitude; but with still more gratitude do I accept the document that is contained in it. I trust that it will be an heirloom in my family. I trust that it will go down to my posterity, and I trust that those who come after me will regard it with the same reverence and affection as I do at this moment myself. Though the world is closing before me, I confess I rejoice even at this late period to be admitted to the long roll of noble and worthy men.

"In these days a man that has once been spoken of the least in the world is sure to be recorded in the newspapers when his last days are over, or else be sent out into the world in minute biography; and, in conclusion, I only hope and pray that those who undertake that duty for me will have the goodness to record that I died a Citizen of London."

Ordered—"That the Address of Mr. Chamberlain, with the Answer of the EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, be entered on the Journal of this Court, and printed in the Minutes of Proceedings sent to every Member."

THE GUILDHALL LIBRARY.

ERECTED AND OPENED, 1872.

In this Chamber Honorary Freemen have been occasionally Admitted since 1872.

CHAPTER XI.

COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESSES TO ROYAL AND DISTINGUISHED PERSONS, TO WHOM THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY COULD NOT BE OFFERED.

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THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS,

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY ALEXANDER I., EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS,

AND

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY FREDERICK WILLIAM III., KING OF PRUSSIA.

William Domville, Esq.* *Lord Mayor.*

[1814.] At a Court of Common Council, 8th June, 1814, it was Resolved unanimously :—

"That an Address of congratulation be presented to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Alexander of Russia, on the occasion of his arrival in this country, and on the glorious events which have led to the tranquillity of Europe."

"That an Address of congratulation be presented to His Majesty the King of Prussia, on the occasion of his arrival in this country, and on the glorious events which have led to the tranquillity of Europe."

"That the said Addresses be fairly transcribed, and signed by the Town Clerk, and presented to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Alexander of Russia and His Majesty the King of Prussia by the whole Court."

"That it be referred to the Committee appointed this day to prepare the drafts of the Addresses to consider what further steps may be necessary to take on the part of this Corporation to evince the sense they entertain of the high honor conferred upon this Metropolis by the presence of such illustrious visitors ; and to report thereon to this Court."

At the same Court it was Resolved unanimously :—

"That Swords of the value of Two Hundred Guineas each be presented to Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, to Field-Marshal Blucher, Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian Army, to Field-Marshal Count Barclay de Tolly, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army, and to the Hetman Count Platoff, in testimony of the high sense this Court entertains of the consummate skill, brilliant talents, and undaunted bravery displayed by them during the protracted conflicts in which they have been engaged for securing the liberties, the repose, and the happiness of Europe."

At a Court of Common Council, 29th June, 1814, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor addressed the Court, congratulating them on the subject of the entertainment given at the Guildhall on the 18th instant to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and his illustrious

* Created a Baronet, 18th June, 1814.

visitors the Emperor of all the Russias and the King of Prussia.* The Lord Mayor also reported to the Court that on the 11th instant this Court did attend their Majesties at Cumberland House and at Clarence House, St. James's, with the Addresses agreed to on the 8th instant, and that most gracious answers had been made thereto.

The Addresses and Replies are as follow:—

"To His Imperial Majesty, Alexander, Emperor of all the Russias.

"The Address of congratulation of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"May it Please your Imperial Majesty,

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg leave to offer our most sincere compliments of congratulation to your Majesty on the very distinguished occasion of your auspicious arrival in these happy realms, the august, illustrious, and magnanimous ally of our revered and gracious Sovereign.

"We have viewed, with the profoundest gratitude to the Almighty Giver of all victory, the rapid, stupendous, and sublime succession of events which have led to the deliverance of the afflicted nations of Europe from the most galling oppression and unprecedented tyranny that ever visited the human race.

"By the harmonious and cordial co-operation of the allied Sovereigns in a cause of such lasting importance to the world as the restoration of whole nations to their independence and legitimate dynasties—by the consummate skill, prudence, intrepidity, wisdom, and moderation of commanders unequalled in any former age, fearless in their duty, and faithful to their charge—by the awakened energies of almost desolated countries roused from their destructive slumbers—by the removal of gross delusion from their eyes—by the determined regard to discipline, and successful valour of armies led on to the most brilliant exploits by their Princes in person—the spell is at length broken which had nearly subjugated the human mind itself, and the plague is stayed which had drained the earth and swept away whole generations.

"In the accomplishment of these happy and beneficial results to the world, we have contemplated in the august person of your Imperial Majesty a monarch followed by a brave and loyal people in arms to the redress of injuries the most wanton, unprovoked, and barbarous, that baffled ambition could conceive, or profligate cruelty perpetrate—a hero, by inflexible perseverance in his object, traversing whole regions, and pursuing to the capital of France a discomfited tyrant, not for purposes of retribution, not in vindictive fury to raze or to destroy, not to subdue but to deliver a misguided people, to unbind their chains, to bring peace to their hearts and prosperity to their homes—a hero, to the astonishment, and amidst the acclamations of the vanquished, holding out in his victorious hand graces, favours, and immunities, and evincing, in the proudest hour of triumph, the confidence, magnanimity, and clemency of a Christian conqueror.

"Permit us, Sire, to express the very high sense we entertain of the distinguished honor conferred upon Britain by the visit of an Emperor not deriving more splendour from

* The Corporation ordered, at an expense of £105, a Picture representing the interior of the Guildhall as it appeared on the occasion. The Picture was painted by W. Daniell, and is now in the Reading Room, Guildhall.

his exalted rank than the pre-eminent virtues of his heart, comprising all that is dignified, all that is mild, all that is great, good, and consolatory, confer on that lofty function.

"May your valuable life be long spared; and may the benefits your Imperial Majesty has bestowed upon the world be repaid by what must be the greatest blessing to a Sovereign's heart—the loyalty, affection, and prosperity of your admiring and grateful people, by the applauses of surrounding nations, and, greater than all, by the silent and conscious testimony of your own approving breast.

"Signed, by Order of the Court,

"Henry Woodthorpe, *Town Clerk.*"

To this Address His Imperial Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious answer:—

"I thank you for this kind and flattering Address.

"I have long desired to visit this country: and I find myself amongst you with the more satisfaction at a moment when, after a war full of glory, a peace has been given to Europe, which, I trust, will long prove a blessing to mankind.

"You may assure your fellow Citizens that the British nation has always possessed my respect; their conduct throughout the late long and arduous contest commands my admiration, as it has done that of the whole world.

"I have been the faithful ally of Great Britain in war—I desire to continue her firm friend in peace."

"To His Majesty the King of Prussia.

"The Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled:—

"May it please Your Majesty,

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg leave to tender our most cordial compliments of congratulation to your Majesty, on the happy occasion of your safe arrival in the dominions of our revered and gracious King; and that events, under the guidance of an over-ruling Providence, have enabled the inhabitants of Britain to rejoice in the honor of the august visit of His Majesty's brave, faithful, and magnanimous ally the Sovereign of Prussia.

"The signal overthrow of a gigantic tyranny, under which the nations of suffering Europe had for years been oppressed and enslaved, has presented the consolatory prospect that this astonishing crisis will, with their restoration to peace and their legitimate dynasties, likewise restore that internal tranquillity amongst themselves, and that harmony of intercourse with the rest of the world, as will ensure substantial blessings to every country; and that, the sword now sheathed, the torch of discord may for ever be extinguished.

"We cannot but express to your Majesty the high sense we entertain of the pre-eminent

services rendered by the arms of Prussia in bringing about these mighty benefits, which, in their results, we confidently hope will lead to the lasting repose of the world; and we feel that the consummate skill, intrepidity, and prudence of your MAJESTY and the illustrious commanders of your armies, under the most pressing difficulties and toils of warfare, have maintained with equal if not superior success those lofty claims to the admiration of mankind with which, in times past, your Royal predecessors graced the archives of military glory.

"The forbearance and mercy of the allied monarchs, under circumstances the most trying, and injuries the most galling, evinced in the proudest hour of triumph, will weave an eternal wreath of fame for their victorious brows, more brilliant than their crowns, and more lasting than their thrones; and the name of deliverers will, to the latest posterity, outshine on record all that we justly admire and revere in those of heroes and conquerors.

"May every happiness attend your MAJESTY, and may your people gratefully appreciate the virtues which their SOVEREIGN has so eminently and so beneficially displayed! And may the heart that has with so much bravery and so much clemency exercised them feel the reward of its own applause and approbation.

"Signed, by Order of the Court,

"HENRY WOODTHORPE, *Town Clerk*."

To this Address His MAJESTY was pleased to make the following most gracious answer:—

"I thank you for the obliging Address which you have presented me with on the occasion of my arrival in this happy country.

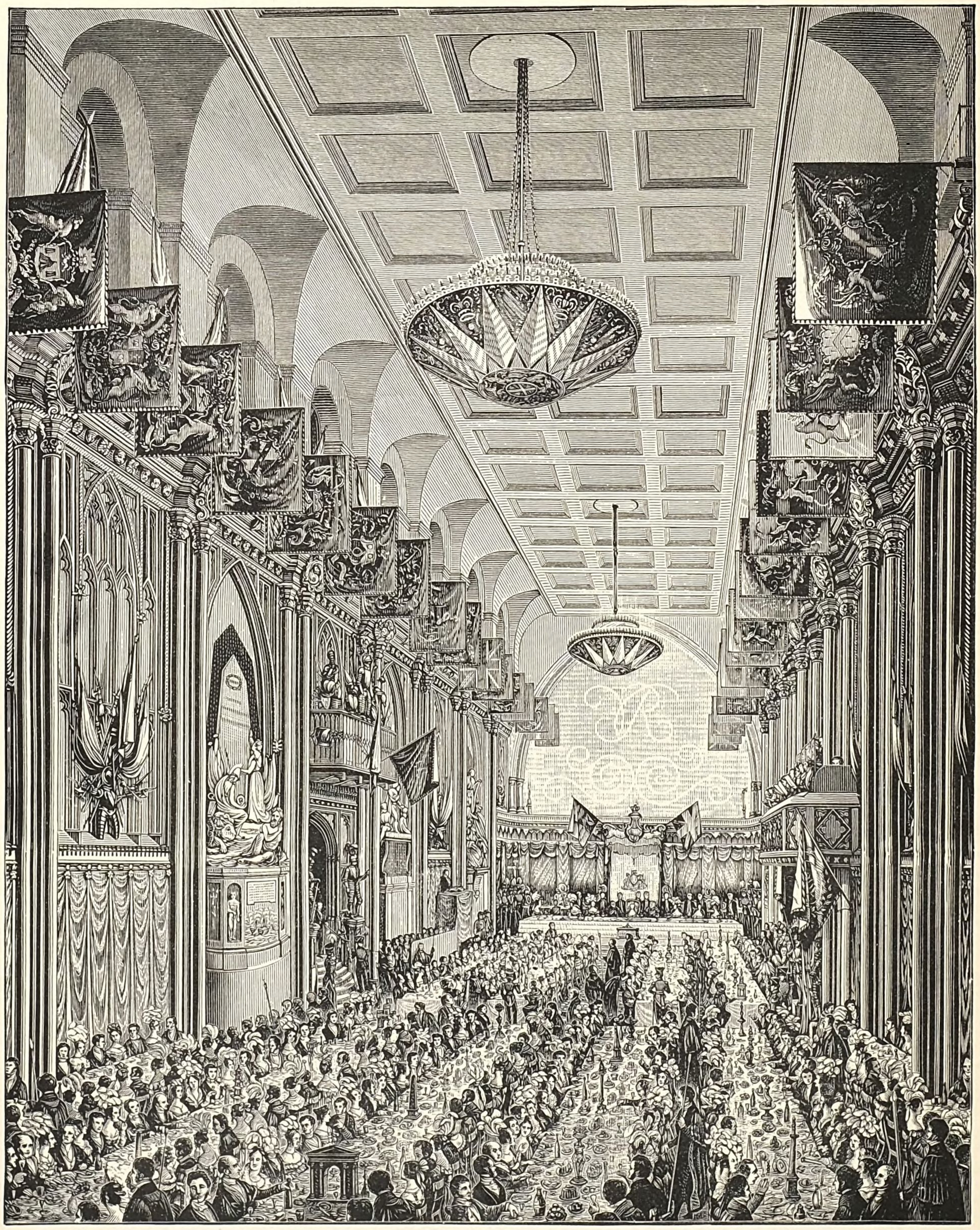
"It affords me peculiar satisfaction to receive the cordial compliments and congratulations of so distinguished and eminent a body as the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of one of the first cities in the world.

"I rejoice with you that the glorious efforts of the allied SOVEREIGNS in the cause of Europe have ultimately accomplished the overthrow of a gigantic tyranny, under which the nations of suffering Europe have been oppressed.

"While I contemplate the magnanimous efforts which my great allies have each individually made in our protracted struggle, the perseverance, exertion, and great sacrifices of the people of this realm stand pre-eminently forward. I am sensible of the aid my subjects and my armies have received in their great efforts by the wise policy of my good brother and ally the PRINCE REGENT, and by the great example he has set to the world by his perseverance, in which he has been so well seconded by the spirit and constancy of the nation, and the wisdom of his ministers.

"While you congratulate me on the conduct of my army, I must assure you I have looked with equal admiration to those brave legions which, landing early in the Peninsula, under their great leader, arrived in the heart of France, covered with their glorious exploits, to witness our common triumph, and closing the most just and necessary war by an equitable, and, I trust, lasting peace.

"I cannot take leave of you without expressing my anxious desire that the cordial union which is so happily established between Great Britain and Prussia may continue for ages to come; and that the perfect understanding which subsists between my good brother and ally the PRINCE REGENT and myself may remain ever unimpaired."



ENTERTAINMENT TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,

9TH NOVEMBER, 1837.

SHOWING THE GREAT HALL, GUILDHALL, AS IT EXISTED BEFORE THE RECENT RESTORATIONS.

From a Print by T. Deighton. in the Collection of Henry Squire, Esq.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Thomas Kelly, Esq., *Lord Mayor.*

[1837.] At a Court of Common Council, 21st July, 1837, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That a Committee be appointed, consisting of the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor and all the Aldermen, together with one Commoner out of each Ward, to consider of the best mode this Court may adopt to show their respect to Her MAJESTY upon her Accession, and to report their opinion thereon to this Court."

At a Court of Common Council, 27th July, 1837, the above Committee reported:—"That the Court cannot adopt any better mode to show their respect to Her MAJESTY upon her accession, than by taking the earliest opportunity of humbly requesting that Her MAJESTY will vouchsafe to honor them with Her Royal Presence at dinner in the Guildhall of this City, and that Her MAJESTY will be graciously pleased to appoint such day and time as may be most convenient and suitable to Her MAJESTY." This Report was agreed to unanimously, and it was ordered that the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, and the Remembrancer do take Her MAJESTY'S pleasure thereon.

At a Court of Common Council, 21st August, 1837, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor reported to the Court that Her MAJESTY had been graciously pleased to accept the invitation, and had appointed the 9th day of November next following.

Sir John Cowan, Bart., *Lord Mayor.*

At a Court of Common Council, 30th November, 1837, the Committee reported that the Banquet had taken place on the 9th instant, and that Her MAJESTY was pleased to express gratification at the arrangements and the entertainment provided for her. The Address presented was as follows:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

"We, your MAJESTY'S faithful subjects, the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, approach your Royal Person to express to your MAJESTY the sense we entertain of your MAJESTY'S most gracious condescension in vouchsafing to adorn by your Royal Presence, on the anniversary of our great Civic festival, the Banquet prepared in the Guildhall.

"The signs of gratulation and delight, the joyous acclamations of the people, that greeted your MAJESTY'S progress to this Hall, find an echo in every breast within this your MAJESTY'S most ancient and loyal City. These are not the indications of interested adulation, offered to greatness in the zenith of its power; they are the outpourings of an ardent and affectionate spirit, that pervades and animates as one man the mighty masses of assembled multitudes, eager to testify, in the fervour of British feeling, their attachment to a Constitutional Sovereign in the person of their beloved QUEEN.

"The most gracious declaration and assurance pronounced by your MAJESTY, and published to the world, upon ascending the Throne of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, are yet fresh in the memory and glowing in the heart of a grateful and confiding people.

"In the exercise of the highest privilege we enjoy—that of personal communication with the SOVEREIGN—it was reserved for the Citizens of London to receive from the lips of Royalty the avowal of those principles which proved the happy means of transferring to your MAJESTY'S ancestors the hereditary sceptre of these realms.

"Deign, therefore, most gracious Lady, with renewed assurances of their devoted loyalty, to accept from the Citizens of London the humble but sincere offering of their poor thanks and imperfect acknowledgments for the honor this day conferred upon them by your MAJESTY'S auspicious visit in the heart of the Metropolis of this favoured Empire.

"May your MAJESTY long live in the enjoyment of health, and of the choicest gifts that Providence can bestow, to communicate to your subjects, and to experience on the Throne, the blessings that attend the good government of a free, happy, and religious people."

Her MAJESTY replied in these gracious terms:—

"I thank you for this loyal and affectionate Address, and I have much pleasure in receiving it here and upon this occasion. I entirely concur in the sentiments which it expresses.

"It has been the custom of the KINGS and QUEENS my predecessors to visit, upon their accession, the City of London, and my regard for this great commercial community, the Metropolis of my Empire, renders it to me a great satisfaction to follow their example."

In the Guildhall are (1) J. DURHAM'S Bust of Her MAJESTY, presented by Alderman SIR FRANCIS GRAHAM MOON, Bart.; (2) SIR G. HAYTER'S Portrait of Her MAJESTY, seated on the Throne in the House of Lords, presented by Her MAJESTY.

HIS MAJESTY LOUIS PHILIPPE, KING OF THE FRENCH.

Michael Gibbs, Esq., *Lord Mayor.*

[1844.] At a Court of Common Council, 17th October, 1844, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor acquainted the Court that the Deputation appointed on the 10th instant, to present an Address of this Court to His MAJESTY the KING OF THE FRENCH, did, on Saturday, the 12th instant, attend His MAJESTY at Windsor Castle,* according to Royal appointment, with the said Address in these words:—

"TO HIS MAJESTY, LOUIS PHILIPPE, KING OF THE FRENCH.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, approach your MAJESTY to offer our sincere congratulations on your MAJESTY'S auspicious visit to our beloved and gracious SOVEREIGN, QUEEN VICTORIA.

"Deeply interested in every event which is calculated to influence the welfare of Europe and of mankind, we hail with peculiar satisfaction your MAJESTY'S presence in this country, as a sure and certain indication of the mutual goodwill and the reciprocal sentiments of respect and confidence that subsist between two mighty nations, capable, by their happy union and combined efforts, under Divine Providence, of preserving the blessings of peace to the nations of the earth.

"We desire to convey to your MAJESTY these sentiments towards the free, gallant, and enlightened nation over whom you reign; and we fervently trust that your MAJESTY'S valuable life may long be spared to your people, to continue to promote their best interests, and, with them, to advance the general happiness of mankind.

"Sire, you visit a scene where the highest domestic enjoyment is found to be associated with the highest functions of Sovereignty—to return after a brief space into the bosom of an illustrious and united family—to dispense the blessings of paternal government, and to communicate and experience the inestimable endearments of social life.

"Signed, by Order of the Court,

"HENRY ALWORTH MEREWETHER, *Town Clerk.*"

* In the Exchequer Court, Guildhall, is a Picture, painted by M. ALAUX, representing this ceremony, and presented to the Corporation by KING LOUIS PHILIPPE in 1847.

The Lord Mayor further reported :—

That His Majesty received them very graciously, and was pleased to make a most gracious Answer thereto, which was read and ordered to be entered on the Journals as follows :—

"My Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London,

"I receive with heartfelt satisfaction the Address of Congratulation which you have just presented to me, by the gracious authorisation of your beloved Sovereign.

"In coming to offer to the Queen of these realms a proof of the sincere and unalterable friendship I bear to Her Majesty, I am happy to find that the City of London—that illustrious City, which holds so prominent a place in the world, and which represents interests of such magnitude—are coming to this Royal residence to manifest to me sentiments so perfectly congenial to my own feelings, and to the sense I entertain of my duties towards my country, towards Europe, and towards mankind.

"I am convinced, as you are, that peace and friendly relations between France and England are, for two nations made to esteem and honor each other, a source of innumerable and equal advantages. The preservation of that good understanding is, at the same time, a pledge of peace to the world at large, and secures the tranquil and regular progress of civilisation, for the benefit of all nations. I consider my co-operation in this holy work, under the protection of Divine Providence, as the mission and the honor of my reign. Such has been the aim and object of all my efforts, and I trust that the Almighty will crown them with success.

"I thank you in the name of France, and in my own, for this manifestation of your sentiments. They will be fully appreciated in my country, coupled, as they are, with the many tokens of friendship which I have received from your gracious Sovereign.

"I thank you most cordially for your kind feelings towards myself and my family. The impression produced upon me by the presentation of your Address will never be effaced from my heart."

Ordered.—"That the Address to His Majesty the King of the French be ornamentally written, properly emblazoned, framed and glazed, signed by the Town Clerk, and transmitted to His Majesty, under the directions of the Deputation appointed to present the said Address."

Ordered.—"That the said Address, and the Answer of His Majesty the King of the French thereto, be also, under the directions of the said Deputation, ornamentally written, properly emblazoned, framed and glazed, and deposited in the Guildhall."

LOUIS KOSSUTH, LATE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF HUNGARY.

Sir John Musgrove, Bart., *Lord Mayor.*

[1851.] At a Court of Common Council, 30th October, 1851, M. Louis Kossuth attended the Court, when an Address, agreed to on the 2nd instant, was presented to him as follows:—

"Illustrious Sir,

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, present to you our heartfelt congratulations on your liberation from captivity and your safe arrival in this country.

"We have watched with deepest interest your struggles on behalf of the constitutional liberty of your oppressed fellow-subjects. When those struggles proved unavailing, and you were compelled to become a fugitive in the land of the stranger, our sympathies followed you to Widdin and Kintayah, and we addressed the Foreign Minister of our country to prevail upon him to exert his influence for your liberation.

"We now see you in this our free country, and are eager to offer you a hearty welcome.

"Accept, Illustrious Sir, the expression of our earnest desire that it may please Him who ruleth over all to permit you yet again to behold your loved country in peace, enjoying all that constitutional liberty it has been your object to secure.

"Accept, Illustrious Sir, the expression of our profound respect and consideration."

M. Kossuth made a lengthened Reply in English, which occupies three columns of the *Times* of 31st October. His somewhat feeble voice, arising from the state of health, combined with his peculiar pronunciation and phraseology, and his rapid utterance, rendered the task of reporting extremely difficult;* but the following abstract of the more important passages will have permanent interest.

After a grateful reference to the enthusiastic manner in which he had been welcomed in the streets and in the Guildhall, M. Kossuth said:—

"It is a proud moment of my life to have the high honor of this generous Address, by which you, my Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, have pleased, in such solemn manner and in such generous words, to assure me that you have watched with deep interest the past struggles of Hungary for freedom

* It should be borne in mind that M. Kossuth taught himself the English language during his imprisonment, the only available books being the Holy Bible, a copy of Shakespeare's Works, and a dictionary; so that his acquisition of a foreign tongue was the more remarkable.

and independence it was my destiny to lead; that you entertain warm wishes for the future of that noble cause which it was the object of those struggles to secure to my native land, and that you heartily congratulate me on my liberation from captivity, which heartfelt congratulation and accompanying generous welcome can, of course, only have reference to my regained activity to be devoted to that noble cause, the past of which you honored by your lively interest, and the future of which you ensure by your wishes and sympathy."

He disclaimed all personal ambition, and said that he regarded the act of the Corporation as having reference not to himself, but to the principles which he held, and the great cause which he represented. This was the more precious to him, inasmuch as London was "the heart of the world; the place to whose vibrating centre the most distant links carry back the tide of life." The City of London, aware of its great position, had watched with interest the past struggles of Hungary, because the cause of that country was felt to be just, righteous, and in harmony with its own mighty interests. "I believe that London, being the seat of constitutional government, is more strongly identified than any other place in the world with the principles of free legislation, emancipating the whole world from arbitrary power. . . . . Here is social order in London; and by whom watched? I saw thousands of the people rushing forward, not with effusion of blood, but with the warm enthusiasm of noble hearts, to cheer liberty and the principle of freedom in my poor humble self. . . . . I was not so happy as to arrive in London soon enough to see that great meeting appointed to humanity—the Great Exhibition; but London is the greatest exhibition of all, and, should I need yet one spur to devote all my life and all my activity to that liberty which is capable of preserving, in so magnificent a manner, social order in such an immense City as London, the contemplation of this day would have given me the spur."

After connecting this social Freedom with the struggles of his own country for liberty, and appealing for sympathy and help, M. Kossuth proceeded:—

"London is one of the oldest municipal institutions on the earth. It is older than the great and glorious English nation itself, because it derives its municipal institutions from Roman times. Nations and empires have fallen; mighty peoples have vanished; a new world arose; even here, in England, dynasties passed; religions and governments changed; a Revolution swept over England as a mighty storm; a Restoration came, which never in history lasts long; and, after that, the establishment of social order upon the principle of liberty for the people; and, during all those immense changes, London stands! No! it does not stand; it has grown a giant during those changes; itself an empire—more than an empire; itself a nation—mightier than a nation. Now what is the keystone of all this? The keystone is, in my opinion, that the existence of London is founded on municipal institutions. These are crushed down on the Continent everywhere; swept away by the disease of centralisation and absolutism. . . . . The House of Austria became a traitor to God and to humanity, only out of the wish to get rid of the check which the municipal institutions of Hungary had put before its absolutist direction. What is the consequence? Austria is in bondage, and forced to be obedient to the Czar of Russia."

M. Kossuth proceeded to show the connection between freedom and the development of trade and industry, and pointed out that under the absolute rule of Austria his country, while consuming £2,600,000 worth of cotton goods, was compelled to purchase these, not where they could be obtained best and cheapest, as in England, but in Austria itself, at

greatly enhanced prices. "The very day when Hungary proclaimed its independence, and entrusted me to be its chief governor, my first deed was to send instructions to my representatives in England to make known that the barriers had fallen, and that Hungary was open to the industry of England. It is not my fault that very little profit was made out of it." With Europe free, an immense market was open at the very doors of England. London was the regulator of the public credit and of the money-market of the world. When he asked for help from England, he did not wish it to take up arms for the restoration of Hungarian independence and liberties. "All I wish is that the public opinion of England may establish it to be a ruling principle of the politics of Europe to acknowledge the right of every nation to dispose of its own internal concerns, and not to give a charter to the Czar to dispose of the fate of nations; because the principles of freedom are in harmony, and I love and am interested in the freedom of all other countries as well as my own."

M. Kossuth's Reply was followed, as it had been frequently interrupted, by loud cheers, and before he quitted the Court the Address presented to him was ordered to be emblazoned and framed in the usual manner, and presented to him.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY NAPOLEON III., THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

Francis Graham Moon, Esq.,* *Lord Mayor.*

[1855]. At a Court of Common Council, 5th April, 1855, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That this Court do present a suitable Address of congratulation to His MAJESTY the EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, upon the auspicious visit of himself and the EMPRESS to Her Most Gracious MAJESTY the QUEEN."

"That the said Addresses be fairly transcribed, signed by the Town Clerk, and presented to His MAJESTY by the whole Court."

At a Court of Common Council, 9th April, 1855, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor acquainted the Court that His MAJESTY the EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH had intimated his intention to visit the City, and would upon that occasion receive the Address of this Court. It was Resolved unanimously:—

"That it be referred to a Committee, now to be appointed, to make the requisite arrangements for the presentation of the Address in the Guildhall."

"That an entertainment suitable to the dignity of this City be provided on the occasion, at the Guildhall, which His IMPERIAL MAJESTY the EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, and also the EMPRESS, be requested to honor with their presence."

At a Court of Common Council, 20th April, 1855, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor acquainted the Court that His IMPERIAL MAJESTY the EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH had honored this Corporation with his presence at the Guildhall on the previous day, when the Address of this Court was presented to His MAJESTY, who had been pleased to make a most gracious answer thereto. The Address is as follows:—

"TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire to offer to your MAJESTY our heartfelt congratulations on the arrival of your MAJESTY and the EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH in this country, as the guests of our Most Gracious QUEEN; and, on behalf of our fellow Citizens and ourselves, we humbly tender to

* Created a Baronet, 23rd April, 1855.

your MAJESTIES the warmest expression of our gratitude for the welcome visit by which you have deigned to honor our City on this memorable day.

"The attention of Europe and the world is already fixed on the attitude of dignity and united strength displayed by France and Great Britain in the present war;* and the coming of your MAJESTY, invited by our beloved QUEEN, at such a time, will draw closer the bonds of mutual friendship and common interest so happily uniting the two countries.

"The cordial alliance of two such mighty Powers, cemented and sealed by intimate and frank intercourse between their rulers, must sway the destinies of all, will abate the pride of our common enemies, increase the confidence of our allies, and give new vigour to our arms.

"By the wise policy of your MAJESTY'S reign all our ancient jealousies have been appeased, and the flags of France and England now mingle their colours alike in the Baltic and in the East. Ranged together in a righteous cause, braving like hardships, and shedding their blood side by side in victory, the soldiers of our united armies and the seamen of our combined fleets have learned to regard each other with the love of brave and generous comrades, second only to the love they bear their respective countries; and, while such are the feelings of our heroes in the field, we rejoice that sentiments akin to theirs are growing daily, and sinking deep in the breasts of the people of these great and neighbouring nations.

"None can doubt that the allied forces thus animated, led in perfect harmony by commanders of tried skill and valour, and guided by united counsels at home, will achieve by arms the just and unambitious objects of the present war; unless, as we devoutly hope, the efforts of assembled statesmen shall yet avert the calamities of protracted warfare by the speedier negotiation of an honorable and enduring peace.

"This cordial reception, therefore, of the chosen and puissant EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH by the Illustrious SOVEREIGN who reigns over these realms and lives in the hearts of the British people, we regard as the type of a close and lasting friendship between the two nations, and the happiest augury of a returning time, when, undisturbed in the onward course of civilisation, the nations of Europe may again lay aside the sword, and resume their exalted rivalry in the works of beneficence alone.

"We are earnestly anxious further to express to your IMPERIAL MAJESTY the lively pleasure and respectful admiration with which we have seen you accompanied on this happy occasion by your Illustrious Consort Her MAJESTY the EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH. We tender to your MAJESTY the expression of our confident hope, that you may ever find in the affections of domestic life the best solace and support which this world can afford under the cares and weight of the high destiny you are now fulfilling with such conspicuous power and moderation, and we fervently pray that life and health may, by the blessing of Providence, be vouchsafed to your MAJESTIES for many years to come.

"Signed, by Order of the Court,

"HENRY ALWORTH MEREWETHER, *Town Clerk.*"

* The war in the Crimea.

His IMPERIAL MAJESTY immediately replied in the following terms:—

"MY LORD MAYOR,

"After the cordial reception I have experienced from the QUEEN, nothing could affect me more deeply than the sentiments towards the EMPRESS and myself, to which you, my Lord, have given expression on the part of the City of London; for the City of London represents the available resources which a world-wide commerce affords both for civilisation and for war.

"Flattering as are your praises, I accept them, because they are addressed much more to France than to myself. They are addressed to a nation whose interests are to-day everywhere identical with your own. They are addressed to an army and navy united to yours by an heroic companionship in danger and in glory. They are addressed to the policy of the two governments, which is based on truth, on moderation, and on justice.

"For myself, I have retained on the throne the same sentiments of sympathy and esteem for the English people that I professed as an exile, while I enjoyed here the hospitality of your QUEEN; and, if I have acted in accordance with my convictions, it is that the interest of the nation which has chosen me, no less than that of universal civilisation, has made it a duty. Indeed, England and France are naturally united on all the great questions of politics and of human progress that agitate the world, from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Mediterranean, from the Baltic to the Black Sea, from the desire to abolish slavery to our hopes for the amelioration of all the countries of Europe. I see in the moral as in the political world for our two nations but one course and one end.

"It is then only by unworthy considerations and pitiful rivalries that our union can be dissevered. If we follow, then, the dictates of common sense alone, we shall be sure of the future.

"You are right in interpreting my presence among you as a fresh and convincing proof of my energetic co-operation in the prosecution of the war, if we fail in obtaining an honorable peace. Should we so fail, although our difficulties may be great, we may surely count on a successful result; for not only are our soldiers and sailors of tried valour, not only do our two countries possess within themselves unrivalled resources, but above all—and here lies their superiority—it is because they are in the van of generous and enlightened ideas.

"The eyes of all who suffer turn instinctively to the West. Thus our two nations are even more powerful from the opinions they represent than by the armies and fleets they have at their command.

"I am deeply grateful to your QUEEN for affording me this solemn opportunity of expressing to you my own sentiments and those of France, of which I am the interpreter.

"I thank you in my own name, and in that of the EMPRESS, for the frank and hearty cordiality with which you have received us. We shall take back with us to France the lasting impressions made on minds thoroughly able to appreciate it, of the imposing spectacle which England presents, where virtue on the Throne directs the destinies of a country under the empire of a liberty without danger to its grandeur."

HIS MAJESTY VICTOR EMMANUEL II., KING OF SARDINIA.

David Salamons, Esq.,* *Lord Mayor.*

[1855.] At a Court of Common Council, 22nd November, 1855, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That an Address of congratulation be presented to His MAJESTY the KING OF SARDINIA upon his visit to Her Most Gracious MAJESTY the QUEEN."

"That the said Address be fairly transcribed, signed by the Town Clerk, and presented to His MAJESTY by the whole Court."

At a Court of Common Council, 26th November, 1855, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That it be referred to a Committee to make the requisite arrangements for the presentation of the Address in the Guildhall."

"That an entertainment suitable to the dignity of this City be provided on the occasion at the Guildhall, which His MAJESTY the KING OF SARDINIA is requested to honor with his presence."

On 4th December, 1855, the entertainment took place in the Guildhall, when the Address was presented in the following terms:—

"TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SARDINIA.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire to offer to your MAJESTY our heartfelt congratulations on your MAJESTY'S arrival in this country as the honored guest of our beloved and most gracious QUEEN; and, on behalf of our fellow Citizens and for ourselves, we humbly tender to your MAJESTY the warmest expression of our gratitude for the welcome visit to our City with which you have deigned to honor us this day.

"We hail the arrival of your MAJESTY as a happy proof of the extension of those friendly and intimate relations which it is the wish of this people to cultivate with all nations, and which are daily drawn closer by the cordial intercourse of Sovereigns, the interchange of mutual courtesies, and the progress of unrestricted commerce.

"We see in your MAJESTY the representative of a long line of illustrious Sovereigns, and rejoice to find their throne filled by one who, in the present momentous epoch, has joined his arms to those of France, Turkey, and England, and who has not only avowed his desire

* Created a Baronet, 1869.

to participate in the triumph of the principles for which the allied Powers are now resolutely contending, but, animated by the generous sentiments of his sub-Alpine people, and the traditions of the House of Savoy, has heroically thrown himself into the cause of justice and civilisation, with the resolution to persevere until a durable peace, guaranteeing to every nation its legitimate rights, shall be obtained.

"It is with solemn gratitude to the Almighty Disposer of events that we reflect upon the unbroken success which has proved the superior power and bravery of the allied armies and fleets, supported as they have been, under almost incredible labours and privations, by a lofty sense of the righteous cause in which they were engaged, and in which the arms of Sardinia have borne so glorious a part.

"Our most gracious SOVEREIGN and her illustrious Allies, undazzled by the splendour of repeated triumphs and the continued progress of victory, seek no more than to vindicate the rights of nations and secure a lasting and honorable peace.

"In the contest for this high purpose our beloved QUEEN, acting in concert with her Allies, may firmly rely on the strongest and most cheerful efforts of the loyal Citizens of London, and of all her people, united as they are in duty and affection to Her MAJESTY'S person and government, and in determination to defend the cause of national independence and of civil and religious liberty.

"With feelings of deep respect, it is our earnest prayer that life and health may, by the blessing of Divine Providence, be vouchsafed to your MAJESTY for many succeeding years, in the government of a free, brave, and enlightened people.

"Signed, by Order of the Court,

"HENRY ALWORTH MEREWETHER, *Town Clerk.*"

To which His MAJESTY made the following gracious reply:—

"MILORD MAYOR,

"Io ringrazio caldamente il Lord Mayor, gli Aldermen, ed i Communi della Città di Londra, per le cortesi felicitazioni che mi presentano in occasione della mia visita a Sua MAESTÀ la REGINA ed alla nazione Inglese.

"L'accoglienza che io trovo in questa antica patria della libertà costituzionale, come l'indirizzo che ne è una conferma, mi sono prova della simpatia che inspira la politica da me seguita sin'ora, e nella quale intendo costantemente perseverare.

"L'alleanza stretta fra le due nazioni le piu potenti della terra, che ora visito, onora la sapienza dei SOVRANI che le reggono, non meno che il carattere dei loro popoli. Essi compresero quanto era da preferirsi un' amicizia profittevole ad antiche rivalità.

"Quest' alleanza, fatto nuovo nella storia, è il trionfo della civiltà. Malgrado le sventure che pesarono sull' esordio del mio regno, io sono entrato in quest' alleanza; perchè la casa di Savoia credette sempre suo debito sguainare la spada quando si combatti la causa della giustizia e dell' indipendenza.

"Se io porto ai miei Alleati le forze di un regno non vasto, porto però con me la potenza di una lealtà della quale nessuno a mai dubitato, appoggiata sul valore di un esercito che segui ovunque fedele la bandiera dei suoi leali rè.

"Non possiamo deporre le armi prima di aver ottenuto una pace onorata e quindi durevole. A questa giungeremo, coll' ajuto dell' Onnipotente, cercando concordi il trionfo del vero diritto e dei giusti desiderj d'ogni nazione.

"Vi ringrazio degli auguri che in questo giorno mi presentate, per l'avvenire mio e del mio regno.

"Mentre voi parlate dell' avvenire, mi è caro di potere in vece parlarvi del presente, e felicitarvi dell' alto grado nel quale si è collocata l'Inghilterra, dovuto al nobile e libero carattere della nazione, quanto alle virtuti della vostra REGINA.

"VITTORIO EMANUELE.

LONDRA, 4 *Dicembre*, 1855."

[TRANSLATION.]

"MY LORD MAYOR,

"I warmly thank the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Commons of the City of London, for the courteous congratulations which they present to me on the occasion of my visit to Her MAJESTY the QUEEN and to the English nation.

"The reception that I meet with in this ancient country of constitutional liberty, as well as the Address which is a confirmation of it, is to me a proof of the sympathy inspired by the policy that I have hitherto pursued, and in which I intend constantly to persevere.

"The strict alliance between the two most powerful nations of the earth, which I am now visiting, is not less honorable to the wisdom of the SOVEREIGNS who rule them than to the character of their people They have understood how much better it was to prefer an advantageous friendship to ancient rivalries.

"This alliance, a new fact in history, is the triumph of civilisation. In spite of the misfortunes which pressed heavily on the beginning of my reign, I have entered into this alliance; because the House of Savoy has ever deemed it to be its duty to unsheath the sword when the combat was for the cause of justice and of independence.

"If I bring to my Allies the forces of a kingdom not vast, I bring, however, with me the power of a loyalty which no one has ever doubted, supported by the valour of an army which follows faithfully everywhere the banner of its lawful kings.

"We cannot lay down our arms before having obtained an honorable and therefore a durable peace. At this we shall arrive, with the help of the Almighty, by seeking in concord the triumph of true right and of the just desires of each nation.

"I thank you for the auguries which you have this day expressed to me, for the future of myself and my kingdom.

"While you speak of the future, it is pleasing to me to be able in turn to speak to you of the present, and to congratulate you on the high station in which England has placed herself, due to the noble and free character of the nation, as well as to the virtues of your Queen.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"LONDON, 4*th December*, 1855."

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY ABD-UL AZIZ KHAN, SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Thomas Gabriel, Esq.,* *Lord Mayor.*

[1867.] At a Court of Common Council, 7th June, 1867, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That this Court, earnestly desiring to show respect to the Sovereigns of foreign countries in friendly alliance with this country, and having learned that His HIGHNESS the SULTAN is about to visit this City, is of opinion that an invitation should be forwarded to His HIGHNESS requesting that he will allow the Corporation the honor of receiving him at an Entertainment in the Guildhall of this City."

At a Court of Common Council, 4th July, 1867, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That upon the occasion of the visit of His IMPERIAL MAJESTY the SULTAN to the Corporation, an Address be presented to His MAJESTY in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas."

At a Court of Common Council, 29th July, 1867, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor acquainted the Court that His IMPERIAL MAJESTY the SULTAN had honored the Corporation with his presence in the Guildhall on Thursday, the 18th instant, when the Address of this Court, agreed to on the 4th instant, was presented to His MAJESTY, in these words:—

"TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SULTAN.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire to offer to your IMPERIAL MAJESTY the tribute of our sincere respect.

"In common with the people of this country, we gladly and cordially welcome to our shores the SOVEREIGN of a great empire, with which this nation has long been in close alliance, and in whose continued prosperity we take the deepest interest.

"We rejoice, too, to see in your IMPERIAL MAJESTY an enlightened SOVEREIGN, who unites to a firm attachment to his own faith the desire to afford to all his subjects the free exercise of their religion.

* Created a Baronet, 30th July, 1867.

"We are anxious to recognise the honor conferred upon our Ancient City by the visit of your IMPERIAL MAJESTY, on this the first occasion on which you or any of your predecessors have visited the kingdoms of the West; and we trust that the effect of this visit may be to strengthen the relations which have so long subsisted between this country and the Ottoman Empire.

"Signed, by Order of the Court,

"FREDERICK WOODTHORPE, *Town Clerk.*"

His MAJESTY then replied,

"I sincerely thank the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this great and noble City of London.

"I am happy to proclaim the gratitude which I feel for the cordial and hearty reception I have met with from your gracious QUEEN, my august ally, as well as from His ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE OF WALES, and the great English nation.

"I have two objects in view in visiting this and other parts of Europe: one, to see in these centres of civilisation what still remains to be done in my own country, to complete the work which we have begun; the other, to show my desire to establish, not only among my own subjects, but between my people and the other nations of Europe, that feeling of brotherhood which is the foundation of human progress and the glory of our age."

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY NASR-UL-DEEN, SHAH OF PERSIA.

Sydney Hedley Waterlow, Esq.,† *Lord Mayor.*

[1873.] At a Court of Common Council, 24th April, 1873, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That this Court has heard with great satisfaction the announcement of the contemplated visit to this Metropolis of His IMPERIAL MAJESTY the SHAH OF PERSIA, the recognised head of the faith of many millions of Her MAJESTY'S Mohamedan subjects. Desiring to do honor to a SOVEREIGN in friendly alliance with this nation, whose visit to Europe forms a new episode in the history of Eastern and Western civilisation, and believing that the interests of peace, commerce, and the mutual intercourse of nations will be promoted by his visit to this country, this Court is of opinion that an invitation should be conveyed to His IMPERIAL MAJESTY, requesting that he will allow the Corporation to have the honor of receiving him at an entertainment at the Guildhall."

At a Court of Common Council, 29th May, 1873, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That upon the occasion of the visit of His IMPERIAL MAJESTY the SHAH OF PERSIA to the Corporation, an Address be presented to His MAJESTY in a Gold Box of the value of One Hundred Guineas."

At an entertainment and ball given on Friday, 20th June, 1873, the following Address was presented:—

"TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SHAH.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, remembering the historic fame of the Empire of Persia, gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer to your IMPERIAL MAJESTY our tribute of unfeigned respect.

"We received with sincere pleasure the intelligence that your IMPERIAL MAJESTY had determined on visiting the nations of Europe, with the view of personally witnessing forms of civilisation so different in many respects from those which prevail in the wide dominions of your IMPERIAL MAJESTY.

"We rejoice that this auspicious expedition has been undertaken with the wise and philanthropic purpose of acquiring such information in regard to the laws, institutions, arts, and commerce, of the West, as may be useful in facilitating the introduction into your

* Created a Baronet, 29th July, 1873.

MAJESTY'S dominions of such new usages and ideas as may, in the estimation of your IMPERIAL MAJESTY, be adapted to promote the prosperity and happiness of your subjects.

"In common with all the people of this realm, we gladly welcome your IMPERIAL MAJESTY to the shores of England, and, as Citizens of London, we deeply appreciate the honor conferred upon us by your MAJESTY'S visit, as well as the grace and readiness with which the hospitalities of the Lord Mayor and Corporation have been accepted by your IMPERIAL MAJESTY.

"It is our ardent hope that all the advantages anticipated as the result of a tour, which your IMPERIAL MAJESTY has been the first of your ancient and illustrious line to undertake, may be fully realised, and that it may be followed by such increased freedom of commercial and friendly intercourse between your MAJESTY'S subjects and those of our beloved QUEEN, as shall conduce to the welfare and prosperity of both countries, and be the means of founding and establishing, for all time to come, mutual relations of peace and amity between Persia and Great Britain."

The Address (having been interpreted by SIR HENRY RAWLINSON) was then handed by the Lord Mayor to His IMPERIAL MAJESTY, in the Gold Casket provided for the purpose.

His MAJESTY then replied in Persian, which was interpreted by SIR HENRY RAWLINSON, as follows :—

"His MAJESTY desires to express his thanks for the very cordial Address which you have just presented.

"In manifesting a wish to undertake this journey and visit the nations of the West, one of his main objects was to acquire by personal observation a knowledge of the institutions of the great English nation, with which his country has been for so long a period in close alliance.

"He has been exceedingly gratified by the very warm and cordial reception he has obtained from Her MAJESTY'S Government and the English people—a reception which not only expresses the kindly feelings of the SOVEREIGN and her Ministers, but represents also, as he feels assured, the sentiments of the British nation.

"He is glad to avail himself of this public occasion to make his acknowledgments for the most gratifying testimony of good feeling and attention which he has experienced from all classes, from the moment of his approaching the shores of England up to the present time.

"He feels that this general manifestation of good-will is not merely due to his personal position, but that it is in reality the result of those mutual relations of confidence and cordiality, arising out of identity of interests, which exist between the two nations of Persia and Great Britain.

"His MAJESTY will ever retain a most pleasing recollection of the special marks of attention and hospitality which he is receiving this evening at the hands of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the great City of London, so renowned in the history of the world."

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY ALEXANDER II., EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

Andrew Lusk, Esq., M.P.,* *Lord Mayor.*

[1874.] At a Court of Common Council, 9th April, 1874, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That in the event of His IMPERIAL MAJESTY the EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS visiting this country, an invitation be conveyed to His IMPERIAL MAJESTY, requesting that he will allow the Corporation to have the honor of receiving him at an entertainment at the Guildhall."

At a Court of Common Council, 30th April, 1874, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That upon the occasion of the visit of His IMPERIAL MAJESTY the EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS to the City of London, an Address be presented to His MAJESTY in a suitable Gold Casket."

At a Court of Common Council, 21st May, 1874, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor acquainted the Court that His IMPERIAL MAJESTY the EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS had honored the Corporation with his presence in the Guildhall, on Monday, the 18th instant, when the Address agreed to by this Court on the 30th April last was presented to His MAJESTY in these words:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR IMPERIAL MAJESTY,

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire to offer to your IMPERIAL MAJESTY our sincere congratulations on your arrival in this country as a guest of our beloved QUEEN, and, on behalf of our fellow Citizens and ourselves, we respectfully tender to your MAJESTY our warm and grateful thanks for the visit with which you have this day honored us.

"It has recently been the source of unmixed gratification to all classes of Her MAJESTY'S subjects to welcome to this country your much-loved Daughter, and to recognise in her marriage with His ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE OF EDINBURGH a closer tie between the two countries, which we hope will also ensure the happiness of the illustrious Bride and Bridegroom.

"We recognise in your MAJESTY the enlightened Ruler of a great Empire, and we especially desire to call to remembrance on this occasion the great boon you have conferred upon your people by the abolition of serfdom throughout your vast dominions, by which act, so consonant with the

* Created a Baronet, 4th August, 1874.

sympathies of Englishmen, the liberty and happiness of so many millions of your MAJESTY'S subjects have been enhanced, and the material prosperity of your empire promoted.*

"We fervently trust that this visit of your IMPERIAL MAJESTY may tend to cement the friendly relations now existing between the two countries; and we pray that your MAJESTY may long be spared to reign over a prosperous and united people.

"Signed, by Order of the Court,

"JOHN B. MONCKTON, *Town Clerk.*"

His MAJESTY was pleased to make a most gracious Answer thereto, which was read and ordered to be entered on the Journal, as follows:—

"MY LORD MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF LONDON,

"I feel most grateful for your hospitable and cordial reception. On my own part I can assure you that I have a firm reliance in your good feeling towards my beloved Daughter, whose domestic happiness I have so much at heart. I trust that, with the blessing of Divine Providence, the affectionate home she finds in your country will strengthen the friendly relations now established between Russia and Great Britain for the mutual advantage of their prosperity and peace.

"ALEXANDER.

"LONDON, 18*th May*, 1874."

* 20,000,000 serfs were emancipated in 1861.

HIS MAJESTY GEORGE I., KING OF THE HELLENES.

Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, Knight, *Lord Mayor.*

[1880.] At a Court of Common Council, 9th June, 1880, it was Resolved unanimously:—

"That an Address be presented, in a suitable Gold Box, to His MAJESTY the KING OF THE HELLENES, and that His MAJESTY be invited to attend at the Guildhall for the purpose of receiving the same."

At a Court of Common Council, 16th June, 1880, His MAJESTY attended the Court, and after the reading of the Resolution of the Court, the Address agreed to on the 9th instant was presented to His MAJESTY in these words:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire to offer to your MAJESTY our respectful and hearty welcome on the occasion of your MAJESTY'S auspicious visit to this country.

"We have watched with much interest the progress of the Kingdom of the Hellenes under the benign sway of your MAJESTY, and the extraordinary development of commercial enterprise with foreign states, and particularly with Great Britain, since your country was liberated and placed under a free constitutional rule.

"We notice with extreme satisfaction the steps taken by your Government to promote the education of your people, believing that in their intellectual culture lies the best promise of the revival of the early glories in literature, the drama, philosophy, and the fine arts of ancient Greece, the parent of much of our modern civilisation.

"We confidently trust that your MAJESTY may be long spared to rule over a free and enlightened people, to aid in the development of their national resources, and to witness their growing happiness and prosperity.

"Signed, by Order of the Court,

"JOHN B. MONCKTON, *Town Clerk.*"

To which His MAJESTY was graciously pleased to reply as follows:—

"MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

"I am very sensible of the high honor which you have conferred upon me, and I shall ever value most dearly the privilege of possessing the Address of this ancient and illustrious City.

"England's share in the efforts which resulted in the establishment of the Greek Kingdom, and the glorious deeds of those Englishmen who took an active part in the regeneration of Greece, are still and always will be fresh in our minds.

"I feel gratified to hear that you have remarked and appreciated the truly remarkable progress achieved by my people since their liberation. This development of their prosperity justifies past sacrifices and confirms the conviction that Greece will not fail to contribute to and accelerate the civilisation of that part of Europe."

HIS MAJESTY WILLIAM III., KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Sir John Whittaker Ellis, *Lord Mayor.*

[1882.] At a Court of Common Council, 19th April, 1882, the KING and QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS having visited this country in connection with the marriage of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD with HER SERENE HIGHNESS the PRINCESS HELEN OF WALDECK-PYRMONT, it was Resolved unanimously :—

"That an Address be presented in a suitable Gold Box to HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS, and that HIS MAJESTY be invited to attend at the Guildhall for the purpose of receiving the same."

At a Court of Common Council, 11th May, 1882, the Right Honorable the LORD MAYOR reported :—

"That this Court did, on Monday, the 1st May instant, attend HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS at Buckingham Palace, according to HIS MAJESTY'S appointment, with the address agreed to on the 19th April last, which was in these words :—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg to offer to your MAJESTY our most respectful and cordial welcome on your MAJESTY'S auspicious visit to this country on the occasion of the marriage of your illustrious relative the PRINCESS HELEN FREDERICA AUGUSTA OF WALDECK to PRINCE LEOPOLD, DUKE OF ALBANY, K.G., the youngest son of our beloved Sovereign, and to express a fervent hope that this union may promote the happiness of the Royal pair, and form an additional bond of friendship between the Royal Houses of England and the Netherlands, so deeply interested in this alliance.

"We earnestly trust that the life of your MAJESTY may be long spared to promote the prosperity and welfare of your people."

To which HIS MAJESTY was graciously pleased to reply as follows :—

"I have great pleasure in receiving so cordial an Address from the Corporation of the City of London. I look upon their great attention as offered less to myself personally than to my dear country, and to the memory of my beloved father, who was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and who was highly esteemed and respected by many in this country. I am not speaking the language of mere formality, but that of my heart, having the greatest esteem and love for England and the English people, and am full of gratitude for the kindness shown to me by the beloved QUEEN, the ROYAL FAMILY, and all I have met.

"I regret that the melancholy bereavement in my family will prevent my attending the Guildhall, but hope to have the pleasure on another occasion."

Arrangements had been perfected for the reception of His MAJESTY at a *déjeûner*, in accordance with the resolution of the Court, to take place on Tuesday, the 2nd May, 1882; but intelligence of the lamented death of Her SERENE HIGHNESS the PRINCESS OF WURTEMBURG, sister to Her MAJESTY the QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS, came to the knowledge of the Lord Mayor, and the arrangements for the contemplated reception of HIS MAJESTY and the QUEEN were necessarily countermanded.

At a Court of Common Council, 5th October, 1882, the Lord Mayor reported that he had visited the Hague, accompanied by the Sheriffs, and attended by the officers of his household, and had the honor of placing in the hands of the KING OF THE NETHERLANDS the Gold Casket containing the illuminated Address voted by the Court, and that His MAJESTY made the following gracious reply.

"MY LORD MAYOR,—

"The QUEEN and I are deeply grateful to the Corporation of the City of London for the Address presented to us, and for this beautiful Casket, which we shall always keep as a souvenir of our visit to London on the occasion of the marriage of His ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE OF ALBANY with Her ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCESS HELEN OF WALDECK-PYRMONT. It was a source of deep regret to us that owing to the loss in our family, we were not able to be present at the Guildhall; but I hope next year we may be more fortunate. At all events, I trust that the bonds of amity existing between the Empire of Great Britain and the Kingdom of the Netherlands will long continue."

His LORDSHIP and the Sheriffs had the honor of dining with their MAJESTIES the KING and QUEEN.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA

ON THE OCCASION OF HER DECLARING EPPING FOREST OPEN FOR THE USE AND ENJOYMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

Sir John Whittaker Ellis, *Lord Mayor.*

[1882.] At a Court of Common Council, 23rd March, 1882, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor informed the Court that HER MAJESTY had intimated to him, through His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, the Ranger of Epping Forest, her gracious intention to visit that Forest for the purpose of declaring it open for the use of the public for ever.

It was thereupon Resolved and Ordered,

> "That a Special Committee be now appointed to make suitable arrangements for HER MAJESTY'S Reception."

HER MAJESTY was pleased to name Saturday, the 6th May, for her visit and ceremony of opening the Forest, when she was received at High Beech on a portion of enclosed ground, within which was erected a spacious amphitheatre, with sitting accommodation for the members of the Corporation and for 2,000 distinguished and selected visitors.

SIR THOMAS CHAMBERS, Q.C., M.P., Recorder, read the following address :—

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

> "The humble address of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, Conservators of Epping Forest.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

"We, your MAJESTY'S loyal and faithful subjects, the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, desire to express the deep sense we entertain of your MAJESTY'S gracious condescension in visiting Epping Forest this day.

"The Royal Forest of Waltham was for many centuries a hunting ground for the Sovereigns of this Kingdom. It has been reserved for your MAJESTY in the gracious exercise of Royal prerogative, with the consent of Parliament, for royal privilege to substitute popular right, and to dedicate these beautiful scenes to the enjoyment of your people for ever.

"Many difficulties which had to be overcome in bringing about this happy result are at length surmounted, and an open space of nearly 6,000 acres of almost unbroken forest scenery, extending from the confines of the Metropolis for a distance of thirteen miles, is now available for public health and recreation.

As the capital of your MAJESTY'S empire is the largest and most populous in Europe, it is fitting that its inhabitants should possess the most extensive pleasure ground.

'Your MAJESTY has already manifested a deep interest in this wild and picturesque tract of ancient woodland by appointing his Royal Highness the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN its Ranger.

"We speak on this occasion as well for ourselves as for the many thousands who attend to-day to testify by their presence their sincere and ardent gratitude for the solicitude your MAJESTY has always exhibited for their welfare and happiness, and especially for the gratification afforded them on this occasion by your MAJESTY'S auspicious visit.

"May your MAJESTY long live in the enjoyment of health and of the choicest blessings which DIVINE PROVIDENCE can bestow, so that the many millions of your loyal subjects may continue to experience the unspeakable benefits of so beneficent a rule.

"By order of the Court,

"JOHN B. MONCKTON,

"*Town Clerk.*

"GUILDHALL, *April 27th*, 1882."

To which Address HER MAJESTY was pleased to read the following most gracious answer:—

"I thank you sincerely for your loyal and dutiful Address, and it gives me the greatest satisfaction to dedicate this beautiful forest to the enjoyment of my people for ever. I thank you for the expressions of your continued solicitude for my welfare."

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